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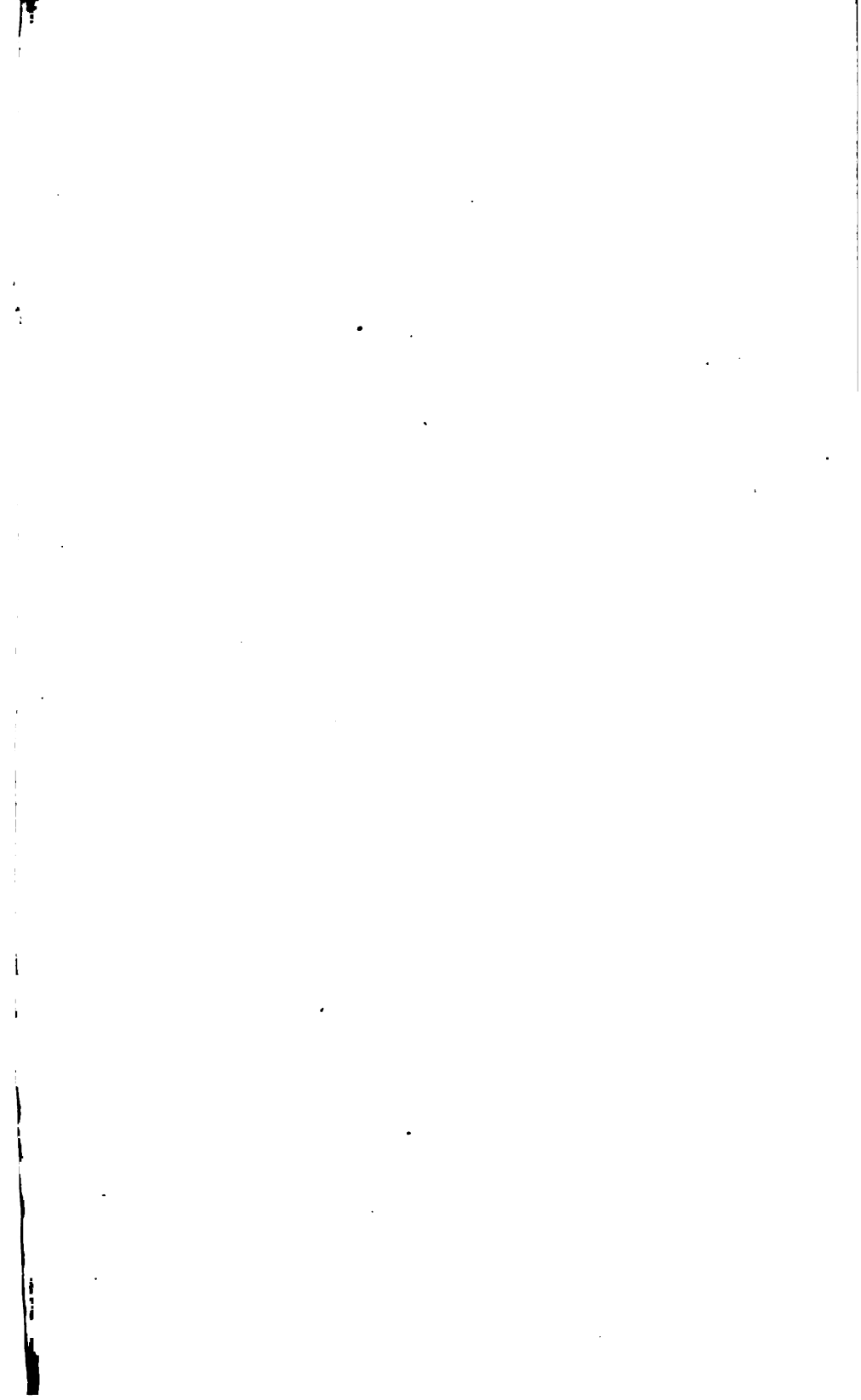
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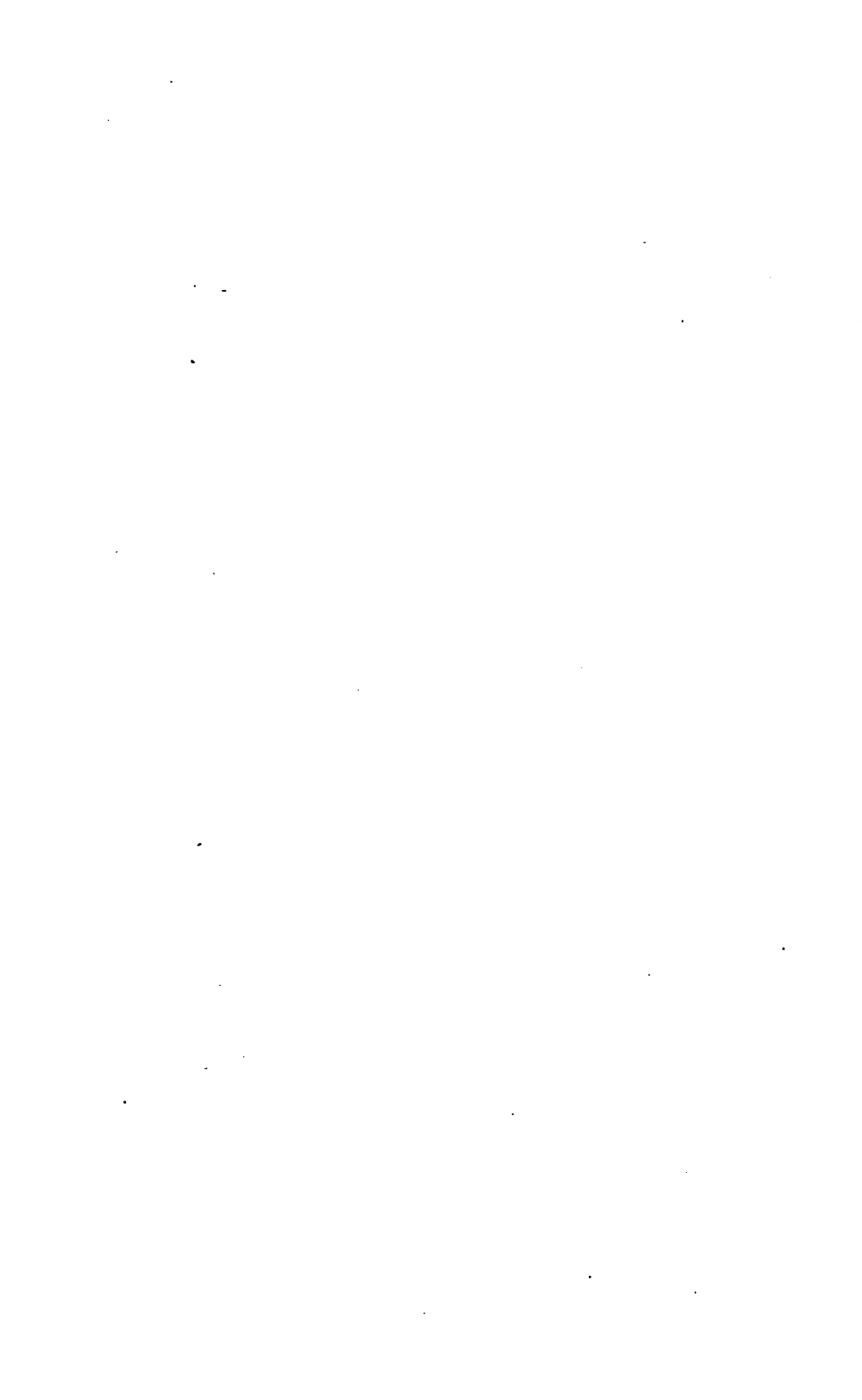
Classical Department,

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17 Mar, 1891











ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF  
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,  
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,  
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY  
THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.  
LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW  
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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*EIGHTH EDITION.*

WITH INDEXES  
BY THE  
REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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VOL. II.

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## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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**I** HAVE been enabled to obtain for the two books<sup>a</sup> now published the complete collation of one new manuscript, which I examined in the library of St. Mark at Venice in the summer of 1830. It is numbered in the library catalogue, 364; and is the same of which some specimens were published by Zanetti in his catalogue of the manuscripts of Venice in 1740. It is written on parchment, and contains the history of Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as the work of Thucydides. It was given to the library of St. Mark by cardinal Besarion, and is not older than the fifteenth century; but it has been carefully written, and agrees throughout, as Poppo concluded from the specimens given by Zanetti, with the manuscript marked N by Bekker and in this edition, which formerly belonged to the earls of Clarendon, and is now in the public library of the university of Cambridge. As the liberality of the university has allowed me to have the use of this latter manuscript at Rugby, during a period of five months, I have collated it in the sixth, seventh, and eighth books more carefully than had been done before, and have thus confirmed its general agreement, even in the most minute particulars, with the Venetian manuscript.

For instance, the latter chapters of the eighth book afford the following resemblances :

94, 3. πανθημει ἐχώρου	πανθημει om. N.V.
95, 4. ὅποτε χρῆ	ὅπως N.V.
5. δμως καὶ ἀντίσχον	ὅλως N.V.
6. ὡς φιλίαν	om. N.V.
96, 2. συρράξουσιν τοσαύτη ἡ ξυμφορά	συρράξουσιν καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορά N.V.
4. ὅπερ ἂν εἰ	ἂν om. N.V.
ἢ εἰ ἐπολιώρουν	εἰ om. N.V.
98, 3. ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει	οἱ om. N.V.

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<sup>a</sup> The 4th and 5th. The 6th book having been added to this volume in the present edition.

99, 1. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς	om. N.V.
τοὺς ἐν σάμφ	τὰς N.V.
2. θέρει τῷδε	τῷδε θέρει N.V.
101, 2. ἐν καρτερίοις	ἐν καρτεροῖς N.V.
πρωϊτερον vulgo	πρωιαίτερον N.V.
102, 2. δίωξιν εὐθὺς ποιούμενοι	εὐθὺς om. N.V.
ἐπὶ τῆς ἡπείρου vulgo	ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰμβρου B.N.V.
αἱ ὕσταται	αἱ om. N.V.
104, 2. ὅκτω καὶ ἐξήκοντα vulgo	ὅκτω καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V.
106, 3. πελλήναιων vulgo	πελληνέων B.N.V.
108, 2. καὶ κῶν	καὶ τὴν κῶ N.V.
4. ἀτραμύτιον	ἀτραμύττειον N.V.
109. ἀπολογήσεται	ἀπολογήσεται N.V.

Many other instances occur in which the two manuscripts agree with only a few others in the same readings: but here, except in two cases in which the Vatican MS. B is to be joined with them, they differ from every other manuscript hitherto collated, and agree with each other only. In one well known passage, VIII. 94, 3. ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, [sic vulgo legitur,] both manuscripts omit ἢ, but the Venetian alone reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, which was the correction proposed by Gœller from conjecture. Again, in VIII. 46, 1. the true reading ἡ Ἑλλῆσι πλείοσι is given by the Venetian manuscript in the original text: in the English one, the old reading μελλήσει πλείοσι has been corrected by a subsequent hand. In VIII. 45, 2. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν, [sic vulgo legitur,] the Venetian MS. has, in the original text, οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν, ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν. The original reading in the English MS. was the common reading, with the words ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν omitted; but ἀπολιπόντες has since been altered into ἀπολείπωσιν, and ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν added in the margin.

These instances will shew that the Venetian manuscript has been carefully written, and contains some valuable readings. But, on the other hand, its mistakes are so numerous, as fully to confirm Bekker's opinion of the general low character of the manuscripts of Thucydides. "Quorum qui optimi sunt et antiquissimi, Cisalpinus, Vaticanus, Laurentianus, Palatinus, Augustanus, longe absunt ab ea præstantia qua excellunt inter Isocrateos Urbinas, inter Platonicos et Demosthenicos Parisienses A et S, et si qui alii singuli singulorum scriptorum ad salutem fati esse destinati videntur: ut neque ejusmodi libros impune neglexeris, et Thucydideorum barbarismi nimis patenter ferantur." *Preface to the smaller edition*, 1824, p. iv.



This is the judgment of a man whose experience in manuscripts exceeds perhaps that of any other individual in Europe, and is therefore entitled of itself to great respect. And certainly if any one will take the trouble of observing the number of bad readings which are to be found in every manuscript of Thucydides, within the space of a few chapters, he will have no difficulty in agreeing with Bekker's opinion.

The library of St. Mark contains also four other manuscripts of Thucydides, which I partially collated, and which are marked in this edition by the letters W, X, Y, and Z. The first of these is marked in the library catalogue, 365. It is a small folio, written on paper, and contains Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as Thucydides. Its date is about the fifteenth century.

X is a large folio, written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is numbered in the catalogue, 367.

Y is a folio, also written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. Historia profana, cod. 50. This manuscript was taken to Paris by the French, and restored in 1815. It contains a great mass of unpublished scholia, written so illegibly, that the shortness of my stay at Venice did not allow me to decypher them.

Z is a folio, on parchment, of the fifteenth century, marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. cod. 5. It was formerly in the library of the Dominican convent of St. John and St. Paul at Venice. The two first books and half of the third were written by Pallas Strozzi, of Florence.

Of these four manuscripts, the first, W, I have only examined in a few chapters at the beginning of the fourth book. From so small a specimen, it is difficult to judge of its general character; but its agreement with the various families of manuscripts, as far as it has been hitherto collated, may be seen from the instances given below:

IV. 1, 1. *μεσίην* W.K.L.O.i.m.

*ἐπαγομένων* W.I.d.e.

3. *ἡ καὶ μάλλον* W.A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

3, 1. *καὶ σοφοκλῆς* W.A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.Y.c.e.f.h.m.

*ἐπὶ τὴν πύλον* W.L.O.i.m.

2. *ἐπὶ τοῦτο* W.A.B.E.I.K.V.X.Z.i.m.

*ξυνέπλευσε* W.A.B.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.X.d.i.m.

*αὐτὸ τότε* W.A.B.E.F.H.L.N.Q.R.V.Y.h.

6, 1. *κατὰ τάχους* W.

- 8, 2. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ W.B.F.H.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.d.e.h.i.  
 6. νοοῖν δυοῖν W.  
 7. ἀθρόως κλήσειν W.  
 9. ἐγκαταληφθέντες W.E.F.H.V.Z.  
 9, 3. χωρήσας W.A.B.F.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.m.  
 10, 1. μᾶλλον ἀπερισκέπτως W.A.B.F.H.K.N.V.X.Z.e.  
 14, 2. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι W.A.B.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.  
 15, 1. παραχρήμα W.A.B.F.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.  
 2. ἡ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ W.A.F.H.K.L.O.P.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

The next manuscript, X, is the same, I believe, with that marked by Bekker, D. I have collated fifteen chapters of the fourth book, and a little more than twenty of the beginning of the eighth. Poppo considers this manuscript to belong to the same class with that marked g in the present edition: they differ, however, from each other in various instances, so that I do not think that the resemblance is clearly made out. Its character may be judged of by the specimen given below:

- VIII. 1, 1. πανσυνδὶ X.A.B.C.F.H.K.N.R.T.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
 ἐπειδὴ τε ἔγνωσαν X.C.E.F.H.K.L.R.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
 2. στερούμενοι X.A.F.H.N.T.g.  
 2, 1. αὐ τῶν X.B.C.Y.  
 2. λόγον om. X.A.F.H.T.g.  
 3, 1. μηλιῶς X.A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.d.g.i. Taur.  
 5, 1. ἐν κατασκευῇ X.B.C.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.  
 εὐβοῆς X.E.Y. Taur.  
 ἀλκαμένη X.A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.g.k.m.  
 ὡς τὴν εὐβοίαν X.K.N.Q.V.Y.d.i.  
 5. φόρους ἐνόμιζε X.A.E.F.H.R.V.i.  
 6, 1. ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.g.i.k.  
 2. πείσουσι πέμπειν X.A.C.F.H.K.R.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.  
 ἐς μὲν ἐς τὴν ἰωνίαν X.  
 3. ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκαλείτο X.A.F.H.N.R.c.d.f.g.i.  
 5. αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον X.A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
 μελνγκρίδαν X.  
 7. πρὸς ἀθήνας X.A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur.  
 8, 2. αὐτοῖς πλεῖν X.A.B.F.K.R.c.f.i.  
 ἀρχοντας ἔχοντας X.Q.Y. (prima manu) Taur.  
 3. διεκόμισαν αὐτοῖς X. (prima manu) Q. Taur.  
 10, 1. λήσουσιν X.C.E.F.H.K.R.g.i.  
 3. ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος X.N.V.  
 13. καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς σικελίας X.A.B.F.H.N.V. Taur.  
 ὑποκλῆς X.A.F.H.N.R.V.  
 αἱ λοιπαὶ X.A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.  
 15, 1. ἀπολειπούσαι X.  
 2. ἀπελθουσῶν X.A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f.m.  
 ἐπὶ τὴν om. X.A.F. et prima manu E.N.

- 19, 1. *ἀναία* X.A.F.G.H.K.N. (prima manu) d.i.  
 4. *ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσίν* X.B.C. et codd. fere omnes.  
*ἀναγόμενοι* X.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.  
 20, 2. *ἀφικόμενος ἀθηναίων* X.N.V.  
 21. *ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου* X.F.H.N.V.  
 23, 2. *ναυμαχίαν* X.A.E.  
*ἀπὸ τῶν ἀθηναίων* X.A.F.G.  
 4. *καταλειφθεῖσαι* X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.R.T.V.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
*παραπέμπε τε* (sic) X. *παραπέμπει* B.

The fourth of the Venetian manuscripts, marked Y, contains some good readings, and particularly in VIII. 5, 1. where it alone, with one other manuscript, has preserved *ἐν παρασκευῇ*, instead of the common reading *ἐν κατασκευῇ*; but I examined both this, and the fifth manuscript marked Z, too cursorily to be able to form any judgment as to their general merits.

In the preface to the first volume of this edition, I mentioned a manuscript of Thucydides, said to exist in the university library at Turin. I have since had an opportunity of seeing it, and found it to be a folio, written on paper, of the fifteenth century, and containing 238 leaves. There are a few scholia added by a later hand; and a note at the end of the volume, informing us that it was written by a certain priest of the name of George, in the year 1487, and finished on the fourteenth day of October. I was able to do no more than collate a few chapters of the eighth book, and refer to it in one or two remarkable passages in the other books. In III. 114. it is the only MS. which has preserved the true reading *ὁμήρους*; and in IV. 98. it reads *τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα*, the common reading being *τὰ πρόποντα*, and the later editors having altered it to *τὰ μὴ πρόποντα*, on the authority of the Cassel manuscript, H, and of the Scholiast. It agrees also with two other manuscripts, Q and R, in reading *ἀποστήσονται*, VIII. 4. instead of the corrupt form *ἀποστήσωνται*. Where I have quoted it in the present edition, I have named it simply Taur. (Codex Taurinensis.)

There is no manuscript of Thucydides in the university library at Padua, nor in the chapter library at Verona.

In addition to these Italian manuscripts, I have consulted more or less fully three others, hitherto uncollated which exist in England. Of these, the first belongs to the public library of the university of Cambridge, and was most liberally entrusted to my care, together with the Clarendon MS. already noticed. I do not feel able to judge of its antiquity; but it agrees prin-

ipally with one of the best known manuscripts, H, [Casselan.] although unluckily this agreement is closest in the seventh and eighth books, where the authority of the manuscript H is much lower than in the earlier ones. The collation of this manuscript throughout the fourth book, as given in the present volume, will enable the reader to judge sufficiently of its value. I have distinguished it by the letter T.

The two remaining manuscripts are in the library of Mr. Severn, of Thenford House, near Banbury. They belonged formerly to Dr. Askew; were purchased, I believe, by Mr. Wodhull, the translator of Euripides, and from him came by inheritance to their present possessor. I was allowed to consult them both, and the result will be found in the present volume. I have marked them by the Italic letters *a* and *b*.

But, to say the truth, it does not appear to me that much is likely to be gained by any further collation of the manuscripts of Thucydides, unless one should be discovered either of far higher antiquity than any now known, or belonging to a wholly distinct family. In the most perplexed passages of the eighth book all the manuscripts hitherto collated fail us equally: in the forms of words all are far enough removed from the autograph of Thucydides. This corruption has gone on increasing from century to century: in the age of Strabo only "some copies" had corrupted the name of the peninsula in Argolis from *Méθava* to *Μεθώνη*, whereas every vestige of the former reading has disappeared from all the manuscripts now known to be in existence. And therefore my increased acquaintance with the manuscripts of Thucydides has greatly lessened my respect for their authority; and I should not hesitate to alter the text in spite of them, wherever the grammarians, who laboured to keep alive a knowledge of the genuine Attic dialect amidst the growing barbarisms of their times, require or sanction the correction.

RUGBY, October, 1832.

# ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Δ.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν Συ-  
ρακοσίων δέκα νῆες πλεύσασαι καὶ Λοκρίδες ἴσαι  
Μεσσήνην τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ κατέλαβον, αὐτῶν ἐπαγαγομένων,  
καὶ ἀπέστη Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ 2  
τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὁρῶντες  
προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χωρίον τῆς Σικελίας καὶ  
φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρ-  
μώμενοί ποτε σφίσι μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἐπέλ-  
θωσιν, οἱ δὲ Λοκροὶ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Ῥηγίνων, βουλόμενοι  
ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς καταπολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν ἅμα 3  
ἐς τὴν Ῥηγίνων οἱ Λοκροὶ πανστρατιά, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβοηθῶσι  
τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ξυνεπαγόντων Ῥηγίνων φυγά-  
δων, οἱ ἦσαν παρ' αὐτοῖς. τὸ γὰρ Ῥήγιον ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον  
ἐστασίαζε, καὶ ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐν τῷ παρόντι τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀμύ-

1. ἐκβολῆς F. συρράκουσίαν V. 2. ἐσπλεύσασαι h. λοκρίδος G. λοκρίδων R.  
3. μεσσην K.L.O.W.i. ἐπαγομένων I.W.d.e. 5. συρράκούσιοι V. 6. προ-  
βολὴν E. 7. αὐτῶν e. 9. τῶν ῤηγίνων K.Z. ῤηγινῶν V. ῤηγινων E.  
10. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν c.f. 13. ἐπὶ om. G. πολὺ F. χρόνων a. 14. ἀδύνα-  
τον g. τοὺς om. L.O.P.

I. περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν] Scholiast: σί-  
του ἐκβολὴν τὴν τῶν σταγύων ἐκ τῶν  
καλύκων γένεσιν φησιν: "The time of  
"the corn's coming into ear."

6. προσβολὴν ἔχον] "Commands the

"approach to Sicily." Dr. Bloomfield.  
Rather perhaps, "affords an approach;"  
i. e. according to Göller's explanation,  
quoted I. 9, 2. "contains in itself, or  
"possesses, an approach to Sicily."

ATTICA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

4 νεσθαι, ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπετίθεντο. δρῶσαντες δὲ οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἀπεχώρησαν, αἱ δὲ νῆες Μεσσήνην ἐφρούρου· καὶ ἄλλαι αἱ πληρούμεναι ἔμελλον αὐτόσε ἐγκαθορμυσάμεναι τὸν πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσεσθαι. II. ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς

ATTICA. χρόνους τοῦ ἥρος, πρὶν τὸν σῖτον ἐν ἀκμῇ 5 εἶναι, Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν· (ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς·) καὶ ἐγκαθεζόμενοι ἐδῆον τὴν γῆν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὰς 10 τε τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπέστειλαν, ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ στρατηγούς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους Εὐρυμέδοντα καὶ Σοφοκλέα· Πυθόδωρος γὰρ ὁ τρίτος αὐτῶν ἤδη προαφίκτο

3 ἐς Σικελίαν. εἶπον δὲ τούτοις καὶ Κερκυραίων ἅμα παραπλέοντας τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμεληθῆναι, οἱ ἐλγστεύοντο ὑπὸ 15 τῶν ἐν τῷ ὄρει φυγάδων· καὶ Πελοποννησίων αὐτόσε νῆες ἐξήκοντα παρεπεπλεύκεσαν τοῖς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τιμωροῖ, καὶ λιμοῦ ὄντος μεγάλου ἐν τῇ πόλει νομίζοντες κατασχέσειν 4 ραδίως τὰ πράγματα. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὄντι ιδιώτῃ μετὰ τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τὴν ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας, αὐτῷ δεηθέντι εἶπον χρη- 20 σθαι ταῖς ναυσὶ ταύταις, ἣν βούληται, περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. III. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο πλέοντες κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν COAST OF PELO- καὶ ἐπυνθάνοντο ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἐν Κερκύρα ἦδη PONNESUS. εἰσὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ὁ μὲν Εὐρυμέδων He strongly urges the policy of occupying and fortify- καὶ Σοφοκλῆς ἡπείγοντο ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ὁ 25

1. ἡ E. καὶ μᾶλλον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μᾶλλον καί. 3. αἱ ἄλλαι K. ἐγκαθορμυσάμεναι B.c.  
4. ποιήσασθαι V. 7. ὁ Ἄγις B. 9. τὰς] om. P. 10. τε] om. L.N.  
P.V.Y. τὴν Σικελίαν c. 11. παρεσκευάζ. Q. 12. πυθόδωρος δὲ L.  
13. προαφίκετο N.V.Y. πρὸ ἀφίκτο E. προαφίκτο K. 14. καὶ] om. d.i.  
15. ἐπιμεληθῆναι I. 17. παρεπεπλεύκεσαν R.g. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν c.f. παρ-  
επλεύκεσαν K. 18. λοιμοῦ g. 20. τῆς ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας Y. δεηθέντι]  
δῆθεν τι K. 21. ταῖς ναυσὶ] om. H. βούλεται F. τὴν] om. A. 25. καὶ σο-  
φοκλῆς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.W.X.Z.c.e.f.h.a. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
καὶ ὁ σοφοκλῆς. ἡπείγοντο] ἐπύγοντο N.V.X.g. ἐπείγοντο Y.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ing Pylos, on the coast of Messenia; but his colleagues ridicule the proposal, as wild and unprofitable.

δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον ἐκέλευε  
σχόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ πράξαντας ἃ δεῖ τὸν πλοῦν  
ποιεῖσθαι· ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ, κατὰ τύχην χει-  
μῶν ἐπιγενόμενος κατήνεγκε τὰς ναῦς ἐς τὴν Πύλον. καὶ ὁ  
Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς ἡξίου τειχίεσθαι τὸ χωρίον (ἐπὶ τούτῳ  
γὰρ ξυνεκπλεύσαι), καὶ ἀπέφαινε πολλὴν εὐπορίαν ξύλῳι τε  
καὶ λίθῳι, καὶ φύσει καρτερόν ὄν καὶ ἔρημον αὐτό τε καὶ  
ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας· ἀπέχει γὰρ σταδίου μάλιστα ἡ Πύλος  
τῆς Σπάρτης τετρακοσίους, καὶ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ ποτὲ  
οὔσῃ γῇ, καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κορυφάσιον. οἱ 3  
δὲ πολλὰς ἔφασαν εἶναι ἄκρας ἐρήμους τῆς Πελοποννήσου,  
ἣν βούλῃται καταλαμβάνων τὴν πόλιν δαπανᾶν. τῷ δὲ διά-  
φορόν τι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἐτέρου μᾶλλον, λιμένος  
τε προσόντος, καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκίους ὄντας αὐτῷ τὸ

1. ἐπὶ P.G. πρῶτον om. G. ἐκέλευσε Z. 2. ποιεῖσθαι τὸν πλοῦν f. 4. ἐς]  
ἐπὶ C.G.L.O.W.Z.a.i. 5. τοῦτο A.B.E.F.G.I.K.V.W.X.Z.a.i. 6. ξυνέπλευσε  
A.B.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.d.g.i. Parm. ξυνέπλευσαν E. 7. καὶ ante  
φύσει om. B.h. καρτερόν L. κρατερόν i. καὶ ἔρημον om. G. αὐτῷ N.  
τε] τότε A.B.E.F.G.H.L.N.Q.R.V.W.Y.h. τοῦτο X. 8. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἡ  
πύλος d.i. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ πύλος σταδίου τῆς σπάρτης μάλιστα τετρακοσίους L.O.  
ἀπέχει γὰρ πύλος στ. τῆς σπ. μ. τ. P. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἡ πύλος τῆς Σπάρτ. σταδ. μάλ.  
τετρακ. G. 12. τὸ δὲ B.F. διαφέρειν c.e. 13. τοῦτο τὸ χωρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι G.  
λιμένος δὲ e.

5. (ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκπλεύσαι)]  
"For with this view, or, in order to  
"effect this object, he had sailed with  
"them." Compare I. 74, 4. ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ  
λοιστὸν νέμεσθαι ἐβουλόθησθε. Matthiae,  
§. 585. Jelf, §. 634. 3. Add Xenoph.  
Cyropæd. I. 6, 39. ἐπεπλήγητό σοι ἐπὶ  
τούτῳ αἱ πάγαι.

8. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας] "For a con-  
siderable distance." Compare c. 12,  
3. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς δόξης; and II. 76, 4,  
note. 97, 5. IV. 100, 2.

10. καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν—Κορυφάσιον]  
"They call it," i. e. Pylos, "Corypha-  
sium." Compare I 18, 3. V. 18, 6.

12. δαπανᾶν] Hoc est, inquit Suidas,  
nostrium laudans, h. v. eis ἀναλώματα  
μεγάλα ἐμβάλλειν. Duk. Göller thinks  
that δαπανᾶν is here used in its usual  
sense, and that the meaning is, "if he  
"wished, by occupying them, that the  
"state should exhaust its resources."

But in this sense καταλαμβάνων would  
hardly be Greek. I prefer Suidas's in-  
terpretation, that δαπανᾶν is here used  
to signify eis ἀναλώματα μεγάλα ἐμβάλ-  
λειν. Compare Antiphon, de Cæde  
Herodis, p. 719. Reiske: ἀνὴρ ὃν ἔδα-  
πάνησαν, i. e. "whom they exhausted  
"with tortures."

14. καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκίους ὄντας]  
Ἔνοιον ἤκουσαν καὶ Μεσσηνίους οἰκίους  
ὄντας αὐτῷ τῷ Δημοσθένει· ἀμεινον δὲ,  
αὐτῷ τῷ χωρίῳ. οἱ γὰρ μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-  
σθένους ἐληλυθότες ἐκ Ναυπάκτου Μεσ-  
σηνιοὶ συγγενεῖς ὄντες τοῖς περὶ τὴν Πύ-  
λον οἰκοῦσι Μεσσηνίους, καὶ ὁμόφωνοι  
τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τυγχάνοντες, ἐμῶν,  
ὁμώμενοι ἐκ τῆς Πύλου, πλείστα βλά-  
πτειν τὴν Λακωνικὴν, οὐ διαγινωσκόμενοι  
διὰ τὴν ὁμοφώνιαν, εἴτε πολέμοιοι εἴσω  
εἴτε οἰκίοι. SCHOL. Non liquet, De-  
mosthenem secum adduxisse Messenios  
a Naupacto, quod hic dicit Scholiastes.



PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἀρχαίων καὶ ὁμοφώνους τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πλείστ' ἂν βλάπτειν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμωμένους, καὶ βεβαίους ἅμα τοῦ χωρίου φύλακας ἔσεσθαι. IV. ὥς δὲ οὐκ ἔπειθεν οὔτε τοὺς στρατηγούς οὔτε τοὺς στρατιώτας, ὕστερον καὶ τοῖς ταξιάρχοις κοινώσας, ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, 5.

PYLUS.  
At length, the fleet  
being accidentally  
detained at Pylus

3. ἔσεσθαι] om. Q.  
χαις P.R.Z.de.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις—μέχρι αὐτοῖς] om. Parm. ταξιάρ-

Eos postea demum ad illum venisse intelligitur e cap. 9. 1. et 32. 2. Messenios autem, qui Naupactum tenebant, cur οἰκείους Πύλῳ et Lacedæmoniis ὁμοφώνους esse dicat Thucydides, cognosci potest e Pausan. Messen. XXIV. et XXVII. Pro βλάπτειν Portus videtur maluisse βλάψαι, ut conveniat cum τῷ ἔσεσθαι. DUK.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις] Vide Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 4. HUDS. So little is known about the details of the Athenian army, that the office of these ταξιάρχοι can hardly be described in more than general terms. They must not be confounded with the ten officers of the same name chosen to command the infantry of Athens, divided according to the number of the tribes, whenever the whole force of the state marched out to battle together. Compare Demosthenes, Philippic I. p. 47. Reiske. Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 2, 19. and Schneider's note. Lysias against Agoratus, p. 498. and Taylor's note. Lysias against Alcibiades, II. p. 565. and Pollux, VIII. §. 94. These may be called *taxiarchs-general*; but, besides these, the name is applied to the inferior officers, who commanded the τάξεις, or elementary divisions, of the Athenian army. The long scale of subordinate commands which exists in the armies of modern Europe, was, in Greece, peculiar to Lacedæmon only: and Thucydides judged it worthy of particular notice, that in the Spartan army the gradations of rank and power were very numerous: (V. 66. 3, 4.) τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχόντες ἀρχόντων εἰσι. In the Athenian army, as far as appears, there were only two ranks of officers, the στρατηγοί, or generals of the whole army, and the ταξιάρχοι, or commanders of its subordinate divisions. Now the τάξεις in the

Athenian army seems to have corresponded with the λόχος in the Peloponnesian; that is to say, it was the principal element in the divisions of the troops; and its strength varied according to circumstances, being sometimes, and perhaps regularly, a hundred men; (compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. II. 1, 25. and Anabasis, III. 4, 21.) but in maritime expeditions, like the one mentioned in the text, where there were no soldiers but the epibatæ of the different triremes, it is probable that the numbers of each τάξις were smaller.

5. ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας] I cannot but think, after all, that this is the correct stopping of the passage, although Poppo, Göller, and Dr. Bloomfield have put a comma after ἡσύχαζεν, and join ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας with the following clause: "till the soldiers themselves, being kept in inactivity by the bad weather, were seized with a desire to fortify the place." But the position of ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας would then be so unnatural, that nothing but the clearest necessity would make me adopt such a construction. And surely it is good sense to say, that Demosthenes, after having tried in vain to prevail either upon the generals or soldiers, continued to remain quietly at Pylus, instead of prosecuting his voyage, owing to the bad weather, which would not let him put to sea. Ἠσύχαζεν also seems to be more naturally applied to "remaining in the same place without moving," (compare VIII. 44, 4.) than to "desisting from trying to persuade the generals." It may be added, that μέχρι, when used as a conjunction, is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence, like ἔως; and that ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας μέχρι would be a very unusual arrangement of the words. "Saltem ἡσύχαζον. Sed "vix dubito quin delendum ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

by bad weather, the  
seamen and soldiers  
construct a fort for  
their own amuse-  
ment.

μέχρι αὐτοῖς τοῖς στρατιώταις σχολάζουσιν  
ὀρμὴ † ἐσέπεσε † περιστάσιν ἐκτειχίσαι τὸ  
χωρίον. καὶ ἐγχειρήσαντες εἰργάζοντο, σιδή-  
ρια μὲν λιθουργὰ οὐκ ἔχοντες, λογάδην δὲ φέροντες λίθους,  
καὶ ξυνετίθεσαν ὡς ἕκαστόν τι ξυμβαίνοι· καὶ τὸν πηλὸν, εἴ  
που δέοι χρῆσθαι, ἀγγείων ἀπορία ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου ἔφερον,  
ἐγκεκυφότες τε ὡς μάλιστα μέλλοι ἐπιμένειν, καὶ τὼ χεῖρε ἐς  
τοῦπίσω ξυμπλέκοντες, ὅπως μὴ ἀποπίπτοι. παντὶ τε τρόπῳ  
ἠπείγοντο φθῆναι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰ ἐπιμαχώτατα

2. ἐσέπεσε A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.X.Z.f.g.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπέπεσε. "Sed  
"ἐσπίπτειν cum dativo et de animi motibus a scriptore nostro non dicitur."  
Porpo. ἐπέπεσε C.W.Y. Parm. περιστάσιν H.N.T.V. Parm. 48. περιστάσιν A.B.  
vulgo περὶ στάσιν. περὶ στάσιν E. 3. ἐγχειρίσαντες K.N.V.f. 5. τε P.  
ξυμβαίνειν R.X.g. ξυμβαίνει Z. εἴ ποι B.E.h. 6. νοτου α. 7. μέλ-  
λει I.P.R. εἰς τοῦπίσω C. 8. συμπλέκοντες d.i. ὑποπίπτει L.O.  
ἀποπίπτει d. ἀποπίπτει R. 9. ἐπιχώματά I. ἐπιμαχώτατα τε Z.

"et servandum ἡσύχαζεν." DOBREE.  
In what follows I have restored the  
reading *περιστάσιν*, with all the recent  
editors, on the authority of H. and se-  
veral other MSS. which I have myself  
collated. But the sense still appears  
uncertain. Haack and Götter interpret  
it "*mutato consilio*," in the same sense  
of change in which *περίεστη* is used in  
chap. 12, 3. and *περιέστηκε* in I. 32, 4.  
But I doubt whether *περιστάντες*, as  
applied to men, ever signifies their  
changing their mind; and the simpler  
meaning may, I think, be the true one,  
that the soldiers set to work, or came  
round on all sides, to carry on the forti-  
fication. Comp. Euripid. *Bacchæ*, 1104.  
Elmsley:

φέρει, περιστάσαι κύκλῳ,  
πτόρθου λάβεσθε, Μαινάδες—  
αἱ δὲ μυρία χέρα  
προσέθεσαν ἅλτῃ κἀξανέσπασαν χθονός.

4. λογάδην—ξυμβαίνοι] "They pick-  
ed the stones which they carried, and  
"put them together as they happened  
"to fit." The construction of this fort  
seems to have resembled, on a small  
scale, what is called the earliest style of  
Cyclopiian architecture, as exemplified  
in the walls of Tiryns. (See sir W.  
Gell's *Argolis*, plate 14.) There the  
interstices between the larger blocks of

stone were filled up with smaller stones;  
and such probably was the case at Py-  
lus; and the cement, which Thucydi-  
des shews to have been only used in  
parts of the work, was required to  
fasten these smaller stones; the larger  
blocks, as is generally the case in an-  
cient walls built of massy stones, being  
secured by their own size and weight.  
See "Remarks on the military Archi-  
"tecture of Greece," in Walpole's *Me-  
moirs of Turkey*, vol. I. p. 316. The  
expression *ἕκαστόν τι* resembles *πᾶς τις*:  
(see Viger, c. III. sect. 11. §. 14. note  
15.) "Each thing, of whatever de-  
"scription." The use of the neuter  
gender is remarkable, when the sub-  
stantive *λίθους* is in the masculine: but  
it is probably intended to express the  
miscellaneous materials used in the  
construction of the wall, "as each se-  
"veral thing happened to fit;" not  
only the large picked stones, but the  
smaller ones, rubbish, shingle, or what-  
ever came in the way, and could be  
made serviceable.

9. ἠπείγοντο φθῆναι κ. τ. λ.] "They  
"hastened to anticipate the Lacedæ-  
"monians, in completing the most ac-  
"cessible parts of the fort before they  
"could arrive to defend their territory."  
*Ἐπιβοηθήσαι* is translated by Dr. Bloom-  
field, "attack the place;" and he refers

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐξεργασάμενοι πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι· τὸ γὰρ πλεόν τοῦ χωρίου αὐτὸ καρτερόν ὑπῆρχε καὶ οὐδὲν ἔδει τείχους. V. οἱ δὲ ἑορτὴν τινα ἔτυχον ἄγοντες, καὶ ἅμα πυνθανόμενοι ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο, ὥς ὅταν ἐξέλθωσιν ἢ οὐχ ὑπομενούοντας σφᾶς ἢ ῥαδίως ληψόμενοι βίᾳ· καὶ τι καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ στρατὸς ἔτι ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὧν ἐπέσχε. τειχίσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ χωρίου τὰ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ ἅ μάλιστα ἔδει ἐν ἡμέραις ἕξ, τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην μετὰ νεῶν πέντε αὐτοῦ φύλακα καταλείπουσι, ταῖς δὲ πλείοσι ναυσὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν 10 Κέρκυραν πλοῦν καὶ Σικελίαν ἡπείγοντο. VI. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὄντες Πελοποννήσιοι ὥς ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατειλημμένης, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπ' οἴκου, νομίζοντες μὲν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἄγισ ὁ βασιλεὺς οἰκεῖον σφίσι τὸ περὶ τὴν 15 Πύλον· ἅμα δὲ πρῶ ἐσβαλόντες καὶ τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος ἐσπάνιζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολ- λοῖς, χειμῶν τε ἐπιγενόμενος μείζων παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν ἐπίεσε τὸ στράτευμα. ὥστε πολλαχόθεν ξυνέβη ἀναχω- ρῆσαι τε θάσσον αὐτοὺς καὶ βραχυτάτην γενέσθαι τὴν 20 ἐσβολὴν ταύτην· ἡμέρας γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα ἔμειναν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ.

1. ἐξεργάσμενοι L.O.P. 2. οὐδὲ g. ἐδέιτο τοῦ τείχους I. οἱ δὲ] om. V.  
3. ἔχοντες h. 5. οὐχὶ μενούοντας I. 6. καὶ τι καὶ A.B.F.N.V.h. Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τοὶ L. καίτοι R. vulgo καὶ τι. ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοὺς K.  
8. τοῦ χωρίου] om. c.f. 9. τὸν] καὶ d.i. δημοσθένη C. 13. τάχους W.  
14. καὶ ὁ Ἄγισ Y. 16. προσβαλόντες E. 17. ἐσπανίζοντο Q. 18. δὲ C.e.  
20. βάττον e. αὐτοῖς E. 21. πέντε καὶ δέκα L.O.

to I. 126, 7. But *βοηθεῖν* and its compounds never lose their proper notion of "defensive movement," even when the particular or subordinate operation is offensive. Thus the attack on Pylus was in order to recover possession of their own country, which had been occupied by an invader: but the term *βοηθῆσαι* could not have been used had the Lacedæmonians been going to attack a fort in Attica, instead of one

occupied by the enemy in their own dominions. So in I. 126, 7. it is applied to the efforts of the Athenians to recover possession of their own citadel, which Cylon had surprised in order to make himself tyrant.

16. *πρῶ*—πολλοῖς] Thom. Magister. WASS.

18. *χειμῶν*] "Rough, stormy, and wet weather." See the note on III. 21, 5.

THRACE. PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

VII. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Σιμωνίδης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης Μενδαίων ἀποικίαν,

THRACE.

Eion, a Mendean colony betrayed to the Athenians, and retaken by the Chalcidians and Bottians.

πολεμίαν δὲ οὖσαν, ξυλλέξας Ἀθηναίους τε ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων καὶ τῶν ἐκείνη ξυμμάχων πλῆθος προδιδομένην κατέλαβε. καὶ

Βοττιαίων ἐξεκρούσθη τε καὶ ἀπέβαλε πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν.

VIII. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Πελοποννησίων, οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται αὐτοὶ μὲν καὶ οἱ ἐγγύτατα τῶν

PYLUS.

The Spartans prepare to attack Pylos by land and sea, and recall their fleet from Coryra to cooperate with them. Description of the scene of action. The harbour of Pylos is formed by the little island of SPHACTERIA, which almost

περιοίκων εὐθὺς ἐβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγένετο ἡ ἔξοδος, ἄρτι ἀφικμένων ἀφ' ἐτέρας στρατείας. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον βοηθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ Πύλον, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Κερκύρα ναῦς σφῶν τὰς ἐξήκοντα ἔπεμψαν, αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι τὸν Λευκα-

1. σιμωνίδης ὁ ἀθηναίων ε. 2. ἡϊόνα A.F. Bekk. ἡόνα H.X.Z.a.c.f.g. τὴν] τῆς B.E.F.X. τῆς θράκης m. μενδαίων μὲν ἀποικίαν ε. ἀποικίαν om. A. 5. κατέλαβε προδιδομένην γ. 6. χαλκιδαίων R.Z.d.e.g.i. 7. βοττιαίων γ. 9. τῶν om. d.i. 10. οἱ post καὶ om. G. ἐγγύτατοι d. 11. παροίκων c. 12. λακεδαιμονίων] πελοποννησίων d.i. 13. στρατίας R.a. 14. περιήγγελλον d.e. δὲ καὶ κατὰ B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καί. 16. τῇ om. L.O.i. 17. τῶν λευκαδίων E.X.

2. Ἡϊόνα] Where this place was is uncertain. Of course it cannot be confounded with the Eion near Amphipolis, which had belonged to Athens since the time of Cimon. See I. 98, 1. Eustathius says, Ἡϊὼν τρισυλλάβως πόλις ἐν Χερρόνησφ παρά Θουκυδίδῃ, but the Chersonesus is much too remote for the Chalcidians and Bottians to have marched thither to recover a town. Stephanus of Byzantium mentions an Eion in Pieria, which Eustathius also acknowledges, but this also is too distant from Chalcidice; and besides belonged to Macedonia. And the other Pieria east of the Strymon, and mentioned II. 99, 3. was also inaccessible to the Chalcidians; as the only passage of

the Strymon was commanded by the Athenian town of Amphipolis. But as the name of Eion is a general one, signifying shore or beach, it may have belonged to another place besides the three already noticed; and the situation of the Eion here mentioned cannot be fixed more precisely, than by saying that it was probably on some point of that long and winding coast which is broken by so many projecting points, and extends from the Strymon to the Axios.

17. αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι, &c.] Quod hic Thucydides vocat ὑπερενεχθῆναι, Strabo (l. 8.) vocat ὑπερμεολκείν. naves enim non remigio, sed machinis hunc Isthmum superabant, qui quidem pluries

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closes up the mouth  
of it. Sphacteria is  
occupied by the Le-  
cedæmonians.

δίῳν ἰσθμὸν καὶ λαβοῦσαι τὰς ἐν Ζακύνθῳ  
'Αττικὰς ναῦς ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ Πύλον· παρὴν  
3 δὲ ἤδη καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. Δημοσθένης δὲ προσπλεόντων  
ἔτι τῶν Πελοποννησιῶν ὑπεκπέμπει φθάσας δύο ναῦς ἀγ-  
γείλαι Εὐρυμέδοντι καὶ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν Ζακύνθῳ 5  
4 'Αθηναίοις παρεῖναι ὡς τοῦ χωρίου κινδυνεύοντος. καὶ αἱ μὲν  
νῆες κατὰ τάχος ἔπλεον κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-  
σθένους· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς τῷ τει-  
χίσματι προσβαλοῦντες κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν,  
ἐλπίζοντες ῥαδίως αἰρήσειν οἰκοδόμημα διὰ ταχέων εἶργα- 10  
5 σμένον καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὀλίγων ἐνόντων. προσδεχόμενοι δὲ  
καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου τῶν 'Αττικῶν νεῶν βοήθειαν ἐν  
νῷ εἶχον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πρότερον ἔλωσι, καὶ τοὺς ἔσπλους τοῦ  
λιμένος ἐμφράξαι, ὅπως μὴ ἦ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις ἐφορμίσασθαι  
6 ἐς αὐτόν. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλουμένη τὸν τε 15  
λιμένα, παρατείνουσα καὶ ἐγγὺς ἐπικειμένη, ἐχυρὸν ποιεῖ καὶ  
τοὺς ἔσπλους στενοὺς, τῇ μὲν δυοῖν νεοῖν διάπλουν κατὰ τὸ  
τείχισμα τῶν 'Αθηναίων καὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν

3. ἦδη om. a. 7. ἐπέπλεον N.V. 8. ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι V. 9. τε] om. Q.  
κατὰ ante θάλλ.] om. K. θάλατταν d.i. 11. ὀλίγων ἀνθρώπων e. 12. καὶ] om. C.a.e.  
ἀπὸ ζακύνθου A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. 13. ἔσπλους] ἐσπλους I. qui et infra ἐσπλους et  
ἐσπλου. 14. ἐφορμίσασθαι V.c. 17. δυοῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.  
e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δυεῖν. νεῶν G.L.O.e. 18. καὶ] κατὰ K.

mutavit faciem, modo rescissus et aper-  
tus, ut compendium fieret circuituonis  
totius Leucadiorum peninsulae, ut a  
Cypselo Corinthio; postea vero per al-  
luviones redditus pristinae formæ. Vide  
Plinium, l. 4. c. 1. Palmerius Exercit.  
pag. 50. HUDS. Thucydides eodem,  
quo hic, verbo, et de eadem re etiam  
supra utitur III. 15, 2. Καὶ ὁλοὺς παρ-  
εσκευάζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, ὡς  
ὑπεροίσοντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐς τὴν πρὸς  
\* Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν. Et III. 81, 1. Καὶ  
ὑπερενεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς  
ναῦς, ὅπως μὴ περιπλέοντες ὀφθῶσιν,  
ἀποκομίζονται. DUKER.

7. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-  
σθένους] Ammonius ἐπιστεῖλαι coarctat  
ad litteras: 'Επιστεῖλαι μὲν, inquit, διὰ  
γραμμάτων. 'Επισκῆψαι δὲ διὰ λόγων.

Sed Thomas Magist. in 'Επετεῖλάνη :  
'Επιστεῖλαι οὐ μόνον τὸ διὰ γραμμάτων,  
ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ αὐτοπροσώπως κελεύσαι, καὶ  
ἐπιστολῇ ὡσαύτως. Et hunc usum τοῦ  
ἐπιστεῖλαι recte ex hoc et alio loco  
Thucydidis ostendit. Sic Aristoph.  
Nubib. 608. 'Η Σελὴν συντυχούσ' ἡμῖν  
ἐπέστειλε φράσαι Πρῶτα μὲν χαίρειν  
'Αθηναίους. Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb.  
1020. Οὕτω μὲν ἀμφὶ τοῦδ' ἐπέσταλται  
λέγειν. Plura de hoc, et de ἐπιστολῇ  
Stanlei. ad Æsch. Prometh. v. 3.—  
DUKER.

15. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλου-  
μένη] For every thing relating to the  
topography of the scene of action, the  
reader is referred to the inaps at the  
end of the volume, and to the memoir  
which accompanies them.

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ἄλλην ἤπειρον ὁκτὼ ἡ ἑννέα· ὑλώδης τε καὶ ἀτρυβὴς πᾶσα  
 ὑπ' ἐρημίας ἦν, καὶ μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου μά-  
 λιστα. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἔσπλους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντιπρώροις βύζην 7  
 κλήσειεν ἔμελλον· τὴν δὲ νῆσον ταύτην φοβούμενοι μὴ ἐξ  
 5 αὐτῆς τὸν πόλεμον σφίσι ποιῶνται, ὀπλίτας διεβίβασαν εἰς  
 αὐτήν, καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἤπειρον ἄλλους ἔταξαν. οὕτω γὰρ τοῖς 8  
 Ἀθηναίοις τὴν τε νῆσον πολεμίαν ἔσεσθαι τὴν τε ἤπειρον,  
 ἀπόβασιν οὐκ ἔχουσαν· τὰ γὰρ αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου ἔξω τοῦ  
 ἔσπλου πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἀλίμενα ὄντα, οὐχ ἔξειν ὅθεν ὀρ-  
 10 μώμενοι ὠφελήσουσι τοὺς αὐτῶν, σφεῖς δὲ ἄνευ τε ναυμα-  
 χίας καὶ κινδύνου ἐκπολιορκήσειν τὸ χωρίον κατὰ τὸ εἶκος,  
 σίτου τε οὐκ ἐνόντος καὶ δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατειλημ-  
 μένου. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ διεβίβαζον ἐς τὴν 9  
 νῆσον τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀποκληρώσαντες ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λό-  
 15 χων. καὶ διέβησαν μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι πρότερον κατὰ διαδοχὴν,  
 οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι καὶ ἐγκαταληφθέντες εἴκοσι καὶ τετρακόσιοι  
 ἦσαν, καὶ Εἰλωτες οἱ περὶ αὐτούς· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐπιτάδας  
 ὁ Μολόβρου.

3. ἀντιπρώροις F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.d.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντιπρώροι A.B. ἀντιπρώρις E. vulgo ἀντιπρώρους ita etiam C.a. βύ-  
 (ζη) corr. F. om. A.B.G. βύζειν a.i. βύσειεν d. βύσειν margo d.i. σβύζειν P.  
 σβύζειν I. 4. συγκλήσειεν A.B. κλείσειεν I.V.Y.Z.e.f.g.i. ἀθρόως κλήσειεν W.  
 5. διεβίβαζον Q. διεβίβασεν d.i. 6. παρὰ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.  
 a.c.f.g. Haack. Popp. Goell. Bekk. ceteri περί. γὰρ] καὶ d. 7. νῆσον ταύτην  
 φοβούμενοι πολεμίαν K. 8. τὰ] καὶ B. τῆς] om. Y. 9. οὐχ ἔξειν] οὐκ ἔξην  
 A.B.E.F.h. 10. τοὺς] τὰς G.d. ταῖς e. τοὺς αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.V.g.m. ["et haud  
 dubie plures," Poppo.] Poppo. σφᾶς d.i. τε] τῆς d. 11. κατὰ] ὡς L.O.P.Y.  
 12. προκατειλημένον R.Y. "an κατειλημένον;" Bekk. 13. τ' Q. καὶ] om. P.  
 14. πάντων] σπάντων d.i. 15. καὶ post μὲν] om. P. 16. καὶ] om. d. ἐγκατα-  
 λεφθέντες C.E.F.G.H.N.V.W.Z.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατα-  
 λειφθέντες. 17. δι' αὐτῶν C.E.F.H.K.V. Poppo. Vulgo, Bekk. Goell. δ' αὐτῶν.  
 18. μολοβροῦ A.B.F.H.L.O.P.V.

3. βύζην κλήσειεν] Ἀθρόως· ὅλον βύ-  
 σσας ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν ἔσπλον. SCHOL.  
 "To stop up the two inlets by ships  
 "placed close together, with their  
 "heads looking outwards."

12. δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς] Verte,  
 "cum non sibi diu occupatum esset, ut  
 "bene munitionem esse posset." DOBREE.

13. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει—καὶ διεβίβαζον] This

sentence, where the apodosis is in διε-  
 βίβαζον, is exactly similar to the begin-  
 ning of chap. 21. book II. and seems  
 to confirm the interpretation of that  
 passage given in the note upon it.

14. ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόγων.] Λόχοι  
 Λακεδαιμονίων πέντε, Αἰδώλιος, Σίνης,  
 Σαρίνας, Πλόας, Μεσσοάτης. SCHOL.—  
 [See V. 68, 3, and the note.]

IX. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὁρῶν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μέλλοντας προσβάλλειν ναυσί τε ἅμα καὶ πεζῶ, παρεσκευάζετο καὶ αὐτὸς, καὶ τὰς τριήρεις αἵπερ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν καταλειφθεισῶν ἀνασπάσας ὑπὸ τὸ τεί-  
 χισμα προσεσταύρωσε, καὶ τοὺς ναύτας ἐξ αὐτῶν ὥπλισεν ἀσπίσι τε φαύλαις καὶ οἰσυνύαις ταῖς πολ-  
 λαῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὅπλα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ πορίσασθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῦτα ἐκ ληστρικῆς Μεσσηνίων τριακοντόρου καὶ κέ-  
 λητος ἔλαβον, οἱ ἔτυχον παραγενόμενοι. ὀπλιταί τε τῶν Μεσσηνίων τούτων ὡς τεσσαράκοντα ἐγένοντο, οἷς ἐχρήτο  
 2 μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. τοὺς μὲν οὖν πολλοὺς τῶν τε ἀόπλων καὶ ὀπλισμένων ἐπὶ τὰ τετειχισμένα μάλιστα καὶ ἐχυρὰ τοῦ χωρίου πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον ἔταξε, προειπὼν ἀμύνεσθαι τὸν πεζόν, ἣν προσβάλλῃ· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπολεξάμενος ἐκ πάντων ἐξήκοντα ὀπλίτας καὶ τοξότας ὀλίγους ἐχώρει ἔξω τοῦ τεί-  
 15 χους ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ἣ μάλιστα ἐκείνους προσεδέχετο πειράσειν ἀποβαίνειν ἐς χωρία μὲν χαλεπὰ καὶ πετρῶδη πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τετραμμένα, σφίσι δὲ τοῦ τείχους ταύτη ἀσθνεστάτου ὄντος ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο προθυμή-

4. καταληφθεισῶν A.E.F.h. 6. τοὺς πολλοὺς e. 8. καὶ] om. e. λη-  
 στρικῶν L.P. τριακοντόρου G.I.V.e.m. 11. καὶ τῶν ὀπλισμένων K. 12. καὶ  
 om. d. ὀχυρὰ g. 13. ἀμύνεσθαι d. 14. προσβάλλῃ B.F.H.N.Q.V. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσβάλῃ. ἀποδεξάμενος I. 19. ἐπισπάσθαι d.  
 προθυμήσασθαι G.

4. 'Ανασπάσας] Vide Suid. in ἀνα-  
 σπῇ. WASS.

5. προσεσταύρωσε.] ξύλοις ὀρθοῖς  
 προσχώρωσεν αὐτάς. SCHOL. Nam,  
 quod Duker. animadvertit, etiam VII.  
 25, 4. dicit, Syracusanos Vallos in mari  
 defixisse, ut intra illos naves suæ sta-  
 tionem haberent: eamque munitionem  
 σταύρωσιν vocat. Et ibidem cap. 38, 2;  
 Niciam ante naves suas σταυρωμα in  
 mari defixum habuisse, quod iis pro  
 portu clauso esset. GÖLLER. Com-  
 pare Appian, Civil Wars, V. 33. τὰς  
 τάφρους προσεσταύρου. "Strengthened  
 "the trenches with additional stakes,  
 "as a chevaux de frise." Dr. Bloom-  
 field and Dobree wish to read προε-

σταύρωσε or προῦσταύρωσε, comparing  
 VI. 75, 2. τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν,  
 but the alteration seems unnecessary.  
 The present text signifies, "he hauled  
 "his ships up under the fort, and set  
 "a stockade close to them," "upon  
 "them," i. e. "to cover them."

τοὺς ναύτας] "The rowers;" for the  
 epibatæ had regular arms of their own.

19. ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο, κ.τ.λ.]  
 Ἐφελκύσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο εἰς προθυ-  
 μίαν ἐκεῖνο τὸ μέρος. SCHOL. But then  
 we must read ἐπισπάσεσθαι and προ-  
 θυμήσασθαι, for "he thought it would  
 "draw them on" must require the in-  
 finitive future, and not the aorist; and  
 on the other hand προθυμήσασθαι must



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σεσθαι· οὔτε γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντες ποτε ναυσὶ κρατηθή-  
σεσθαι οὐκ ἰσχυρὸν ἐτείχιζον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν  
ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίνεσθαι. κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν<sup>3</sup>  
πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν χωρήσας ἔταξε τοὺς ὀπλίτας ὡς  
5 εἶρξων ἦν δύνηται, καὶ παρεκελεύσατο τοιαῦδε.

X. "ΑΝΔΡΕΣ οἱ ξυναράμενοι τοῦδε τοῦ κινδύνου,  
" μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ τοιαῦδε ἀνάγκῃ ξυνετὸς βουλέσθω  
His address to his men "δοκεῖν εἶναι, ἐκλογιζόμενος ἅπαν τὸ περι-  
on the sea-shore, when "εστὸς ἡμᾶς δεινὸν, μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέ-  
ready to receive the "πτως εὐέλπιδι ὁμόσε †χωρῆσαι† τοῖς ἐναν-  
10 attack. "τίοις, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγενόμενος. ὅσα γὰρ ἐς ἀνάγκην  
" ἀφίεται ὥσπερ τάδε, λογισμὸν ἤκιστα ἐνδεχόμενα κινδύνου

1. κρατηθήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.X.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κρατήσεσθαι.  
2. τῇ] om. O. 4. θάλατταν K. χωρήσας A.B.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.  
Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χωρίσας. 5. δύνωνται d. 6. ξυναρά-  
μενοι E. 7. τῇ] om. c. βουλεύεσθω I. 8. περιεστὸς C.E.K.a. Bekk. Goell.  
περιστὸς G. 9. δ' L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.f.g. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. om.  
A.B.C.F.G.H.K.N.R.e. Vulgo et Bekk. ἦ. 10. χωρήσας C.G.L.N.O.P.V.Z.a.c.  
f.h.i. 11. περιγενόμενος G. ἐς] ἐπ' G.L.d. 12. τοιαῦδε K. τότε Stobæus.

be in the aorist, as Dobree saw, and proposed accordingly to correct the tense, or else to read ἐπιπάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἵγγεῖτο, and to leave out προθυμήσεσθαι.

2. ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις κ. τ. λ.] Ἐλπίς ἦν δηλονότι. SCHOL. That is, ἐλπίς ἦν must be supplied from the preceding participle ἐλπίζοντες, "and they, if they could but force a landing, calculated that the place might "be taken."

3. κατὰ τοῦτο. Verto *quamobrem*, ut ἥλθες δὲ κατὰ τί; Nub. 240. DOBREE.

7. ξυνετὸς βουλέσθω—δεινόν] Compare III. 82, 6. τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἄργον.

9. μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέπτως] The common reading here is μᾶλλον ἦ; the best MSS. omit ἦ, and several, including all those in the library of St. Mark, supply its place with δέ, which Haack and Poppo have adopted. The omission appears clearly to be a mere oversight, as some conjunction is absolutely necessary; but δέ appears to me to rest on better authority than ἦ; and its omission can more easily be ac-

counted for by the resemblance of the δ to the α in the beginning of the following word. The construction of what follows is difficult, but I believe that βουλέσθω alone is to be repeated, μᾶλλον δὲ βουλέσθω ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἀπερισκέπτως εὐέλπιδι καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγενόμενος. "Let him "choose rather to go straight to meet "his enemies with an unconsidering "cheerful hope, and thus likely to get "over the danger." Several MSS. read χωρήσας, and if we prefer this reading, the sense will be, "but rather "let him choose to be thought wise, "by having gone straight against his "enemies, and by having thus in all "likelihood got over the danger." And this would agree with Hermann's rule, that "participles of the aorist "with ἂν can never have any other "than a past signification." See notes on Viger, note 281. But this rule will not always hold good, and Elmsley considers the expression λιποῦσ' ἂν as almost equivalent to the future. Notes on Medea, 764, 5. See also Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Jelf. §. 429. 3.

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- 2 " τοῦ ταχίστου προσδεῖται. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τὰ πλείω ὀρώ πρὸς  
 " ἡμῶν ὄντα, ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μῆναι καὶ μὴ τῷ πλήθει αὐτῶν  
 " καταπλαγέντες τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσω καταπροδοῦναι.  
 3 " τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου τὸ δυσέμβατον ἡμέτερον νομίζω, ([δ]  
 " μενόντων ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίγνεται, ὑποχωρήσασι δὲ καί-  
 " περ χαλεπὸν ὃν εὔπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος· καὶ τὸν  
 " πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν μὴ \*ράδιως\* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης

1. καὶ] om. Q. 2. ἡμᾶς K. θέλωμέν I.d.e. ἐθέλωμεν C.Q.a. εἰ ἐθέλωμεν Y.  
 4. δ] om. A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.b.d.e.f.g.h.i. 48. ὅτι  
 Parm. δ Bekk. 5. μενόντων μὲν E. Dionys. γίγνεσθαι K.d. καὶ πρὸ Parm.  
 6. ἔσται] ἀπὲρ A.V. 7. ραδίως B.E.F.H.K.N.b.h. Poppo. Goell. Vulgo, Haack.  
 Bekk. ραδίας. πάλιν αὐτῷ B.Q.i. αὐτῷ] om. d.

2. ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μῆναι] The conjunction is out of its place, and the sense is μῆναι τε καὶ μὴ—καταπροδοῦναι.

4. τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction in these words is answered by the τε a few lines below, τό τε πλήθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβέσθαι. See Poppo, *Observatt. Critic.* p. 24. The relative δ is omitted by all the best MSS. but is acknowledged by Dionysius. (*De iis quæ Thucyd. propria sunt*, c. 12.) If it should be struck out, the verb γίγνεται would be better omitted, and the construction then would be uninterrupted. But γίγνεται is acknowledged by every MSS. and by Dionysius; and although the conjunctions μὲν γὰρ are harshly omitted after μενόντων, yet this harshness is more likely to be the genuine writing of Thucydides, than it is probable that almost every MS. hitherto collated, to which I may now add the five in the library of St. Mark at Venice, should have omitted the relative δ by accident. The authority of Dionysius is of less weight in its favour, because he still further improves the sentence in his quotation of it, by inserting μὲν after μενόντων.

[The conjunction μὲν is acknowledged by the Palatine MS. E. as well as by Dionysius. If we admit this, and read merely, μενόντων μὲν ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίγνεται, the construction will not be unlike that in I. 40, 4. Κορινθίους μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἔσσε, κ. τ. λ.]

6. καὶ τὸν πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν]

Ἡ διάνοια τοιαύτη. οἱ πολέμοι (φησὶν) ὑποχωρησάντων ἡμῶν, ἀποβάντες τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐπελθόντες τῷ τείχει, χαλεπότεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται. εἰδότες γὰρ ὅτι, ἂν μὴ κρατήσωσιν, οὐ ραδίως ἀποχωρήσασι δυνήσονται ὀπίσω διὰ τὴν χαλεπότητα τοῦ χωρίου, μετὰ ἀπονοίας ἡμῖν μαχοῦνται, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ζητοῦντες ἢ κρατῆσαι τοῦ χωρίου. ῥᾶστον γὰρ (φησὶν) ἔστιν ἔτι αὐτοὺς ὄντας ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀμύνασθαι. SCHOL. Poppo insists that there is no such thing as a dative absolute, and that therefore Thucydides must have written ὑποχωρησάντων. I believe that the dative here affords another instance of what is called the dative of relation, such as it has been explained in the note on III. 98, 1. "But if we retreat, we shall find that the ground, though difficult in itself, will yet be very practicable, if there is no one to hinder." Of course he means that although it was in itself difficult to the enemy, yet it would be practicable to them; but this is so self-evident, that it was perfectly needless to insert τοῖς πολεμίοις. But the easiness of the ground to the enemy is spoken of not absolutely, but as a disadvantage to the Athenians; and therefore we have the dative ὑποχωρήσασι prefixed to the sentence to show that the fact, τὸ δυσέμβατον καίπερ χαλεπὸν ἐν εὔπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος, is taken as bearing upon the Athenians, and so far as it affects them.

7. μὴ \*ράδιως\* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης] Pro ραδίως, quod dedi ex B.F.H.K.N. b.h. ceteri codices habent ραδίας. Al-

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“ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, ἣν καὶ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν βιάζονται· ἐπὶ γὰρ ταῖς  
 “ ναυσὶ ῥᾶστοι εἰσιν ἀμύνεσθαι, ἀποβάντες δὲ ἐν τῷ ἴσφ  
 “ ἡδῇ) τό τε πλῆθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβεῖσθαι· κατ’  
 “ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται καίπερ πολὺ ὃν ἀπορία τῆς προσορ-  
 5 “ μίσεως, καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστιν ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου μείζων,  
 “ ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ  
 “ ξυμβῆναι. ὥστε τὰς τούτων ἀπορίας ἀντιπάλους ἡγοῦμαι 4  
 “ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει, καὶ ἅμα ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς Ἀθηναίους ὄντας  
 “ καὶ ἐπισταμένους ἐμπειρίᾳ τὴν ναυτικὴν ἐπ’ ἄλλους ἀπό-  
 10 “ βασιν, ὅτι εἴ τις ὑπομένει καὶ μὴ φόβῳ ῥοθίου καὶ νεῶν  
 “ δεινότητος κατάπλου ὑποχωροίη, οὐκ ἂν ποτε βιάζοιτο, καὶ

2. δ' ἐν C. 4. προσορμῆσεως E.F.Q.d.i. 6. ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν C.a. 8. τῶν  
 ἡμετέρων E. ἀξιῶ ἅμα h. ἡμᾶς K. 10. ὅτι] δ a. ὑπομένει R.e. ῥη-  
 θίου V. καὶ τῶν νεῶν δεινότητος e. καὶ δεινότητος νεῶν f.

terum exquisitis visum est. Nam etiam  
 ubi εἶναι et γίγνεσθαι copulæ sunt, quæ-  
 dam adverbia, maxime δίχα et χωρὶς at-  
 que etiam οὕτως (ut II. 47, 4. οὐδὲ φθορὰ  
 οὕτως ἀνθρώπων ἐμνημονεύετο γενέσθαι.)  
 ὁμοία et ἴσα (vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I.  
 p. 104.) iis adduntur, ut hic ῥαδίως.  
 Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 427, 889. (§. 308,  
 604. Eng. Trans.) Poppon. I. p. 169.  
 Kuster. (Reisig.) ad Xenoph. Œconom.  
 p. 74. Viger. p. 376. Et sic Latini,  
 velut Cicero pro Rosc. Amerin. c. 5.  
*Omnes hanc questionem te prætoris de  
 manifestis maleficiis quotidianoque san-  
 guine remissius sperant futuram.* Sal-  
 lust. Jugurth. 73. *Ea res frustra fuit,*  
 et sic abunde. Catil. 58. Jugurth. 14.  
*Ut ubiuis tutius quam in regno meo es-  
 sem.* 87. *Romanos laxius licentiusque  
 futuros.* 94. *Uti prospectus nissusque  
 per saxa facilius foret,* quod exemplum  
 nostro simillimum est. Tacit. Annal.  
 I. 72. *Facta arguebantur, dicta impune  
 erant.* Adde Thiersch. Gr. §. 307, 5.  
 Bast. ad Gregorium Corinthium, p. 83.  
 Schæfer ad Dionys. de Compos. Ver-  
 bor. p. 76. GÖLL.

3. καὶ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται] “ It will  
 “ only have a small force engaged.”  
 Compare V. 9, 1. τὸ κατ’ ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ  
 πάντας κινδυνεύειν.

5. καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστιν κ. τ. λ.]  
 “ And we have not to do with an  
 “ army on shore, superior in numbers,  
 “ while it is on equal terms in other  
 “ respects; but with an army fighting  
 “ from its ships; and ships at sea re-  
 “ quire many favourable accidents in  
 “ order to act with effect.” Dr. Bloom-  
 field objects to this interpretation of  
 καίρια, because, he says, it requires so  
 much to be supplied. But in VI. 23,  
 3. the same ellipsis, if it can be called  
 one, occurs, πολλὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς δέον βου-  
 λεύεσθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι,  
 where we must equally supply, “ if  
 “ we would accomplish our object.”  
 And I think τὰ καίρια, simply, is more  
 naturally to be understood of *lucky  
 accidents* than of *critical and fatal  
 accidents*.

6. αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια] Αἷς τισὶ πολ-  
 λῶν χρεῖα τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, ὅλον εἰπεῖν,  
 ἀνέμου καὶ χωρίων φιλανθρώπων καὶ εἰ-  
 ρεσίας εὐκαιρῶν, ἵνα δυνήθωσιν ἀντιτα-  
 χθῆναι τοῖς ἐν γῇ. SCHOL.

8. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει] “ Our num-  
 “ bers,” an expression which, like πλῆ-  
 θος, generally signifies a large number,  
 but may be also used, like it, to signify  
 the amount of any number, whether it  
 be large or small.

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“ αὐτοὺς νῦν μείναι τε καὶ ἀμυνομένους παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ῥα-  
 “ χίαν σώζειν ὑμᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὸ χωρίον.”

XI. Τοσαῦτα τοῦ Δημοσθένους παρακελευσαμένου οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθάρσησάν τε μᾶλλον καὶ ἐπικαταβάντες ἐτάξαντο·  
 παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμό- 5  
 νιοι ἄραντες τῷ τε κατὰ γῆν στρατῷ προσέ-  
 βαλλον τῷ τειχίσματι καὶ ταῖς νανσὶν ἅμα,  
 οὔσαις τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τρισὶ νάυαρχος δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπέπλει  
 Θρασυμηλίδας ὁ Κρατησικλέους Σπαρτιάτης. προσέβαλλε  
 3 δὲ ἵππερ ὁ Δημοσθένης προσεδέχετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 10  
 ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἕκ τε γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης, ἡμύνοντο· οἱ δὲ  
 κατ’ ὀλίγας ναῦς διελόμενοι, διότι οὐκ ἦν πλείοσι προσσχεῖν,  
 καὶ ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ἐποιοῦντο, προ-  
 θυμία τε πάσῃ χρώμενοι καὶ παρακελευσμῷ, εἴ πως ὥσά-  
 μενοι ἔλοιεν τὸ τεῖχοςμα. πάντων δὲ φανερώτατος Βρασίδης 15  
 4 ἐγένετο. τριηραρχῶν γὰρ καὶ ὁρῶν τοῦ χωρίου χαλεποῦ  
 ὄντος τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ κυβερνήτας, εἴ πη καὶ δοκοίη  
 δυνατὸν εἶναι σχεῖν, ἀποκινῶντας καὶ φυλασσομένους τῶν  
 νεῶν μὴ ξυντρίψωσιν, ἐβόα λέγων ὥς οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶη ξύλων  
 φειδομένους τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ περιδεῖν τεῖχος 20

1. ῥαχίαν καὶ σώζειν L.O.P. 2. ὑμᾶς Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 4. ἐθάρσησάν h.  
 5. ἐαυτὴν B.E.F.h. om. i. cum Thoma M. v. παρά. 6. ἄραντες] om. d. προσ-  
 έβαλον G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.g. 9. προσέβαλε G.K.L.O.V.c.d.e. 11. ἀμ-  
 φοτέρωθεν] om. f. τε] τῆς P. τε τῆς K. ἐκ] om. Q. 14. δὲ K. πα-  
 ρασκευασμῷ P.e. ὅπως V. παρωσάμενοι L.O.P. 15. βρασίδης A.B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ βρασίδης. 16. γὰρ]  
 δὲ g. om. d. 17. εἴ πη A.B.E.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴ που.  
 18. δυνατὸν] χαλεπὸν c.f.g. 19. συντρίψωσιν Q.g. εἴη εἰκὸς K.

1. ῥαχίαν] Ita MSS. et Suidas. He-  
 rodotus τὴν πλημμύραν p. 319. ῥήχιν  
 vocat. vid. Galenum in Lex. et Fes-  
 sium. de terra utitur D. Halicarn.  
 WASS. Cap. 9, 2. hæc dixerat χω-  
 ρία χαλεπὰ, καὶ περὶ τὴν πρὸς τὸ πέλ-  
 ατος τετραμμένα. Schol. Æschyli Pro-  
 meth. v. 712. ῥαχίαις, θαλασσίαις πέ-  
 τραις. Scholiastes Morelli in Dion.  
 Chrysostomi Orat. VII. Ῥαχία, ὁ τρα-  
 χὺς καὶ λιθώδης αἰγιαλός· καὶ ἴσως ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ ἐκέϊσε τὸ προσκλύζον κύμα οἰοῦναι

ῥήγνυσθαι. Add. Eustath. ad Homer.  
 Odyss. ε'. p. 1540. Respiciat huc Plu-  
 tarch. de Glor. Atheniens. p. 618. Ὁ  
 παρὰ τὴν ῥαχίαν αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου παρα-  
 τάτων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Δημοσθένης.—  
 DUKER.

13. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει.] I have  
 followed Poppo in placing the comma  
 after μέρει instead of after ἀναπαύοντες;  
 “Relieving each other in turn.” Com-  
 pare Xenophon, Hellen. VI. 2, 29.  
 κατὰ μέρος τοὺς ναῦτας ἀνέπαινε.

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πεπονημένους, ἀλλὰ τὰς τε σφετέρας ναῦς βιαζομένους τὴν ἀπόβασιν καταγνύναι ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχοὺς μὴ ἀποκῆσαι ἀντὶ μεγάλων εὐεργεσιῶν τὰς ναῦς τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐπιδοῦναι, ὀκείλαντας δὲ καὶ παντὶ 5 τρόπῳ ἀποβάοντας τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ χωρίου κρατῆσαι.

XII. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοὺς τε ἄλλους τοιαῦτα ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ κυβερνήτην ἀναγκάσας ὀκείλαι τὴν ναὺν ἐχώρει ἐπὶ

τὴν ἀποβάθραν· καὶ πειρώμενος ἀποβαίνειν ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τραυματισθεὶς

10 pulsed.

πολλὰ ἐλειποψύχησέ τε, καὶ πεσόντος αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν ἢ ἀσπίς περιερρή ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν,

1. ποιούμενους O. πεποιημ. τεί. V. 2. ἐπίβασιν e. καταγνῶναι I.K.P.R.g. καταγνύναι E. ἐκέλευσε Q.R. 4. ἀποδοῦναι P.e. 10. ἐλειποψύχησε E.F.K.R. ἐλειποθύμησε G.I.L.P.d.e. ἐλυποθύμησε O. 11. περιερρῆει L. ἀπερρῆ O. ἐς] ἐπὶ Q.R. εἰς C.

1. πεπονημένους] For this form and signification of the participle, exactly corresponding to the participles of what are called deponent verbs in Latin, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 493.

7. ἐπὶ τὴν ἀποβάθραν] Ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἐξόδος, ἀποβάθρα καλεῖται. SCHOL.

9. ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] Nothing shews more forcibly the unrivalled truth of the narrative of Thucydides than to contrast it, as we have here an opportunity of doing, with that of an ordinary historian such as Diodorus Siculus. For instance, Thucydides, well aware of the studied secrecy observed in such matters by the Lacedæmonian government, does not pretend to state the number of the Spartan land forces employed at the siege of Pylus. Diodorus, however, states it without hesitation at "twelve thousand." The soldiers sent over to Sphacteria were, according to Thucydides, drafted by lot from the several Lochi; Diodorus, to enhance the glory of the Athenians, represents them as "picked men, chosen for their valour." The siege of Pylus, Thucydides tells us, lasted during one whole day and part of the next: Diodorus carries it on through "several days." Lastly the heroic courage of Brasidas, and his

bold though unsuccessful attempt to force a landing, are told by Thucydides with equal force and simplicity; while Diodorus, in his clumsy endeavours to exalt the effect of the story, makes it only ridiculous: for he describes Brasidas as repelling a host of enemies, and killing many of the Athenians in single combat, before he was disabled. No wonder that we hear complaints of the uncertainty of history, when such a writer as Diodorus is only a fair specimen of by far the majority of those whom the world has been good-natured enough to call historians.

11. ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν] Παρεξαιρεσία ἐστὶν ὁ ἔξω τῆς εἰρεσίας τῆς νεῶς τόπος, καθ' ὃ μέρος οὐκέτι κόπαις κέχρηται. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἀκρότατον τῆς πύρμνης καὶ τῆς πρώρας. SCHOL.

περιερρῆ] "Slipped from around," i. e. from round his arm. So περιαιρεῖν is, "to take from around;" as περιαιρεῖν τείχος, "to take away a wall from around a city." IV. 51. 133, 1. I. 108, 2. Compare also τοῦ ἄλλου περιερρημένου, III. 11, 4. and the note there. So in Herodotus, III. 128, 4. τῶν βιβλίων ἐν ἑκάστῳ περιαιρεόμενος, "taking the rolls one by one from round the stick on which they were rolled." Thus also the word "circumscindere" in Latin; as in Livy, II. 55. "circum-

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και ἐξενεχθείσης αὐτῆς ἐς τὴν γῆν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνελόμενοι  
 ὕστερον πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο ὃ ἔστησαν τῆς προσ-  
 2 βολῆς ταύτης. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προὔθυμοῦντο μὲν ἀδύνατοι δ'  
 ἦσαν ἀποβῆναι, τῶν τε χωρίων χαλεπότητι καὶ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 3 ναίων μενόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ὑποχωρούντων. ἐς τοῦτό τε περι- 5  
 ἔστη ἡ τύχη ὥστε Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ταύτης  
 Λακωνικῆς ἀμύνεσθαι ἐκείνους ἐπιπλέοντας, Λακεδαιμονίους  
 δὲ ἐκ νεῶν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν πολεμίαν οὔσαν ἐπ' Ἀθη-  
 ναίους ἀποβαίνειν· ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης ἐν τῷ τότε  
 τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις μάλιστα εἶναι καὶ τὰ περὶ κρατίστοις, 10  
 τοῖς δὲ θαλασσίοις τε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ πλείστον προέχειν.

XIII. Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τῆς ὕστεραιας  
 μέρος τι προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι ἐπέπαινον· καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ  
 The Athenian fleet ἐπὶ ξύλα ἐς μηχανὰς παρέπεμψαν τῶν νεῶν  
 returns from Zacyn-  
 thus, and prepares to  
 attack the Lacedæ-  
 monians in the har-  
 2 bour of Pylos. 15  
 τινὰς ἐς Ἀσίνην, ἐλπίζοντες τὸ κατὰ τὸν 15  
 λιμένα τεῖχος ὕψος μὲν ἔχειν, ἀποβάσεως δὲ  
 μάλιστα οὔσης ἐλεῖν μηχαναῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ  
 αἱ ἐκ τῆς Ζακύνθου νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραγίγονται

1. ἀνελόμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι e.

2. τρόπαιον V.

5. τε] δὲ d. τότε c.f.g.

6. μὲν] om. K.

8. ἐκ τῶν νεῶν c.

9. ἐπῆει L.

13. καὶ τρίτῃ R.

17. ἐκ τούτου δὲ C.a.

“scindere et spoliare licitor.” “To  
 “tear a man’s clothes from about  
 “him.” The words in Diodorus, when  
 describing the loss of Brasidas’ shield,  
 are, ὁ μὲν βραχίων προέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς  
 νεῆς, ἡ δ’ ὅσπῃς περιρρυείσα καὶ πεσοῦσα  
 εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, κ. τ. λ. Diodorus,  
 XII. p. 318. Compare Plato, Critias,  
 p. 111. περιερρυκίας τῆς γῆς, speaking  
 of the covering of soil being washed  
 off from the hills, and leaving the rock  
 bare.

9. ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης  
 κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ assigns  
 the explanation of the word περίεστη:  
 “I call it a remarkable revolution in  
 “their circumstances; for it formed at  
 “that time the main glory of the La-  
 “cedæmonians, that they were peculi-  
 “arly an inland people, and most dis-

“tinguished for their military prowess;  
 “and of the Athenians, that they were  
 “a nation of sailors, and unrivalled in  
 “their naval power.” Ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐποίει  
 τῆς δόξης seems to be the same thing as  
 if it were, πολὺ μέρος τῆς δόξης ἐποίει.  
 Compare II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδο-  
 μήματος ἐπὶ μέγα κατέσπειρε, i. e. μέγα  
 μέρος τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Compare also  
 IV. 100, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀσίνην] Asine was a city of  
 Dryopian origin, (Herodot. VIII. 73. 3.  
 Pausan. IV. 34.) situated on the western  
 side of the Messenian bay; Col. Leake  
 believes its site to be occupied by the  
 modern village of Saratza, 3½ geogra-  
 phical miles from Gallo, anciently called  
 cape Acritas. See Col. Leake’s Travels  
 in the Morea, vol. I. p. 443.

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τεντήκοντα προσεβόθησαν γὰρ τῶν τε φρουρίδων τινὲς αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου καὶ Χίαι τέσσαρες. ὥς δὲ εἶδον 3 τὴν τε ἡπειρον ὀπλιτῶν περίπλεων τὴν τε νῆσον, ἔν τε τῷ λιμένι οὖσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ οὐκ ἐκπλεύουσας, ἀπορήσαντες ὅπη 5 καθορμίσωνται, τότε μὲν ἐς Πρωτὴν τὴν νῆσον, ἣ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχει ἔρημος οὖσα, ἔπλευσαν καὶ ἠύλισαντο, τῇ δ' ὕστεραία παρασκευασάμενοι ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀνήγοντο, ἣν μὲν ἀντεκ- πλείν ἐθέλωσι σφίσιν ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὥς αὐτοὶ ἐπεσπλευσούμενοι. καὶ οἱ μὲν οὔτε ἀντανήγοντο οὔτε ἂ διε- 4 νοήθησαν, φράξαι τοὺς ἔσπλους, ἔτυχον ποιήσαντες, ἥσυ- χάζοντες δ' ἐν τῇ γῇ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπλήρουν καὶ παρεσκευά- ζοντο, ἣν ἔσπλῃ τις, ὥς ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὄντι οὐ σμικρῷ ναυμα- χήσαντες. XIV. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες καθ' ἑκάτερον τὸν 5 BATTLE IN THE HARBOUR OF PYLUS. πλείους καὶ μετεώρους ἦδη τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἀντι- The Lacedaemonians are defeated, and their. πρώρους προσπεσόντες ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν,

1. πεντήκοντα N.V. quae erat conjectura Æm. Porti. Poppo. vulgo, Haack. Bekk. Goell. τεσσαράκοντα. 2. τέσσαρες νῆες R. 3. τῷ] om. L.O.P.  
4. πλεύουσας b. ὅποι Q. 5. καθορμίσονται I.Q. 6. πρωτὴν F.H.V. Poppo.  
(Steph. Byz. in voce.) Vulgo, et Bekk. πρώτῃν. 7. ἦν] εἰ K.R. ἀντι-  
πλείν c. 11. τε om. N.V. 12. μικρῷ K.N. Goell. ναυμαχίαντες F.e.i.  
15. ἀντιπρώρους E.

1. [†πεντήκοντα†] This is the reading of the MS. N. or the Clarendon MS. now in the public library at Cambridge, and of the best of the Venetian MSS. in the library of St. Mark, which I have designated by the letter V. It had been conjectured by Portus, and has been admitted into the text by Poppo. Forty ships had originally sailed from Athens; (c. 2, 2.) and out of the five of these which had been left at Pylus with Demosthenes, (c. 5, 2.) two had since rejoined the main body; so that there were thirty-seven ships at Zacynthus, which with the addition of four Chian ships, and some from the squadron at Naupactus, must have made in all a greater number than forty. Besides, it is said expressly in c. 23, 2. that a reinforcement of twenty ships from Athens raised the total amount of the

fleet to seventy, a number exactly confirming the present reading; for it is probable that the three ships, drawn up by Demosthenes under the walls of the fort, were still kept there, as contributing to the defence of the place, and were not again employed afloat.

7. [†ἦν μὲν ἀντεκπλείν ἐθέλωσι κ. τ. λ.†] The Scholiast considers the apodosis to this first clause to be wanting; as in a similar passage, III. 3, 3. καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἢ πείρα. See the note on III. 31, 1. The words ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν easily suggest the repetition of ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ. "They got under weigh, pre- pared to fight, should the enemy "choose to sail out to meet them in "the open sea, (to fight in the open "sea,) if not, intending to sail in and "attack them."



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men in Sphacteria are cut off from all communication with the main land.

καὶ ἐπιδιώκοντες ὡς διὰ βραχείας ἔτρωσαν μὲν  
πολλὰς, πέντε δ' ἔλαβον, καὶ μίαν τούτων  
αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι· ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ  
καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐνέβαλλον· αἱ δὲ καὶ πληρούμεναι ἔτι πρὶν  
ἀνάγεσθαι ἐκόπτοντο· καί τινες καὶ ἀναδούμενοι κενὰς εἰλκον  
2 τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς φυγὴν ὠρμημένων· ἃ ὀρώντες οἱ Λακεδαι-  
μόνιοι καὶ περιαλοῦντες τῷ πάθει, ὅτι περ αὐτῶν οἱ ἄνδρες  
ἀπελαμβάνοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπεσβαίνοντες  
ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ξὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀνθεῖλκον ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι  
τῶν νεῶν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος  $\phi$  μή  
3 τινι καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ παρῆν. ἐγένετό τε ὁ θόρυβος μέγας καὶ  
ἀντηλλαγμένος τοῦ ἐκατέρων τρόπου περὶ τὰς ναῦς· οἱ τε  
γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ προθυμίας καὶ ἐκπλήξεως ὡς εἶπεῖν  
ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυμάχουν, οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦντες  
καὶ βουλόμενοι τῇ παρουσίᾳ τύχῃ ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐπεξελθεῖν  
4 ἀπὸ νεῶν ἐπεζομάχουν. πολὺν τε πόνον παρασχόντες ἀλλή-

1. διὰ βραχείας E. διαβραχείως F. 2. πέντε δὲ ἔλαβον C.E.H.K.L.O. Porpo.  
4. ἐνέβαλλον E.Q.e. καὶ post δὲ om. c.f.g. 6. ὠρμημένων e. 7. περ] παρ' P.Q.  
9. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι. 10. μή τινι] πανυλτ Porpo μή τις.  
12. ἐκατέρου K.g. 14. ἐκ τῆς γῆς e.i. 15. ὡς] om. O.

1. ὡς διὰ βραχείας] "As well as they could, considering the short distance" which the Peloponnesians had to pass over, before they got to shore and "were in comparative safety." Compare Xenophon, Anab. III. 3, 9. οὗτε οἱ περὶ τοὺς περὶ τοὺς ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγοντας ἐδύναντο καταλαμβάνειν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χωρίῳ.

3. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις] Similia prorsus nostro loco sunt Platonica, Sophist. pag. 260. c. H. Steph. τὸν δὲ γε σοφιστὴν ἔφαμεν ἐν τούτῳ πῶ τῷ τόπῳ καταπεφευγῆναι, ubi Heindorf. p. 427. confert Xenophont. Histor. Græc. IV. 5, 5. οἱ δὲ ἐν ἱφ' Ἡραῖφ καταπεφευγότες ἐξησαν. GÖLLER. Compare however, III. 106, 1. τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαις ἦκοντας, and the note there. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐνέβαλλον seems a condensed expression for ἐν τῇ γῇ οὐδαίς, καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐς αὐτήν, ἐνέβαλλον. Compare VII. 63, 1. τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστρώματος ὀπλίτας

ἀπαράξετε. This seems the simplest mode of explaining the expression; yet καταπεφευγῆναι, which properly signifies "to have taken refuge," may be used with the preposition ἐν, in the sense of, "to have taken refuge" in or at a place; and Heindorf says that we do not find the expression καταφεύγειν ἐν, but only καταπεφευγῆναι ἐν.

10. ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος] Vid. ad II. 8, 6. DUCKER. i. e. ἕκαστος ἐδόκει κεκωλῦσθαι τὸ ἔργον  $\phi$  τινὶ ἔργῳ μὴ καὶ αὐτὸς παρῆν. Compare Herodot. VII. 151, 3. εἰ σφί ἐτι ἰμμένει τὴν πρὸς Πέρσας φίλην συνεκράσαντο. See also Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 474. b. Porpo objects to the insertion of the negative between  $\phi$  and τινι, and wishes to read μή τις. But  $\phi$  μὴ is an expression by itself, and  $\phi$  μή τινι is exactly equivalent to εἰ μή τινι. So  $\phi$  τινί, III. 59, 1. is equivalent to εἰ τινι.

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λοις καὶ τραυματίζαντες διεκρίθησαν, καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
τὰς κενὰς ναῦς πλὴν τῶν τὸ πρῶτον ληφθεισῶν διέσωσαν.  
καταστάντες δὲ ἑκάτεροι ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν τροπαῖόν 5  
τε ἔστησαν καὶ νεκροὺς ἀπέδοσαν καὶ ναυαγίων ἐκράτησαν,  
5 καὶ τὴν νῆσον εὐθὺς περιέπλεον καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχον ὥς τῶν  
ἀνδρῶν ἀπειλημμένων· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πελοποννήσιοι  
καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες ἔμενον κατὰ χώραν ἐπὶ  
τῇ Πύλῳ.

XV. Ἐς δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ὡς ἡγγέλθη τὰ γεγενημένα  
10 περὶ Πύλον, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐπὶ ξυμφορᾷ μεγάλη τὰ τέλη  
καταβάοντας ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον βουλεύειν πα-  
ραχρήμα ὀρώντας ὃ τι ἂν δοκῇ. καὶ ὡς εἶδον 2  
ἀδύνατον ὄν τιμωρεῖν τοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ κινδυ-  
νεύειν οὐκ ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ τι παθεῖν  
αὐτοὺς ἢ ὑπὸ πλήθους βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι,  
ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἣν  
ἐθέλωσι, σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους τὰ περὶ Πύλον, ἀποστεῖλαι

2. καινὰς B.h. τὸ πρῶτον] πρῶτων L.O. διέσωσαν E. 3. τρόπαιον E.V.  
4. τε] om. L.O. ναυγίων f. 6. οἱ δ' οὐδ' Q. 7. βεβοηκότες b. 9. σπάρ-  
την] om. E. περὶ τὴν πύλον G.L.O.P.d.m. 10. συμφορᾷ V. καταβάοντας B.  
11. ἐς] ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.d.e.i. παραχρήμα A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.Q.V.W.  
X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. Dindorf. Goell. πρὸς  
τὸ χρήμα. 14. ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.  
c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt ἢ. λοιμοῦ P.  
15. βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι C.I.L.O.P.Q.a.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Goell. Bekk.  
βιασθέντες κρατηθῆναι c. βιασθέντας ἢ κρατηθῆναι A.B.F.G.H.N.V. vulgo βιασθέν-  
τας ἢ κρατηθέντας. Porpo, βιασθέντας [ἢ] κρατηθῆναι habet. 16. αὐτοὺς c.f.g.  
17. θέλωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.

7. ἀπὸ πάντων ἥδη βεβοηθηκότες]  
Compare c. 8, 1. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαι-  
μονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγένετο ἡ ἐφοδος—  
περιγγέλλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόν-  
νησον βοηθεῖν.

11. πρὸς τὸ χρήμα] Valla legit παρα-  
χρήμα: nam vertit, *quapropter*. Et  
sic plerique MSS. Πρὸς τὸ χρήμα Por-  
tus vertit ex *tempore*. WASS. *Pro tempore*:  
quod III. 29, 3. est βουλευέσθαι ἐκ  
τῶν παρόντων. Βουλεύειν πρὸς τι etiam  
est *deliberare* et *statuere de re aliqua*,  
etsi hoc frequentius dicitur περὶ τινος  
βουλεύειν. Thucyd. I. 71, 7. et IV. 87, 4.  
πρὸς τὰδε βουλευέσθε εὖ. Æschyl. Pro-

meth. 1029. πρὸς ταῦτα βούλετε. DUK.  
παραχρήμα] The concurrence of al-  
most all the best MSS. in favour of  
this reading has determined me to adopt  
it; nor is παραχρήμα βουλεύειν a need-  
less command, when we consider that  
it was addressed to Lacedæmonians.  
But the old reading πρὸς τὸ χρήμα  
ὀρώντας is in itself defensible, either as  
explained by Duker (see his note) or  
by Dindorf, (see Göller's note,) who  
joins the words πρὸς τὸ χρήμα ὀρώντας,  
as in Dionysius, de Structura Verbo-  
rum, κατασκευάζουσιν οἱ ποιηταὶ πρὸς  
χρήμα ὀρώντες.

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ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις περὶ ξυμβάσεως, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας  
ὥς τάχιστα πειρᾶσθαι κομίσασθαι. XVI. δεξαμένων δὲ  
τῶν στρατηγῶν τὸν λόγον ἐγίνοντο σπονδαὶ  
τοιαίδε, Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς  
ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ πάσας, ὅσαι ἦσαν μακრაὶ, παραδῶναι κομίσαντας ἐς  
Πύλον Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιφέρειν τῷ  
τειχίσματι μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε κατὰ θάλασσαν,  
Ἀθηναίους δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδράσι  
σίτον ἑᾶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους †ἐκπέμπειν†<sup>10</sup>  
τακτὸν καὶ μεμαγμένον, δύο χοίνικας ἐκάστῳ Ἀττικὰς ἀλφί-  
των καὶ δύο κοτύλας οἴνου καὶ κρέας, θεράποντι δὲ τούτων  
ἡμίσεα· ταῦτα δὲ ὁρώντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐσπέμπειν καὶ  
πλοῖον μηδὲν ἐσπλεῖν λάθρα· φυλάσσειν δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον  
Ἀθηναίους μηδὲν ἥσσειν, ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ<sup>15</sup>  
ἐπιφέρειν τῷ Πελοποννησίῳ στρατῷ μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε

3. στρατιωτῶν C.G.K.L.O.P.a.c.f.g.  
5. τῇ] om. N.V. 7. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα Q.  
ἐν νήσῳ Q. 10. ἐάν pro ἑᾶν E. τοὺς] om. d.i.  
ἐσπέμπειν, ut mox lin. 36 [infra l. 13.] et cap. 26. fin. 30. 7." DOBREE.  
11. ἀλφίτου d. 14. λάθρα Bekk. 22. κοτύλας g. 13. πέμπειν Q.  
14. πλοῖον μὲν μηδὲν Q. πλείον μηδὲν I.K.e. 15. μὴ post ὅσα om. Q.  
16. πελοποννησίῳ A.B.F.H. et V. sec. man.

ἐγίνοντο V. 4. τοιαίδε E.  
8. θάλατταν K. 9. τοὺς ἐν d.i.  
†ἐκπέμπειν†] "Legē  
13.] et cap. 26. fin. 30. 7." DOBREE.  
13. πέμπειν Q.

10. σίτον—μεμαγμένον] Thucydides, by adding δύο χοίνικας ἀλφίτων, shews that the words σίτον μεμαγμένον are to be understood of barley flour; just as μάζα, or cake, is always to be understood of barley cake; on the same principle that "cake" in Scotland means oat cake; because barley was the grain most commonly used for food in Greece, as oats are in Scotland. Ἄπρος, on the other hand, is to be understood of wheaten bread. See Xenophon, Economic. VIII. 9. The chœnix was one forty-eighth of the medimnus, or one eighth of the Roman modius; i. e. about two pints, English corn measure. The allowance of two chœnices of barley meal daily to a man was the ordinary allowance to a Spartan at the public tables: (see Herodot. VI. 57, 3.) but the two cotylæ of wine were double of their home allowance. The cotyle was

one fourth part of the chœnix, or about 17 sol. inches, or something more than four sevenths of a pint, wine measure. In the time of Polybius the Roman soldier's rations were only one chœnix a day, but this was of wheat. Polyb. VI. 39. Herodotus certainly speaks as if he considered a chœnix of barley meal the minimum that could be fixed for a soldier's daily provision: it was the common allowance made to a slave. Still, two chœnices were, no doubt, a liberal provision; but of course the Spartans would stipulate for the largest possible allowance, and their common allowance at home furnished them with an excuse for demanding more than would have been ordinarily granted to men in their circumstances.

15. ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας] See the note on l. 111, 2.

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κατὰ θάλασσαν. ὃ τι δ' ἂν τούτων παραβαίνωσιν ἐκάτεροι<sup>2</sup>  
καὶ ὀτιοῦν, τότε λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. ἐσπείσθαι δὲ αὐτὰς  
μέχρι οὐδ' ἐπανέλθωσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμονίων  
πρέσβεις· ἀποστεῖλαι δὲ αὐτοὺς τριήρει Ἀθηναίους καὶ πάλιν  
5 κομίσαι. ἐλθόντων δὲ τὰς τε σπονδὰς λελύσθαι ταύτας καὶ  
τὰς ναῦς ἀποδοῦναι Ἀθηναίους ὁμοίας οἷαςπερ ἂν παραλά-  
βωσιν. αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ νῆες<sup>3</sup>  
παρεδόθησαν οὖσαι περὶ ἐξήκοντα, καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπεστά-  
λησαν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔλεξαν τοιάδε.

- 10 XVII. "ΕΠΕΜΨΑΝ ἡμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
" περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρῶν πράξοντας ὃ τι ἂν ὑμῖν τε  
ATHENS. " ὠφέλιμον ὄν τὸ αὐτὸ πείθωμεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐς  
SPEECH OF THE " τὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κόσμον  
LACEDÆMONIAN " μάλιστα μέλλῃ οἴσῃ. τοὺς δὲ λόγους μα-<sup>2</sup>  
AMBASSADORS. (17-20.)  
15 We are not departing " κροτέρους οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηχανοῦμεν,  
from the spirit of our " ἀλλ' ἐπιχώριον ὄν ἡμῖν οὐ μὲν βραχεῖς  
institutions by ad- " ἀρκῶσι μὴ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι, πλείοσι δὲ ἐν  
dressing you in a re- " ᾧ ἂν καιρὸς ἢ διδάσκοντάς τι τῶν προὔργου  
gular speech: for it is " λόγοις τὸ δέον πράσσειν. λάβετε δὲ αὐτοὺς<sup>3</sup>  
not length of speaking, " μὴ πολεμίως μῆδ' ὥς ἀξύνετοι διδασκόμενοι,  
but length of speaking  
20 we are taught to avoid.

1. ὅτε L.O.P.d.i. 3. οἱ] om. c.f.g. ἀθηναίων E.b. Λακεδαιμόνιοι G.  
5. τε] om. B. ταύτας] om. g. 6. ἂν] om. c. 8. οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις Q.  
10. ἡμᾶς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι N.V. 11. πράξαντας A.B.F.Q.g. ἡμῖν τε e.  
13. παρόντων] παραδόντων I. 14. μέλη F.R. λόγους] om. h. 16. ὅν]  
om. L.O.P. μὲν ἂν βραχεῖς Dissen. p. 19. 17. ἀρκούσι Q.R. 18. καιρὸς  
ἀν G. 20. πολεμίως c.

1. ὃ τι δ' ἂν—παραβαίνωσιν—τότε λε-  
λύσθαι] i. e. "By any violation of these  
"terms on either side, in any particu-  
"lar, the truce should be *that instant*  
"considered as at an end." "One is a  
needless attempt at correction, to be  
found only in the worst MSS.

8. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις] Vide Palmer. Ex-  
ercit. p. 51. et 727. ad Schol. Aristoph.  
Equit. v. 791. DUKER.

14. τοὺς δὲ λόγους—πράσσειν] "Nor  
"will our speaking at length be a de-  
"parture from our national practice;  
"on the contrary, it is our rule to use  
"many words when many are needed,

"and only to prefer shortness when it  
"will answer the end required just as  
"well." The Lacedæmonian love of  
brevity was probably exaggerated by  
the other Greeks, and sometimes made  
a joke of; as appears to be the case in  
the story told by Herodotus, III. 46.

18. διδάσκοντας κ. τ. λ.] "When it  
"is the time for impressing by words  
"something that is of importance, in  
"order to effect our object." Τι τῶν  
προὔργου is illustrated by III. 109, 2.  
τὸ ἐαυτῶν προὔργαιτερον ἐποίησαντο.  
"Προὔργου, Aristoph. Plut. 623." Do-  
BREE.

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We offer you now a most precious opportunity of establishing your prosperity on a solid and lasting basis, by not abusing it; and surely we both know better than to rely on its most uncertain favour.

“*ὑπόμνησιν δὲ τοῦ καλῶς βουλευσασθαι πρὸς εἰδότας ἡγησάμενοι. ὑμῖν γὰρ εὐτυχίαν τὴν παροῦσαν ἔξεστι καλῶς θέσθαι, ἔχουσι μὲν ὧν κρατεῖτε, προσλαβοῦσι δὲ τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν, καὶ μὴ παθεῖν ὅπερ οἱ ἀήθως τι ἀγαθὸν λαμβάνοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων· αἰεὶ γὰρ τοῦ πλείονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰ παρόντα ἀδοκῆτως εὐτυχῆσαι. οἷς δὲ πλείσται μεταβολαὶ ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα ξυμβεβήκασι, δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι ταῖς ἐπραγμίας. ὁ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει δι’ ἐμπειρίαν καὶ ἡμῖν μάλιστ’ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος προσείη.* XVIII. γνῶτε

If other examples were wanting, our own disasters in this present war may sufficiently prove how little fortune can be trusted, and how wise is the policy of stopping in time, and endeavouring to secure the advantages which we have gained.

“*δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς ἡμετέρας νῦν ξυμφορὰς ἀπιδόντες, οἵτινες ἀξίωμα μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔχοντες ἤκομεν παρ’ ὑμᾶς, πρότερον αὐτοὶ κυριώτεροι νομίζοντες εἶναι δοῦναι ἐφ’ ἃ νῦν ἀφιγμένοι ὑμᾶς αἰτούμεθα. καίτοι οὔτε δυνάμεως ἐνδεῖα ἐπάθομεν αὐτὸ οὔτε μείζονος προσγενομένης ὑβρίσαντες, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αἰεὶ ὑπαρχόντων γνώμῃ σφαλέντες, ἐν ᾧ πᾶσι τὸ*

- |                                  |                            |                          |                           |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. βουλευέσθαι h.                | 5. οἱ] om. e.              | ἀθές B. h.               | 6. τῶν] om. A.            |
| 7. πλείονος B. L. O. R. c. g. h. | πλείονας d.                | 8. εὐτυχίσθαι A.         | 9. εἶναι] om. A.          |
| 10. ἡμετέρα R.                   | 11. ἡμῖν] ὑμῖν e.          | μάλιστα ἂν V.            | ἐκ τοῦ] om. e.            |
| εἰκότως I. L. M. O.              | προσέη Q. R.               | γνῶναι I.                | γνῶτε—ἀπιδόντες om. B. h. |
| 12. ἡμετέρας] om. L. O. P.       | νῦν] om. A. E. F. H. N. V. | ante ἡμετέρας ponit Q.   |                           |
| ἀποδιδόντες d.                   | 14. πρότεροι c.            | 15. νομίζ. κυριώτεροι R. | κυριώτεροι V.             |
| κυριώτερον g.                    | δοῦναι] om. G. K.          | 18. προσγεγνημένης R.    | 19. γνώμης I.             |

7. ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται] “Hope makes them desire.” Compare, both for the construction and sentiment, III. 45, 4. ἡ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν παρέχουσα κ. τ. λ.

9. δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι κ. τ. λ.] “May be most justly expected to be also most mistrustful of prosperity.” Compare III. 40, 4. ἔλεος δίκαιος ἀντιδιδόσθαι. The conjunction καί, which the Scholiast calls “superfluous,” implies that, “with their various experience, they may be expected to have learnt also to mistrust prosperity;” i. e. “the very circumstance of their

“experience ought to have taught it them.”

10. ὁ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει κ. τ. λ.] “And this may most fairly be supposed to be the case both with your city, owing to its experience, and with ours.” The words δι’ ἐμπειρίαν are meant to refer equally to both cities; for the speaker goes on to shew how Lacedæmon had experienced reverses of fortune as well as Athens.

16. δυνάμεως ἐνδεῖα] “It was not, on one hand, from a decay of our power; nor, on the other, from any large and sudden increase of it; but finding

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“ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως ὑπάρχει. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς διὰ τὴν παροῦ- 3  
 “ σαν νῦν ῥώμην πόλεως τε καὶ τῶν προσγεγενημένων καὶ  
 “ τὸ τῆς τύχης οἶεσθαι ἀεὶ μεθ' ὑμῶν ἔσεσθαι. σωφρόνων 4  
 “ δὲ ἀνδρῶν οἵτινες τάγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεντο·  
 5 “ καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ εὐξυνετώτερον ἂν προσφέ-

1. ὅστε] ὅτε B. ὑμᾶς] om. c.f.g. 2. ῥώμην νῦν V. προσγεγενημένων I.O.  
 προσγεγενημένης L. 3. ἀεὶ] om. c.f.g. 4. οἵτινες] om. i. ἐς] ἐπ' K. 5. εὐξυν-  
 ετώτεροι i. ἀξυν. R. ἂν] αὐ G.

“ that we had miscalculated upon our  
 “ ordinary resources, a thing to which  
 “ all men alike are liable.” The sense  
 of ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων seems to be,  
 “proceeding to argue from our ordi-  
 “ nary state and resources;” or, “ar-  
 “ guing upon them.” Compare II. 62,  
 5. γνώμη ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πιστεύει.

2. τῶν προσγεγενημένων] “ Its acces-  
 “ sions.” Compare just above, μείζονος  
 προσγενομένης. For τὸ τῆς τύχης com-  
 pare τὸ τῆς γνώμης, II. 87, 3. τὰ τῆς  
 ὀργῆς, II. 60, 1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, IV.  
 54, 3. τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὸ τῆς  
 ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

3. σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν κ. τ. λ.] Σώ-  
 φρονές εἰσιν, οἵτινες, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ  
 ἀποησομένου, ἐκ τῆς παρούσης εἰπρα-  
 γίας ἐπὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ῥέπουσι, καὶ οὐκ  
 ἐξυβρίζουσιν, ὡς παραμενούσης αὐτοῖς  
 ἀεὶ τῆς εἰπραγίας, ἀλλὰ συμβαδύνουσι τοῖς  
 ἐναντίοις. SCHOL. Compare III. 45, 7.  
 πολλὰς εὐθελίας δοτὶς οἰεται, the expres-  
 sion being confused between σώφρονες  
 δὲ ἄνδρες οἵτινες ἔθεντο and σωφρόνων  
 δὲ ἀνδρῶν τὸ θέσθαι. See the note on  
 II. 44, 1. The construction, according to  
 Poppo, is, οἵτινες ἔθεντο, νομίσωσι τε,  
 passing from the indicative to the sub-  
 junctive, as, elsewhere, from the sub-  
 junctive to the indicative. See Poppo's  
 Prolegom. I. p. 271. and the examples  
 there quoted. The words καὶ ταῖς ξυμ-  
 φοραῖς—προσφέροντο are inserted, as a  
 sort of parenthesis, in the midst of the  
 sentence. For the omission of ἂν, with  
 the subjunctive mood νομίσωσι, see  
 Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 527. obs. 2. Jelf,  
 §. 830. Brunck on Œdip. Colon. 395.  
 ed. Gaisford; and Elmsley on Euripid.  
 Medea, 503. In the words immediately  
 following, τοῦτ' refers to μέρος; as if it  
 were, οὐ τοῦτ' τῷ μέρει ξυνεῖναι, καθ'  
 ὅσον ἂν τις αὐτοῦ βουληταὶ μεταχειρίζε-  
 ῖτο. Τοῦτ' ξυνεῖναι seems to signify, “ to

“ abide with, rest in, or confine itself  
 “ to, that part which we require.” As  
 νόσφ' ξυνεῖναι signifies “ to be sick,” so  
 μερεῖ ξυνεῖναι would signify “ to be  
 “ partial.” Compare VI. 18, 3. ταμεύ-  
 εσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἀρχεῖν: and  
 VI. 87, 3. καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμε-  
 τέρας πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ  
 αὐτὸ ξυμφέρεῖ, τοῦτ' ἀπολαβόντες χρή-  
 σασθε. Finally, the genitive αὐτῶν is  
 variously interpreted: Poppo refers it  
 to the plural μέρη, which must be re-  
 peated from the preceding μέρος; as if  
 Thucydides meant, “ As the fortunes  
 “ of those several parts should direct.”  
 Others refer it to σωφρόνων ἀνδρῶν, in  
 the earlier part of the sentence; “ As  
 “ their several fortunes should direct.”  
 I believe that Poppo is in the right.  
 The whole passage then I would thus  
 translate: “ They are sound-minded  
 “ men, who, following a safe system,  
 “ hold their good things as winnings  
 “ that may be lost again; (and when  
 “ they lose also, these same men would  
 “ conduct themselves more discreetly;)  
 “ and who do not think that war will  
 “ suit itself to that scale on which they  
 “ wish to meddle with it, but will go  
 “ on even as its accidents may lead the  
 “ way. τοῦτ' ξυνεῖναι forsan delenda;  
 “ vel, quod malim, leg. οὕτω ξυνεῖναι.”  
 DOBREE.

[The words τοῦτ' ξυνεῖναι are so diffi-  
 cult, (for I allow that the interpretation  
 given of them above is scarcely satis-  
 factory,) that I should be glad to accept  
 Dobree's conjecture. If the present  
 text be genuine, I cannot see however  
 that τοῦτ' can be made to refer to any  
 other word than μέρος.]

5. καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ] Καὶ  
 γὰρ τὰς συμφορὰς οὗτοι δεξιώτερον ἂν  
 καὶ ὡς συνετοὶ προσδέχοντο τε καὶ φέ-  
 ροιεν. SCHOL.

“ ροιντο· τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι μὴ καθ’ ὅσον ἂν τις  
 “ αὐτοῦ μέρος βούληται μεταχειρίζειν, τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι, ἀλλ’  
 “ ὥς ἂν αἱ τύχαι αὐτῶν ἡγήσωνται. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ  
 “ τοιοῦτοι πταίνοντες, διὰ τὸ μὴ τῷ ὀρθομένῳ αὐτοῦ πιστεύ-  
 “ οντες ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύονται. 5  
 5 “ ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καλῶς ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς πράξαι, καὶ  
 “ μήποτε ὕστερον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πειθόμενοι σφαλῆτε, ἃ πολλὰ  
 “ ἐνδέχεται, νομισθῆναι τύχῃ καὶ τὰ νῦν προχωρήσαντα  
 “ κρατῆσαι, ἐξὸν ἀκίνδυνον δόκησιν ἰσχύος καὶ ξυνέσεως ἐς  
 “ τὸ ἔπειτα καταλιπεῖν. XIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ὑμᾶς προ- 10

We invite you then  
 to conclude a lasting  
 peace; to ensure our  
 perpetual friendship  
 by not abusing your

“ καλοῦνται ἐς σπονδὰς καὶ διάλυσιν πολέμου,  
 “ διδόντες μὲν εἰρήνην καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ  
 “ ἄλλην φιλίαν πολλὴν καὶ οἰκειότητα ἐς

2. βούλεται] A.F.H.Q.R. τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι] om. A. τούτῳ ἐξεῖναι d. 4. διὰ  
 —πιστεύοντες] om. F.H. habet in margine F. τῷ] om. G.d.i. αὐτοῦς A.B.  
 E.R. et marg. F. 5. μάλιστα ἂν c.f.g. 6. ἡμῖν P. 7] om. F.V.c.g.  
 ὑμᾶς R. 7. σφαλῆται I. 8. προχωρήσαντα f. 10. προσκαλοῦνται g.  
 παρακαλοῦντες d.i. om. G. 13. πολλήν] om. L.O.P.

1. τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσιν] Ἀπὸ  
 κοινου τοῦ “ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες  
 “ ἂν,” μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων” [καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.] ἡ  
 δὲ διάνοια, σώφρονες εἰσιν, οἵτινες οἶον-  
 ται τὰ ἐκ τῶν πολέμων μὴ κατὰ προαί-  
 ρεσιν ἡμετέραν ἀποβαίνειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ  
 τύχην. ἐνιοὶ δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον ἐξηγή-  
 σαντο· σώφρονες εἰσιν οἱ νομίζοντες τὸν  
 πόλεμον, τουτέστι τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου  
 νίκην, μὴ καθ’ ὃ μέρος ἂν τις αὐτοῦ μετα-  
 χειρίζεται, οἷον ναυμαχῶν ἢ πεζομαχῶν,  
 κατὰ τοῦτο συντυγχάνειν, ἀλλ’ ὥς ἂν ἡ  
 τύχῃ ἡγήται τοῦ πολέμου. SCHOL.

3. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ τοιοῦτοι πταίνον-  
 τες] Οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες ταῖς κατὰ πόλεμον  
 εὑπραγίαις· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθούμενον τὴν εὑπρα-  
 γίαν λέγει. οὗτοι (φησὶν) ἐλάχιστα πταί-  
 ομεν ἂν οἱ τὸν πόλεμον ἐν τῷ εὑπραγεῖν  
 αὐτοὶ κατατιθέμενοι. ἐξηγητικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ  
 τοῦτο τοῦ “ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες  
 “ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεν-  
 “ το.” SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν] Ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰ εὐτυ-  
 χοίεν. SCHOL.

καταλύονται] Αναπαύονται. SCHOL.

6. δ] Ἐν εὑπραγίᾳ καταλύσασθαι, ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ ἀποθέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον. SCHOL.

δ νῦν ὑμῖν κ. τ. λ.] “ This ye have  
 “ now a fair occasion for doing towards

“ us, and so to escape being thought  
 “ hereafter (if ye hearken not to us,  
 “ and meet with disasters, which may  
 “ full well be) to have won by good  
 “ luck only even your present succes-  
 “ ses; when you might leave behind  
 “ you a character for power and for  
 “ wisdom which no after-chances could  
 “ endanger.” He who knows not how  
 to improve and preserve an advantage,  
 may be thought not to have known  
 how to gain it, but to have been in-  
 debted for it only to fortune.

6. καὶ μήποτε ὕστερον νομισθῆναι] In-  
 finitivus νομισθῆναι pendet a præceden-  
 tibus καλῶς ἔχει, ut hæc conjungantur,  
 καλῶς ἔχει ὑμῖν πράξαι, καὶ μήποτε νομι-  
 σθῆναι. DUKEE. Ἴνα μὴ, εἰάν ποτε  
 σφαλῆτε ὕστερον, ἀπιθίσαντες ἡμῖν, (ἐν-  
 δεχεται γὰρ) νομισθῆτε καὶ τὰ νῦν ἄλλως  
 ἡτύχηκεναι καὶ χωρὶς συνέσεως, ἐξουσίας  
 ὑμῖν οὐσης, εἰρήνης γενομένης ἀνευ κινδύ-  
 νων, εὐβουλίας τε καὶ ἀνδρίας δόξαν τοῖς  
 μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνθρώποις καταλιπεῖν, ἰσχύος  
 μὲν, διὰ τὸ μέναι ὑμῖν τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ  
 μὴ μεταβληθῆναι, εὐβουλίας δὲ, ὅτι ἐσπεί-  
 σασθε ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν, εἰδότες τὸ τῆς τύ-  
 χης ἄστατον. SCHOL.

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present success: for “ἀλλήλους ὑπάρχειν, ἀνταιτῶντες δὲ τοὺς ἐκ  
no peace can be dur- “τῆς νήσου ἀνδρας, καὶ ἄμεινον ἡγούμενοι  
able which leaves in “ἀμφοτέροις μὴ διακινδυνεύεσθαι, εἴτε βία  
one of the parties a “διαφύγοιεν παρατυχούσης τινὸς σωτηρίας  
rankling sense of hu-  
miliation and injury. “εἴτε καὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντες μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθείεν. νομίζομέν<sup>2</sup>  
“τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας μάλιστ’ ἂν διαλύεσθαι βεβαίως,  
“οὐκ ἦν ἀνταμυνόμενός τις καὶ ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ  
“πολέμου κατ’ ἀνάγκην ὄρκοις ἐγκαταλαμβάνων μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ  
“ἴσου ξυμβῆ, ἀλλ’ ἦν παρὸν τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶσαι πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-  
10 “εἰκὲς καὶ ἀρετῇ †αὐτὸν† νικήσας, παρὰ ᾧ προσεδέχετο,

3. ἀμφοτέροις E.h. κινδυνεύεσθαι K. ἦν E. 4. παρασχούσης G.  
5. νομίζοντες e. 6. διαλύσασθαι d.i. 9. παρὸν] παρὰ K. 10. †αὐτὸν†  
K.d.h.i. αὐτὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.N.P.Q.V.X.a.c.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
Bekk. Goell. vulgo αὐτός. περὶ M.b.e.

1. ὑπάρχειν] This word keeps its proper meaning. “That there should “subsist a general, friendly, and inti-  
mate feeling between us, which would  
“always dispose us on every particular  
“occurrence to support and cooperate  
“with one another;” “the general  
“feeling should always be at hand to  
“influence and determine our particu-  
lar practice.”

5. νομίζομέν τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας  
κ. τ. λ.] “And we think that great en-  
mities would be most effectually re-  
conciled, not if one party acting on  
the principle of retaliation, and be-  
cause he has been generally success-  
ful in the war, were to bind his ad-  
versary by compulsory oaths, and  
“conclude a peace with him on un-  
equal terms; but if, when he might  
“do all this, he were to consult hu-  
manity and moderation, and having  
“conquered him by his virtue, were,  
“contrary to his expectations, to make  
“peace with him on moderate condi-  
tions.” Dr. Bloomfield has antici-  
pated me in reading αὐτὸν νικήσας in-  
stead of αὐτὸ or αὐτός: and in suppos-  
ing that the ν was lost from the re-  
currence of the same letter in the  
beginning of νικήσας. I cannot think  
that ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ νικήσας can mean, as  
the Scholiast explains it, τῇ φιλανθρω-  
πίᾳ αὐτὸ τὸ πλεονεκτικὸν κατακρατήσας:  
for this seems to me neither to resemble

the spirit nor the language of Thucy-  
dides. The parts of the different mem-  
bers of the antithesis are as usual  
exactly opposed to one another: thus  
ἀνταμυνόμενος is opposed to πρὸς τὸ  
ἐπικρῆς—ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ πολέ-  
μου τοῦ ἀρετῇ αὐτὸν νικήσας: and κατ’  
ἀνάγκην—ξυμβῆ τοῦ παρὰ δ—ξυνάλλαγῃ.  
The words πρὸς τὸ ἐπικρῆς, i. e. σκοπῶν  
πρὸς τὸ ἐπικρῆς, (Compare Math. Gr.  
Gr. §. 591. δ.) almost exactly answer to  
our expression, “consulting humanity.”  
If αὐτὸν be admitted as the true read-  
ing, the nominative case to προσεδέχετο  
is supplied at once; but in any case it  
is easier to understand αὐτὸς from the  
whole context, than to imagine, with  
Poppo, that προσεδέχετο can bear a pas-  
sive sense. For the accusative αὐτὸν,  
the words “his enemy” are so evidently  
implied after ἐγκαταλαμβάνων, that there  
seems no difficulty in referring to a  
substantive so clearly and necessa-  
rily understood. The expression ἀρετῇ  
νικήσας is illustrated by Dr. Bloomfield  
by quotations from several writers: for  
instance, Euripid. Hercul. Fur. 339.  
ἀρετῇ σε νικῶ, θνητὸς ὢν, θεὸν μέγαν.  
Compare also the words of the Falisci  
to the Romans, when submitting to  
them in consequence of the generosity  
of Camillus. οὐ τοσοῦτον τῇ δυνάμει λεί-  
πεσθαι δοκοῖντας ὅσον ἡττᾶσθαι τῆς ἀρε-  
τῆς ὁμολογοῦντας. Plutarch, Camillus,  
c. 10.



- 3 “μετρίως ξυναλλαγή. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἥδη ὁ ἐναντίος μὴ ἀντα-  
 “μύνεσθαι ὡς βιασθεὶς ἀλλ’ ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετὴν, ἐτοιμό-  
 4 “τερός ἐστὶν αἰσχύνῃ ἐμμένειν οἷς ξυνέθετο. καὶ μᾶλλον  
 “πρὸς τοὺς μειζόνως ἐχθροὺς τοῦτο δρῶσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἢ  
 “πρὸς τοὺς τὰ μέτρια διενεχθέντας· πεφύκασί τε τοῖς μὲν 5  
 “ἐκουσίως ἐνδοῦσιν ἀνθισσᾶσθαι μεθ’ ἡδονῆς, πρὸς δὲ τὰ  
 “ὑπεραυχόунτα καὶ παρὰ γνώμην διακινδυνεύειν. XX.  
 Let us make peace before some irreparable loss on our part renders reconciliation impossible; and entitle yourselves to the gratitude of Greece, by terminating generously this fatal war, when ambition might tempt you to continue it.  
 “ἡμῶν δὲ καλῶς, εἴπερ ποτὲ, ἔχει ἀμφοτέροις  
 “ἡ ξυναλλαγή, πρὶν τι ἀνῆκεστον διὰ μέσου  
 “γενόμενον ἡμᾶς καταλαβεῖν, ἐν ᾧ ἀνάγκη 10  
 “αἰδίων ὑμῶν ἐχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν  
 “ἔχειν, ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκα-  
 “λούμεθα. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων, καὶ ὑμῶν μὲν  
 “δόξης καὶ ἡμετέρας φιλίας προσγιγνομένης,

1. ἥδη] om. Q. ἀνταμύνεσθαι B.h. 3. τις αἰσχύνῃ d.i. 4. τοὺς] om. P.  
 5. τοὺς μέτρια C.G.K.c.e.f.g. τοὺς μετρίως d. 6. ἐκουσίως] ἐκούσιν Lex. Seg.  
 p. 126, I. ἀντίσασθαι Q. 10. καταλαμβάνειν V. 12. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.F.H.  
 K.L.M.N.O.V.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 14. προ-  
 γιγνομένης i. προσγεγεννημένης L.

1. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἥδη κ. τ. λ.] Compare the sentiments of the Privernates before the Roman senate, Livy, VIII. 21.

2. βιασθεὶς] Vid. Suidam in ἐβιάζοντο. ἐβιάζοντο alibi ἐπὶ τῶν πασχόντων. Homerus: Αἴας δ’ οὐκέτ’ ἔμμυε· ΒΙΑΖΕΤΟ γὰρ βελέεσσι. D. Halic. βεβιασμένα σχήματα: Interpres, per vim figuras. immo, figuras coactas. Ὀφείλων—ἀρετὴν Thom. Mag. in βούλομαι, qui ἀνταμύνεσθαι habet. WASS.

6. πρὸς δὲ τὰ ὑπεραυχόунτα] Of this use of the neuter instead of the masculine, which is common enough in Thucydides, Poppo has collected a number of examples, Prolegom. I. p. 103. ch. viii.

11. ἐχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν] That is, “we shall hate you not only “nationally, for the wound you will “have inflicted on Sparta; but individually, because so many of us will “have lost our own near relations by “your inflexibility.” The Spartan

aristocracy would feel it a personal wound to lose at once so many of its members, connected by blood or marriage with its principal families. Compare Thucyd. V. 15, 1.

12. ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκαλούμεθα] i. e. τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου φίλους γίνεσθαι βεβαίως, τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν προσλαβόντας.

13. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων] “Ἐτι δὲ ὄντων ἀδιακρίτων καὶ ἀμφιβόλων τῶν πραγμάτων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Σφακτηρίαν, εἴτε ἀλίσκονται οἱ ἄνδρες εἴτε διαφεύγουσι, καὶ ὑμῶν μὲν δόξης προσγιγνομένης καὶ φιλίας παρ’ ἡμῶν, ἐὰν σπεισώμεθα ὥσπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, ἡμῶν δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρὶν αἰσχροῦ τινὸς πειραθῆναι (ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὶν ἀλῶναι τοὺς ἄνδρας) τῆς συμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, διαλλαγόμεν.—SCHOL.

ὄντων ἀκρίτων] “Things being yet “undecided.” Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. οὔτε ἐπινεφέλων ὄντων, and Thucyd. I. 7. πλοῖματῶν ὄντων, and the note there.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

- “ ἡμῖν δὲ πρὸ αἰσχροῦ τινὸς ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθε-  
 “ μένης, διαλλαγώμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ τε ἀντὶ πολέμου εἰρήνην  
 “ ἐλώμεθα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσιν ἀνάπασιν κακῶν  
 “ ποιήσωμεν· οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς αἰτιωτέρους ἡγήσονται.  
 5 “ πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς ὁποτέρων ἀρξάντων· κατα- 3  
 “ λύσεως δὲ γιγνομένης, ἥς νῦν ὑμεῖς τὸ πλεον κύριοι ἐστε,  
 “ τὴν χάριν ὑμῖν προσθήσουσιν. ἦν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμο- 4  
 “ νίοις ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι βεβαίως, αὐτῶν τε  
 “ προκαλεσαμένων, χαρισαμένοις τε μᾶλλον ἢ βιασαμένοις.  
 10 “ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τὰ ἐνόντα ἀγαθὰ σκοπεῖτε ὅσα εἰκὸς εἶναι· 5  
 “ ἡμῶν γὰρ καὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτα λεγόντων τό γε ἄλλο Ἑλληνι-  
 “ κὸν ἴστε ὅτι ὑποδεέστερον ὂν τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει.”

XXI. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοσαῦτα εἶπον, νομίζοντες  
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ σπονδῶν μὲν ἐπιθυμεῖν,  
 15 The Athenians, at the σφῶν δὲ ἐναντιουμένων κωλύεσθαι, διδομένης  
 instigation of Cleon,  
 insist on such hard δὲ εἰρήνης ἀσμένους δέξεσθαι τε καὶ τοὺς

1. πρὸς I. συμφορᾶς c.h. διατιθεμένης d.i. 3. ἀνάπασιν b. καλῶν e.i.  
 4. ποιήσωμεν E.F.H. ἡγήσονται B. 5. πολεμοῦντων e. πολεμοῦντας f.  
 μὲν addidi sumptum ex A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.Ο.P.V.X.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σαφῶς P. 6. γιγνομένης A.B.E.F.H.X.h. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo γενομένης. 8. βεβαίους K. 9. βιασαμένων C. 10. εἶναι] om. G.  
 11. ταῦτα F. τότε A.F.L.Ο.P.R.d.g.h.i. 12. ὅτι] om. F. 13. οὖν]  
 om. L.O.P. 15. διδομένης εἰρήνης d.i. 16. τε εἰρήνης Parm. ἀσμένους  
 δέξεσθαι I.K.X.c.f.g. Poppo. ἀσμένους δέξεσθαι L.O.P. Parm. Bekker. Goell.  
 ἀσμένους δέξασθαι H.R.e.m. ἀσμένους δέξασθαι C.E.F.G.Q.V.a.e. Haack. ἀσμέ-  
 νους δέχεσθαι A.h. ἀσμένους δέχεσθαι B. vulgo δέξεσθαι τε ἀσμένους.

1. ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης]  
 These words admit of two interpreta-  
 tions; either, “our disaster being set-  
 tled on tolerable terms,” in the sense  
 in which καταθέσθαι πόλεμον is used by  
 Demosthenes and Lysias, that is, “to  
 “lay down or terminate a war,” (De-  
 mosth. Fals. Legat. p. 425. Reiske. Ly-  
 sias, Olymp. p. 914. Reiske,) or else,  
 “our misfortune being laid upon us  
 “lightly;” taking καταθέσθαι in the  
 sense of bestowing or rendering. So  
 Xenophon, Venat. X. 8. εἰς τοῦτον τὴν  
 ὀργὴν κατέθετο. “Vents or bestows all  
 “his anger upon him.” Compare also  
 Sophocl. Œdip. Colon. 1215. αἱ μακρὰ  
 ἡμέραι κατέθετο δὴ Λύπας ἐγγυτέρω.

4. οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς] Ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ

γενέσθαι δηλονότι τὴν εἰρήνην, ὑμᾶς νο-  
 μοῦσιν αἰτιωτέρους. ἀπὸ τοῦ, πλεον τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων ὑμῖν τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης  
 ὁμολογήσουσιν. ὁ δὲ καὶ σύνδεσμος οὐ  
 περιττῶς κεῖται, ἀλλ’ ἀναγκαίως. λέγει  
 γὰρ ὅτι τούτῳ τε νομίσαι ὑμᾶς νενικηκέ-  
 ναι, καὶ τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς ὑμᾶς  
 μέλλουσιν ἀνεπεχεῖν. SCHOL.

5. πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς] Πο-  
 λεμοῦνται γὰρ, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ πράγμα-  
 τος, τίς ἐστὶν ὁ προκαταρξάμενος τοῦ πο-  
 λέμου, εἴτε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἴτε ὁ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖος, καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς. SCHOL.

7. ἦν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμονίοις] Ἄν τε  
 πεισθῆτε, ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις φί-  
 λους γενέσθαι, χάριν δοῦναι μᾶλλον, ἢ περ  
 βιασθεῖσιν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

12. τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει] Either, “will

2 terms, that the Lacedæmonians, after trying in vain to be allowed to negotiate with a certain number of plenipotentiaries, instead of discussing the terms before the assembly of the people, at last break off the negotiation.  
21, 22.

ἀνδρας ἀποδώσειν. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς, ἔχοντες τοὺς ἀνδρας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον ἐτοίμους εἶναι ὅπταν βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς, τοῦ δὲ πλέονος ὠρέγοντο. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνήγε Κλέων ὁ Κλεαινέτου, 5 ἀνὴρ δημαγωγὸς κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὧν καὶ τῷ πλήθει πιθανώτατος· καὶ ἔπεισεν ἀποκρίνασθαι ὡς χρὴ τὰ μὲν ὅπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ παραδόντας πρῶτον κομισθῆναι Ἀθήναζε, ἐλθόντων δὲ, ἀποδόντας Λακεδαιμονίους Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροίηνα 10 καὶ Ἀχαιᾶν, ἃ οὐ πολέμῳ ἔλαβον ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ξυμβάσεως, Ἀθηναίων συγχωρησάντων κατὰ ξυμφορὰς καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε δεομένων τι μᾶλλον σπονδῶν, κομίσασθαι τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ὅποσον ἂν δοκῇ χρόνον ἀμφοτέροις. XXII. οἱ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόκρισιν οὐδὲν 15 ἀντεῖπον, ξυνέδρους δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἐλέσθαι, οἵτινες λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες περὶ ἐκάστου ξυμβήσονται κατὰ 2 ἡσυχίαν ὅ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους. Κλέων δὲ ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, λέγων γινώσκειν μὲν καὶ πρότερον οὐδὲν ἐν νῷ ἔχοντας δίκαιον αὐτοὺς, σαφὲς δ' εἶναι καὶ νῦν, οἵτινες τῷ 20

3. βούλονται F.H.c. πρὸς αὐτοὺς ποιεῖσθαι G.h.m. 5. μᾶλλον L. κλεαινέτα P. 7. πιθανώτατος E. καὶ] om. Q. εἶπεν ἀποκρίνεσθαι d. 8. σφᾶς E. 9. πρῶτον] om. d.i. 10. νίκαιαν P. τροίηνα B.E.F.G.H. K.V.h. 11. ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ C.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Porpo. 12. συγχωρησάντων C. κατὰ ξυμφορὰς e. κατὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς L. 14. ὅποσον I. 16. ἐκέλευον] om. A. 18. δὴ] om. d. δεῖ E.F. 19. γινώσκειν V. καὶ] om. P. οὐδὲ d. ἐν νῷ] om. e. 20. ἔχοντας d.e. σαφεῖς d. σαφὲς εἶδέναι V.

"honour us in the highest degree;" or, "being inferior, will pay respect to "the greatest powers;" but the first interpretation is to be preferred.

1. τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς—ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] Ποιεῖσθαι bis cogitandum, sic, τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον ἐτοίμους εἶναι ποιεῖσθαι ὅπταν [σφείς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι] βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. GÖLLER. But may not ἐτοίμους be the feminine gender here, as according to a great majority of the best MSS. we have νῆς ἐτοίμοι

ἤδη οὖσαι, VIII. 26, 1. and ἐτοίμοι βοηθείας Demosthen. Chersones. p. 93. Reiske. The sense would then be, "thinking that the peace lay ready for them, i. e. was at their disposal, whenever they chose to conclude it."

19. πολὺς ἐνέκειτο] "Sallust. Jugurth. "84. *Multus instabat.*" GÖLLER. Compare Herodot. VII. 158, 1. Γέλων δὲ πολλὰς ἐνέκειτο. "Fell vehemently upon them." "Attacked them vehemently."

PYLUS. A.C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

μὲν πλήθει οὐδὲν ἐθέλουσιν εἰπεῖν, ὀλίγοις δὲ ἀνδράσι ξύνε-  
δροι βούλονται γίνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ εἴ τι ὑγιὲς διανοοῦνται,  
λέγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἅπασιν. ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτε 3  
σφίσιν οἶόν τε ὃν ἐν πλήθει εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ξυμ-  
5 φορᾶς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ξυγχωρεῖν, μὴ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δια-  
βληθῶσιν εἰπόντες καὶ οὐ τυχόντες, οὔτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
ἐπὶ μετρίοις ποιήσοντας ἃ προὔκαλοῦντο, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ  
τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἄπρακτοι. XXIII. ἀφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν διε-

PYLUS.

10 Rupture of the ar-  
mistice. The Athe-  
nians refuse to re-  
store the Lacedæmo-  
nian fleet, and com-  
mence a strict block-  
ade of Sphacteria.

λύοντο εὐθὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ αἱ περὶ Πύλον, καὶ  
τὰς ναῦς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπήτουν, καθάπερ  
ξυνέκειτο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες  
ἐπιδρομὴν τε τῷ τειχίσματι παράσπονδον καὶ  
ἀλλὰ οὐκ ἀξιόλογα δοκοῦντα εἶναι οὐκ ἀπεδί-  
δοσαν, ἰσχυριζόμενοι ὅτι δὴ εἴρητο, εἴαν καὶ ὅτιοῦν παραβαθῇ,  
15 λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντέλεγον τε,  
καὶ ἀδίκημα ἐπικαλέσαντες τὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀπελθόντες ἐς  
πόλεμον καθίσταντο. καὶ τὰ περὶ Πύλον ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων 2  
κατὰ κράτος ἐπολεμεῖτο, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δυοῖν ἐναντίαν αἰὲ  
τὴν νῆσον περιπλέοντες τῆς ἡμέρας, (τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ  
20 ἅπασαι περιώρμουν, πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ὅποτε ἄνεμος

1. ἐθελῶσιν K. δέ] om. b. 4. εἴ τι Porpo: libri omnes εἴτε. [Porpo-  
nis emendationem receperunt Haack. Bekk. Goell.] καὶ τι ὑπὸ d. τὰς  
ξυμφορὰς P. τῆς συμφορὰς C.e. 5. διαβληθῶσιν post εἰπόντες ponunt c.f.  
post τυχόντες g. 7. ἐπιμετρίως d.i. ποιήσαντας A.B.F.P.h. προκα-  
λοῦνται d. προὔκαλοῦνται i. προκαλοῦντο V. 8. ἀθηναίων i. 9. διεκελεύοντο e.  
εὐθὺς K. περὶ τὴν πύλον N. περὶ τὸν πύλον K. 13. ἀξιόλογα] ὀλίγα f.g.  
ἀπέδοσαν c.g. ἀπεδίδωσαν I. 14. καὶ] om. d.i. παραβασθῇ d. 16. τὸ τῶν  
νῆων] om. R. ἐπελθόντες Q. 17. ἀπ' I. ἀμφοτέροις c.f.g. 18. κατὰ  
κράτος] om. f.g. δυεῖν O. post δυοῖν cum A.B.E.F.H.h. omisi νεοῖν. [Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk.] ἐναντίαν B.F. 20. πλὴν τὰς i. πρὸς] περὶ L.O.P.

18. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν κ. τ. λ.] We have the  
nominative instead of the genitive ὑπ'  
Ἀθηναίων, because ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐπο-  
λεμεῖτο is the same thing in sense as  
ἀμφοτέροις ἐπολέμουν. Porpo well com-  
pares V. 70. ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν Ἀργεῖοι μὲν  
—χωροῦντες. See Jelf, §. 708, 1.

δυοῖν ἐναντίαν] That is, "sailing  
"round in opposite directions, so as  
"to meet one another." Compare I.  
93. 5.

20. περιώρμουν] Περιωρμῆν est, ut ait  
Pollux, I. 122. τὸ ἐν κύκλῳ περιπλεῖν  
νῆσον, καὶ προσκαθῆσθαι πολιορκητικῶς  
νῆσῳ ἀπὸ νεῶν. Sic infr. cap. 26, 7.  
III. 6, 1. dicit περιωρμίζεσθαι καὶ πε-  
ριωρμίσταται τοὺς πρὸς νότον τῆς πόλεως.  
Duk.

πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος κ. τ. λ.]  
"Quoties ventus spirabat, non circum-  
—ibant τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος." Vide c.  
26, 7. 1. 97. DOBREE.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

εἴη· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς εἴκοσι νῆες ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὴν φυλακὴν, ὥστε αἱ πᾶσαι ἐβδομήκοντα ἐγένοντο·) Πελοποννήσιοι δὲ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατοπεδεύόμενοι καὶ προσβολὰς ποιούμενοι τῷ τείχει, σκοποῦντες καιρὸν εἴ τις παραπέσοι ὥστε τοὺς ἄνδρας σῶσαι.

5

XXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρὸς ταῖς ἐν Μεσσήνῃ φρουρούσαις ναυσὶ τὸ

SICILY.

Renewed attempt of  
the Syracusans and  
their allies against  
2 Rhegium.

ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὃ παρεσκευάζοντο προσκομί-  
σαντες, τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιοῦντο ἐκ τῆς Μεσ-  
σῆνης. καὶ μάλιστα ἐνῆγον οἱ Λοκροὶ τῶν 10  
Ῥηγίωνων κατὰ ἔχθραν, καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν πανδημεὶ  
3 ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀποπειρᾶσθαι ἐβούλοντο,  
ὀρώντες τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰς μὲν παρούσας ὀλίγας ναῦς, ταῖς  
δὲ πλείοσι καὶ μελλούσαις ἥξειν πυνθανόμενοι τὴν νῆσον  
4 πολιορκεῖσθαι. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσειαν τῷ ναυτικῷ, τὸ Ῥήγιον 15  
ἡλπίζον περὶ τε καὶ ναυσὶν ἐφορμῶντες ῥαδίως χειρώσα-  
σθαι, καὶ ἤδη σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίνεσθαι· ξύνεγ-  
γυς γὰρ κειμένου τοῦ τε Ῥηγίου ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς Ἰταλίας  
τῆς τε Μεσσήνης τῆς Σικελίας, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε οὐκ ἂν  
5 εἶναι ἐφορμεῖν καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν. ἔστι δὲ ὁ πορθμὸς ἡ 20

3. ἐν τε τῇ C.F.G.H.K.N.V.a.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. στρατευόμενοι f.  
6. ἐν σικελίᾳ A.b. συράκοσιοι R.V. καὶ ξύμμαχοι e. καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι  
H.V.c.h. 8. ὅπερ ἐσκευάζοντο V. 9. ἐποιοῦντο τῆς A.B.F. 10. Λοκροὶ E.  
11. Ῥηγίωνων V. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν B.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.h.m. Parm. Haack.  
Poppo. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν d.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν. 12. καὶ ναυ-  
μαχίαν V. 16. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.Q.d.e.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
ceteri χειρώσεσθαι. 17. σφῶν g. 18. τοῦ Ῥηγίου L. τῆς τε] καὶ τῆς Q.  
19. Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ L.O.P. ἂν εἶναι A.B.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.X.a.g.m. Parm.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνεῖναι. 20. ἐφορμῶν E.

8. δ παρεσκευάζοντο] Compare IV. 1, 4.

11. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν] This is the reading of the best MSS. in this place, as of all the MSS. hitherto collated in IV. 1, 3. It is true that the other form, ἐσσεβεβλήκεσαν, which Bekker and Goller have retained, is equally right in itself, as we have ἀναβεβλήκεσαν, III. 23, 1. καταπεπτάκει, IV. 90, 2. γεγέννητο, V. 14, 2. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 164. obs. 1. But we have not only ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν,

IV. 1, 4. but ἐσεβεβλήκει, III. 96, 3; so that there seems no reason for disregarding the authority of the best MSS. which in this place also follow the same form.

19. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε] This also is an instance of the τε being out of its place, as the sense is, ἐφορμεῖν τε καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν: "The Athenians would be both unable to cruise against them, and to be masters of the strait." See I. 49, 7. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 300.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 83. 4.

μεταξὺ Ῥηγίου θάλασσα καὶ Μεσσήνης, ἥπερ βραχύτατον  
Σικελία τῆς ἡπείρου ἀπέχει· καὶ ἔστιν ἡ Χάρυβδις κληθεῖσα  
τοῦτο, ἣ Ὀδυσσεὺς λέγεται διαπλέουσαι· διὰ στενότητα δὲ  
καὶ ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν, τοῦ τε Τυρσηνικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σικε-  
λικοῦ, ἐσπίπτουσα ἡ θάλασσα ἐς αὐτὸ καὶ ῥοώδης οὖσα  
εἰκότως χαλεπὴ ἐνομίσθη. XXV. ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ μεταξὺ  
οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶν ὀλίγῳ  
πλείοσιν ἢ τριάκοντα ἠναγκάσθησαν ὄψῃ τῆς  
ἡμέρας ναυμαχῆσαι περὶ πλοίου διαπλέοντος,  
ἀντεπαναγόμενοι πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐκ-  
καίδεκα καὶ Ῥηγίνας ὀκτώ. καὶ νικηθέντες  
ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τάχους ἀπέπλευσαν,  
ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, ἐς τὰ οἰκεία στρατόπεδα,  
τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, μίαν  
ναῦν ἀπολέσαντες· καὶ νύξ ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.  
μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐκ τῆς 3

Indecisive naval ac-  
tion in the straits of  
Messina. Attempt of  
the Messenians against  
Naxos. They are de-  
feated, and the Athe-  
nians and their allies  
then make an equally  
unsuccessful attempt  
against Messina. The  
Athenians finally with-  
draw to Rhegium, and  
leave the Sicilians to  
carry on the war a-  
mongst themselves.

4. τοῦ τυρσηνικοῦ d. 5. ἡ θάλασσα] om. R. 6. ἐν] καὶ I. τὸ E.  
9. πλοίου δὲ διαπλέοντος L.O.P.e. 10. ἀντεπαναγόμενοι A.B.F.H.L.N.V.h. Porro.  
11. ῥηγίας K. ῥηγίων e. ῥηγίνας V. 12. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων N.V. 13. οἰκεία om. G.  
14. ῥηγίῳ g. 15. ἐγένετο O.P. 16. δέ] om. O. οἱ δὲ Λοκροὶ μετὰ τοῦτο μὲν R.  
τῆς ῥηγίων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.a. ἐκ τῶν ῥηγίων d.f.g.i. Parm. ἐκ  
τῆς ῥηγίων V. vulgo ἐκ τῆς τῶν ῥηγίων.

3. διὰ στενότητα δὲ κ. τ. λ.] "Cha-  
rybdis appears to be an agitated wa-  
ter, of from seventy to ninety fathoms  
in depth, circling in quick eddies.  
It is owing probably to the meeting  
of the harbour and lateral currents  
with the main one, the latter being  
forced over in this direction by the  
opposite point of Pezzo. This agrees  
in some measure with the relation of  
Thucydides, who is the only writer  
of remote antiquity, I remember to  
have read, who has assigned this  
danger its true situation, and not  
"exaggerated its effects." *Captain  
Smyth, Memoir on Sicily*, pp. 123,  
124.

14. τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥη-  
γίῳ] The Syracusans had a naval camp  
at Messina; the Locrians had one at  
Rhegium, as their army was besieging

the place. But immediately afterwards,  
when the Locrian army returned home,  
the Locrian ships crossed over to Pe-  
lorus, where the Syracusans joined  
them from Messina. This seems to be  
a sufficient explanation of the passage,  
without supposing it to be so wholly  
ungrammatical as that ἀπέπλευσαν  
should not refer to νικηθέντες, but to  
ἕκαστοι. If this were so, not only would  
the words διὰ τάχους be unmeaning;  
for why should the Athenians sail away  
in haste, as they were victorious? but  
also ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον would have  
no force; for what chance or happening  
could there be in the matter, if both  
parties merely returned to their own  
proper stations? Finally, Thucydides  
would not, I think, in that case have  
written ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, but simply  
ἐκότεροι ἀπέπλευσαν.

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Ῥηγίωνων, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Πελωρίδα τῆς Μεσσήνης συλλεγεῖσθαι αἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων νῆες ὄρμουν καὶ ὁ πεζὸς 4 αὐτοῖς παρῆν. προσπλεύσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ῥηγῖοι ὀρῶντες τὰς ναῦς κενὰς ἐνέβαλον, καὶ χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ ἐπιβληθείσῃ μίαν ναὺν αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποκολυμβή- 5 σάντων. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐσβάντων ἐς τὰς ναῦς καὶ παραπλεύοντων ἀπὸ κάλῳ ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην, αὐθις προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων καὶ

2. *συρράκουσιων* V. 3. *ῤηγῖοι* V. 4. *ἐνέβαλλον* V. 5. αὐτοὶ C.K.N. a.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. 6. τῶν] καὶ i. om. d. *συρράκουσιων* R. *συρράκουσιων* V. *ἐσβάντων* A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.O.P.V. a.b.e.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo *ἐμβάντων*. ἐς ante τὰς om. K. 7. *κάλως* P. 8. *προσβάλλοντες* Q. οἷ] om. c.g.

4. *χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ*] Vide Schefferi Milit. Naval. l. 2. c. 7. HUDS.

5. αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν] The reading αὐτοὶ is confirmed, in addition to the MSS. formerly collated, by the Laurentian MS. (C.) and one of those at Thenford. On the other hand, the MS. numbered 367, in the library of St. Mark at Venice, (X.) and that in the library at Parma, read αὐτοῖς. But αὐτοὶ is undoubtedly the true reading, as the example of III. 98, 1. referred to by Duker to justify αὐτοῖς, is nothing at all to the purpose; and αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, "the Athenians on their part lost a ship," is properly put with reference to the words just before, *μίαν ναὺν ἀπολέσαντες*, applied to the Syracusans. The "iron grapple" was thrown by the Syracusans, from the shore, on one of the attacking ships of the Athenians; and the crew, unable to disengage themselves, escaped by swimming to the ships of their friends, leaving their vessel in the hands of the enemy. "αὐτοὶ" malim (quomodo ni fallor Scholiast.) "ob éτέραν, (p. 33. l. 1.) ne quid dicam "de ἐπιβληθείσῃ." DOBREE.

7. ἀπὸ κάλῳ] Pollux, I. 113. ἐπλέομεν ἀπὸ κάλων. et, ἐν χρῆ τῆς γῆς παραπλέοντες, ἐκ κάλων ἔλκοντες τὴν ναῦν. Polybius, Strabo, et Diodorus Sicul. dicunt ῥυμουλκεῖν, et ῥυμουλκεῖσθαι: Latini remulco trahere, et trahi. Vid. Suid. in ῥυμουλκῷ, Sigon. ad Liv. XXV. 30. et Scheffer. II. de Milit. Nav. 5. Genitivus κάλως, quemadmodum est in Cod.

Dan. fortassis nusquam alibi invenitur. Κάλῳ, et κάλως dixerunt Attici, teste Eustathio in Homer. Iliad. χ'. p. 1271. Unde nominativus κάλως apud Apollon. Rhod. II. Argonaut. 727. Stephan. Append. ad script. al. de Dialect. p. 149. DUKER.

8. ἀποσιμωσάντων] This word admits of various explanations: 1. From σιμῶς, "having a turn-up nose," comes the general notion of turning, twisting, &c.; so that ἀποσιμῶν would signify "to twist or wind oneself away," meaning that the Syracusan ships "exploded themselves," "wound themselves out from between the Athenians and the shore, and got out to the open sea." And this sense of "moving in an oblique direction" suits the passage in Xenophon, Hellenic. V. 4, 50. where the present reading is ἐπισιμώσας. 2. If Hesychius be correct in explaining σιμῶν to mean "ground with a steep ascent," the scholiast's explanation, μετεωρισάντων τὰς ναῦς, may be quite correct, and the word may signify no more than "getting their vessels out into the open sea." 3. Hesychius also says that σίμων signifies "a shore" or beach," αἰγιαλός. If this be so, ἀποσιμῶν may mean no more than "getting away from the shore." But, however derived, the sense of the word in this passage is clear; namely, that the Syracusan ships, seeing the Athenians preparing to attack them while they were towed along from the shore,

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προεμβαλόντων, ἐτέραν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσι. καὶ ἐν τῇ παρά-6  
 πλῳ καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τοιουτοτρόπῳ γενομένη οὐκ ἔλασσαν  
 ἔχοντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι παρεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ Μεσ-  
 σήνῃ λιμένα.

- 5 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, Καμαρίνης ἀγγελθείσης προδίδοσθαι  
 Συρακοσίοις ὑπὲρ Ἀρχίου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἔπλευσαν  
 ἐκεῖσε· Μεσσηνιοὶ δ' ἐν τούτῳ πανδημεῖ κατὰ γῆν καὶ ταῖς  
 ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Νάξον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν ὁμορον  
 οὔσαν. καὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τειχέρεις ποιήσαντες τοὺς 8  
 10 Ναξίους ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ περι-  
 πλεύσαντες κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίνην ποταμὸν τὴν γῆν ἐδήουν,  
 τῷ δὲ πεζῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐσέβαλλον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ 9  
 Σικελοὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄκρων πολλοὶ κατέβαινον βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ  
 τοὺς Μεσσηνίους. καὶ οἱ Νάξιοι ὥς εἶδον, θαρσήσαντες καὶ  
 15 παρακελεύόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ὥς οἱ Λεοντῖνοι σφίσι καὶ [οἱ]  
 ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ξύμμαχοι ἐς τιμωρίαν ἐπέρχονται, ἐκδρα-  
 μόντες ἄφνω ἐκ τῆς πόλεως προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις,  
 καὶ τρέψαντες ἀπέκτεινάν τε ὑπὲρ χιλίους, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ  
 χαλεπῶς ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον· καὶ γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι ἐν ταῖς  
 20 ὁδοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς πλείστους διέφθειραν. καὶ αἱ νῆες 10

1. ἐμβαλόντων d.i. προεμβαλόντων G. ἀπολλύουσι I.Q. ἀπολλύουσιν V.  
 2. καὶ—γενομένη] om. H.P. ἐν τῇ G. καὶ ἐν τῇ—γενομένη e. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ  
 E.F.L. 3. συρράκοσιοι R. συρράκούσιοι V. ἐἰς τὸν C. τῇ] om. Q. 6. ὑπὸ  
 ἀρχίου V. 10. μὲν τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ e. 11. ἀκεσίνην F. ἀσεκίνην d.  
 12. ἐσέβαλλον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.V.a.c. Haack. Goell. Bekk. †ἐσέβαλλον† Porro,  
 cui legendum videtur προσέβαλλον. vulgo ἐσέβαλον. 15. αὐτοῖς P. καὶ οἱ E.G.  
 καὶ ἄλλοι A.B. Bekker. 16. ἐσέρχονται h. ἐσδραμόντες c.

and thus having no space to manoeuvre, on a sudden threw off their towing ropes, made their way out to the open sea by a lateral movement, and then became the assailants, instead of waiting quietly to receive the attack of the enemy.

11. κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίνην] "In the direction, or on the side, of the river 'Acesinea.'" Compare κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῷον, III. 7, 3, and note.

12. ἐσέβαλλον] 'Εσβάλλειν Thucydidi nunquam significat adoriri urbem, sed, *irruptionem facere in terram*: nec un-

quam cum πρὸς conjungitur. Scribe igitur προσέβαλλον, quæ verba jam II. 79, 9. in libris confusa vidimus. Porro. If ἐσέβαλλον be genuine, it must mean, "They directed their movements in 'their incursion towards the city';" as if ἐσέβαλλον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν were a condensed expression for ἐσβαλόντες ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

15. παρακελεύόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς] That is, as Dr. Bloomfield rightly explains it, παρακελεύσεις ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ποιοῦμενοι. Compare V. 69.



σχοῦσαι ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὕστερον ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκασται διεκρί-  
 11 θησαν. Λεοντῖνοι δὲ εὐθὺς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μετὰ Ἀθηναίων  
 ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὥς κεκακωμένην ἐστράτευον, καὶ προσ-  
 βάλλοντες οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν  
 12 ἐπείρων, ὁ δὲ πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. ἐπεκδρομὴν δὲ ποιησά-  
 μενοι οἱ Μεσσηνιοὶ καὶ Λοκρῶν τινὲς μετὰ τοῦ Δημοστέλους,  
 οἱ μετὰ τὸ πάθος ἐγκατελείφθησαν φρουροὶ, ἐξαπιναιῶς  
 προσπεσόντες τρέπουσι τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Λεοντίνων  
 τὸ πολὺ καὶ ἀπέκτειναν πολλούς. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 καὶ ἀποβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐβοήθουν, καὶ κατεδίωξαν τοὺς 10  
 Μεσσηνίους πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, τεταραγμένοι ἐπιγενόμενοι·  
 13 καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον. μετὰ δὲ  
 τοῦτο οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἕλληνες ἄνευ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 κατὰ γῆν ἐστράτευον ἐπ' ἀλλήλους.

XXVΙ. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ ἔτι ἐπολιόρκουν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ 15  
 Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατό-

PYLUS.

2 Progress of the block-  
 ade. Various means  
 practised by the Lace-  
 daemonians to throw  
 supplies into Sphac-  
 teria.

πεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμενεν.

ἐπίπονος δ' ἦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἡ φυλακὴ σί-  
 του τε ἀπορία καὶ ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη  
 ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου, 20  
 καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ διαμώμενοι τὸν

1. ἕκασται] om. A. 2. Λεοντῖνοι] λατῖνοι b. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.  
 3. κεκακωμένοι f. κεκαμένην d.i. ἐστράτευσαν O.P.d.e.i. προσβαλόντες  
 K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.i. 5. ἐπείρων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.c.f.g.h.i.  
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειρώντο. ἀπεκδρομὴν g. ἐπεκδρομὴν  
 ποιησάμενοι δὲ C.a. 7. τέλος e. 8. προσπεσόντες] om. A. 13. οἱ ἐν e.  
 14. ἀλλήλοις Q. 19. τε] om. d.i. καὶ ὕδατος ἀπορία e.

5. ἐπείρων] Compare c. 43, 5. ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Σολύγειαν πεύρασειν. In both instances  
 πειράν seems almost to assume the sense  
 of "making an attack;" into which  
 indeed it runs naturally from "making  
 "an attempt."

21. διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα] The word  
 διαμᾶσθαι is not quite synonymous  
 with διορύττειν, but seems to include  
 the notion of shovelling, or clearing  
 away, as well as that of penetrating.  
 A dog scratching a hole with his paws

seems to give exactly the picture of  
 διαμᾶσθαι. It is this notion of "clear-  
 ing away" which makes the word  
 applicable to the mowing of grass or  
 corn. ἄμη, σκαφίον πλατύ: Schol. i. e.  
 a shovel. Compare Euripid. Bacchæ,  
 665. ἀκροισι δακτύλοισι διαμῶσαι χθόνα.  
 Appian, Punica, c. 40. διαμώμενος τὴν  
 γάμμον. Arrian, Exped. Alexand. VI.  
 23, 5. 26, 12. διαμωμένους τὸν κάχληκα,  
 as in Thucydides.

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κάχληκα οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἔπινον οἶον εἰκὸς ὕδωρ.  
 στενοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευόμενοις ἐγίνετο, καὶ 3  
 τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἔχουσῶν ὄρμον αἱ μὲν σῖτον ἐν τῇ γῇ ἡρῶντο  
 κατὰ μέρος, αἱ δὲ μετέωροι ὥρμουν. ἀθυμίαν τε πλείστην ὁ 4  
 5 χρόνος παρείχε παραλόντον ἐπιγιγνόμενος, οὓς φόντο ἡμερῶν  
 ὀλίγων ἐκπολιορκήσιν ἐν νήσῳ τε ἐρήμῃ καὶ ὕδατι ἀλμυρῷ  
 χρωμένους. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες ἐς τὴν 5  
 νῆσον ἐσάγειν σῖτόν τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἀληλεμένον καὶ οἶνον  
 καὶ τυρὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βρώμα, οἶον ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν  
 10 ξυμφέρῃ, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ, καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῷ  
 ἐσαγαγόντι ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι. καὶ ἐσῆγον ἄλλοι 6  
 τε παρακινδυνεύοντες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἰλωτες, ἀπαίροντες  
 ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν καὶ καταπλέοντες  
 ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου. μάλιστα δὲ 7  
 15 ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεσθαι· ῥᾶον γὰρ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν  
 τριήρων ἐλάνθανον, ὅποτε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἴη· ἄπορον

2. ἐγένετο c. 4. πλείστην καὶ ὁ L.O.Q. 6. ἐρήμῃ L.O.Q. ἀλμυρῷ ὕδατι G.  
 7. ἦν λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 8. ἐσάγειν V. σῖτον τὸν K. ἀληλεμένον A.C.F.K.a.  
 Goell. Bekk. ἀληλεσμένοις ceteri (Haack. Poppo.) præter E. qui ἀληλεσμένοι.  
 9. οἶον] οἱ G.I. om. d. 10. ξυμφέρῃ A.F.H.h. Goell. Bekk. \*ξυμφέρῃ\* Poppo.  
 ξυμφέρει C.E.R.a. ξυμφέρων e. vulgo et Haack. ξυμφέρω. οἶον ἂν om. N. qui  
 μοχ ξυμφέρει habet. Ita V. τῶν] om. d.i. τῶν τριήρ. τὴν φυλ. V. 11. ἐσα-  
 γαγόντι V. 13. ὅθεν O.P. 16. τριήρων H.K. εἴη] ἦει e.

5. οὓς φόντο] This is a striking instance how completely the relative in Greek and Latin at the beginning of a sentence corresponds to the demonstrative pronoun, with such a conjunction as the sense requires, in English. *Ὅς*, properly speaking, has no antecedent; but by resolving it into its English equivalent, we see how naturally the subject to which it refers may be understood from the context: "The unexpected length of the siege gave them great discouragement; for they thought to reduce them in a few days," &c. Compare VIII. γ6, 6. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκεναι, οἱ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν κ. τ. λ.

7. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι] The construction might have been τὸ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους προειπεῖν, or, ὅτι προ-

εῖπον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, or, αἴτιοι ἦσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. But as in Latin, the number of the verb is suited to either nominative; and speaking logically, αἴτιον is more properly the subject of the proposition than οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

9. οἶον ἂν—ξυμφέρῃ] The subjunctive mood is used, as being that which the Lacedæmonians themselves would use in their proclamation: "Any man may carry in wine, cheese, and any other article of provision, such as may be useful against a siege." The old reading οἶον ἂν ξυμφέρωι violates the common rule of Greek construction, by which the optative mood after a relative is used without ἂν, the subjunctive with it. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 527.

γὰρ ἐγίγνετο περιορμεῖν, τοῖς δὲ ἀφειδῆς ὁ κατάπλους καθε-  
στήκει· ἐπώκελλον γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων, καὶ  
οἱ ὀπλῆται περὶ τὰς κατάρσεις τῆς νήσου ἐφύλασσον. ὅσοι  
8 δὲ γαλήνῃ κινδυνεύσειαν, ἡλίσκοντο. ἐσένεον δὲ καὶ κατὰ  
τὸν λιμένα κολυμβηταὶ ὕφυδροι, καλωδίῳ ἐν ἄσκοῖς ἐφέλ- 5  
κοντες μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην καὶ λίνου σπέρμα κεκομμένον·  
9 ὧν τὸ πρῶτον λαυθωνόντων φυλακαὶ ὕστερον ἐγένοντο. παντί  
τε τρόπῳ ἑκάτεροι ἐτεχνῶντο, οἱ μὲν ἐσπέμπειν τὰ σιτία, οἱ  
δὲ μὴ λαυθάνειν σφᾶς.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις πυνθανόμενοι περὶ τῆς 10  
στρατιᾶς ὅτι ταλαιπωρεῖται καὶ σῆτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅτι

ATHENS.  
Uneasiness felt at A-  
thens on account of  
the length of the block-  
ade: Cleon imputes it  
to the insufficiency of  
the generals of the  
commonwealth.

ἐσπλεῖ, ἡπόρουν καὶ ἐδεδοίκεσαν μὴ σφῶν  
χειμῶν τὴν φυλακὴν ἐπιλάβοι, ὁρῶντες τῶν τε  
ἐπιτηδείων τὴν περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον κομδὴν  
ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην—ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ καὶ 15  
οὐδ' ἐν θέρει οἰοί τε ὄντες ἱκανὰ περιπέμπειν,

1. καθειστήκει G. Q. c. d. f. g. i. et corr. F. 2. ὠκελλον i. ἐπώκελον a. 3. ὅση  
c. g. 4. ἐσένουν d. ἐπένουν margo N. et V. δέ] om. A. B. F. H. R. h.  
5. κολυμβητοὶ A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. R. a. c. d. e. f. g. καλωδία Suidas v. ὕφυδροι.  
6. καταμελιτωμένην e. κεκομμένον V. 8. τε] γε A. E. δὲ F. τε τῷ K. b.  
ἐτεχνῶντο] ἐχρῶντο C. K. V. a. c. g. ἐκπέμπειν i. 10. δέ] om. P. 13. ἐπι-  
λάβῃ R. c. g. τε om. G. 14. περὶ πελοπόννησον C. G. P. a. d. e. 16. οἷον I.

4. ἐσένεον—κεκομμένον] Suidas in  
ὕφυδρος. WASS.

6. μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην] Laudat  
Eustathius ad Hom. Odys. α'. p. 1390.  
WASS. "Poppy seed mixed with ho-  
ney." "Papaveris sativi tria genera:  
"candidum, cuius semen tostum in  
"secunda mensa cum melle apud an-  
"tiquos dabatur." Pliny, Histor. Nat.  
XIX. 8. Athenæus speaks of  
"poppy bread," i. e. bread sprinkled  
with poppy seeds on one side, and with  
*sesamum*, or parsley, on the other. Com-  
pare Athenæus, III. 75. Schweighæus.  
and Casaubon's note, with the passage  
of Pliny already quoted. The seeds of  
the *nigella damascena*, or fennel flower,  
are used by the Greeks at this day in  
the same manner, together with *sesa-*  
*num*. See Dr. Sibthorpe in Walpole's  
Memoirs, vol. I. p. 246.

15. ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ] The words of  
this sentence are confused, though the  
sense is clear. The setting in of bad  
weather would defeat the blockade in  
two ways, by rendering it impossible  
for them to feed their armament, and  
by hindering their ships from watching  
the island effectually: τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων  
—τόν τε ἔφορμον. For provisions, to  
carry them round Peloponnesus by sea  
would be out of the question, and even  
in summer they could not send enough  
by this mode of conveyance; nor, again,  
could the men supply themselves, be-  
cause they were in an uninhabited  
country. (Compare ch. 3, 2. ἔρῃμον αὐτό  
τε καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας.) This last  
difficulty is stated in four words, ἅμα  
ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ; where ἐς χωρίον ἔρη-  
μον, as Thucydides, according to Göl-  
ler, ought to have written, would only

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—τόν τε ἔφορμον χωρίων ἀλιμένων ὄντων οὐκ ἐσόμενον,  
 ἀλλ' ἢ σφῶν ἀνέντων τὴν φυλακὴν περιγενήσεσθαι τοὺς  
 ἄνδρας, ἢ τοῖς πλοίοις ἂ τὸν σῖτον αὐτοῖς ἦγε χεიმῶνα τηρή-  
 σαντας ἐκπλεύσεσθαι. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο μάλιστα τοὺς 2  
 5 Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτι ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐνόμιζον  
 οὐκέτι σφίσιν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι· καὶ μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπον-  
 δὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι. Κλέων δὲ γνούς αὐτῶν τὴν ἐς αὐτὸν 3  
 ὑποψίαν περὶ τῆς κωλύμης τῆς ξυμβάσεως οὐ τάληθῇ ἔφη  
 λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας. παραινούντων δὲ τῶν ἀφικμέ-  
 10 νων, εἰ μὴ σφίσι πιστεύουσι, κατασκόπους τινας πέμψαι,  
 ἥρέθη κατάσκοπος αὐτὸς μετὰ Θεογένους ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων.  
 καὶ γνούς ὅτι ἀναγκασθήσεται ἢ ταῦτά λέγειν οἷς διέβαλλεν 4  
 ἢ τὰναντία εἰπὼν ψευδὴς φανήσεσθαι, παρήγει τοῖς Ἀθη-

2. ἀφέντων K. περιγενέσθαι g. 3. ἂ σῖτον c. τηρήσαντες V. τὸν  
 χεიმῶνα L. 4. δὲ A.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τε.  
 6. μετεμέλλοντο I.d.e. 7. αὐτὸν] αὐτὸν Bekk. 8. κωλύμης I. 11. θεογένους  
 G.L.O.c.d.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. θεογένους Goell. Bekk. ὑπὸ ἀθην. V.  
 Bekk. 12. διέβαλεν G.L.Q.d.e.i. 13. φανήσεσθαι] γενήσεσθαι B.h.

have led to worse confusion, as the reader might have then been tempted to join these words too closely with those immediately preceding them, as if the construction were τὴν κομίδην ἐς χωρίον ἔρημον: whereas the words ἅμα—ἐρήμῳ are, in fact, almost parenthetical; and if expanded into a more grammatical sentence, the whole would run thus: ὁρῶντες τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων τὴν—κομίδην ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην, (ἅμα δὲ ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ στρατευομένοις οὐκ ἦν αὐτόθεν πορίεσθαι, καὶ οὐδ' ἐν θέρει—περιπέμψει,) τὸν τε ἔφορμον—οὐκ ἐσόμενον.

4. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο κ. τ. λ.] "Above all, the conduct of the Lacedæmonians alarmed them, because they thought that their abstaining from any further overtures for peace arose from their feeling themselves 'on strong ground.'" "ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρόν" "Having some strong point" "in their game which made them sure 'of winning.'" This is Gölle's and Dr. Bloomfield's mode of interpreting the passage, and I think it on the whole the best. Yet ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι will bear, I think, a future sense, "they thought they would no more make

"overtures, as feeling their own strength, and that the Athenians had failed in obliging their men to surrender." And this was the interpretation of Portus. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 154.

11. Θεογένους] Why Haack and Poppo should have chosen to follow some of the worst MSS., in reading Θεογένους, I am at a loss to understand. That Θεογένης is the more common name is surely the very reason why the copyists were unlikely to have altered it into Θεογένης, if Θεογένης had been the original reading. But Θεογένης is a genuine Athenian name, and occurs not only in Xenophon's Hellenics, I. 3, 13. II. 3, 2. but also in an inscription, of a date not later, certainly, than the Peloponnesian war, where it appears amongst the names of several other Athenians of the several tribes who had fallen in battle. See Böckh, Inscript. Græc. pars. II. cl. 3. p. 298. Possibly the Theogenes here spoken of is the very individual mentioned by Aristophanes in the Wasps, v. 1378. which play was first acted only three years after the affair of Sphacteria.

ναίοις, ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς καὶ ὠρμημένους τι τὸ πλεόν τῇ γνώμῃ  
στρατεύειν, ὥς χρή κατασκόπους μὲν μὴ πέμπειν μηδὲ  
διαμέλλειν καιρὸν παριέντας, εἰ δὲ δοκεῖ αὐτοῖς ἀληθῆ εἶναι  
5 τὰ ἀγγελλόμενα, πλείν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. καὶ ἐς Νικίαν τὸν  
Νικηράτου στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἀπεσήμαινεν, ἐχθρὸς ὢν καὶ 5  
ἐπιτιμῶν, ῥάδιον εἶναι παρασκευῇ, εἰ ἄνδρες εἴεν οἱ στρα-  
τηγοὶ, πλεύσαντας λαβεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, καὶ αὐτὸς γ'  
ἂν, εἰ ἥρχε, ποιῆσαι τοῦτο. XXVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας τῶν τε  
'Αθηναίων τι ὑποβορυβησάντων ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα,  
ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλεί, εἰ ῥαδίον γε αὐτῷ φαίνεται, 10  
καὶ ἅμα ὁρῶν αὐτὸν ἐπιτιμῶντα, ἐκέλευεν ἦν  
τινα βούλεται δύναμιν λαβόντα τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς  
εἶναι ἐπιχειρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἶόμενος  
αὐτὸν λόγῳ μόνον ἀφίεναι ἐτοῖμος ἦν, γνοὺς  
δὲ τῷ ὄντι παραδωσείοντα ἀνεχώρει καὶ οὐκ 15  
ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκέκων στρατηγεῖν, δεδιῶς ἥδη

1. ὠρμημένους τὸ Α. τῆς γνώμης L.N.V. 3. διαμέλειν L.Q.V. δοκῇ K.  
4. τὸν νικίαν νικηράτου K. 5. ἀπεσήμαινεν e. ἀπεσήμαινεν ante στρατηγὸν  
ponunt O.P. 6. εἰ οἱ ἄνδρες K. εἰ om. e. οἱ ἄνδρ. V. 7. πλεύσαντες O.g.  
αὐτοὺς γὰρ V. 9. ὑποβορυβησάντων τι e. 10. πλεί O.P. Bekk. ed. 1832.  
Poppo. "Vid. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 220. et nos I. i. p. 230." Poppo. πλείοι d.  
vulgo, Haack. πλεί. ῥάδιον αὐτῷ G.O.P.d. αὐτῷ f. 11. ἦν τινα H.K.  
14. μόνῳ e. 15. τῷ ὄντι] ὅτι Q. 16. αὐτὸν i.

5. ἀπεσήμαινεν] "He pointedly al-  
luded to Nicias; his words were  
"pointed at Nicias." In Herodotus,  
V. 20, 1. τοῦτον μὲν περὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποσημα-  
νέετε: "On this point yourselves will  
"signify, or express, what are your  
"wishes." Ἀποσημαίνειν ἐς seems to  
resemble the expression ἀποβλέπειν ἐς,  
"To point at a person." Ὑπὸ διδα-  
σκάλου χορὸς ἀποσημνάντος, (Plato,  
Euthydemus, c. 5.) is, "at the signal  
"of the master or teacher." The sense  
given by Hesychius, ἀποσημανῶ, ἀπο-  
διώξω, i.e. "to drive into banishment,"  
occurs in Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 13,  
and II. 3, 21. τὰ χρήματα ἀποσημνα-  
σθαι; i.e. "to mark out for public  
"sale." So ἀποσημαίνεσθαι, as applied  
to a person, seems to be, "to mark him  
"out to get rid of him;" as ἐπισημαίνεσθαι

(Isocrat. Panathen. p. 233. b. and Æ-  
schines, fals. Legat. p. 230. Reiske) sig-  
nifies "to mark with approbation."

12. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι] "For all that  
"concerned them," i.e. "the gene-  
"rals." The accusative case occurs  
again in Dionysius, VII. 45. τὸ γ' ἐπὶ  
τοῦτον εἶναι μέρος: and τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον  
εἶναι occurs in Xenoph. Anab. I. 6,  
9. The dative, on the other hand, is  
used VIII. 48, 5. τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις  
εἶναι. In all these cases the use of the  
infinitive εἶναι is similar to the expres-  
sions ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὴν πρώτην  
εἶναι. See Hermann on Viger, nott.  
177, 178. The same meaning is else-  
where expressed without εἶναι; as τό γ'  
ἐπ' ἐκείνοις, Lysias against Simon, p.  
160. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, Demosth. ag. Polycles,  
p. 1210. Reiske.

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καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενός οἱ αὐτὸν τολμῆσαι ὑποχωρῆσαι. αὐθις  
 δὲ ὁ Νικίας ἐκέλευε, καὶ ἐξίστατο τῆς ἐπὶ Πύλῳ ἀρχῆς, καὶ  
 μάρτυρας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐποίειτο. οἱ δὲ, οἷον ὄχλος φιλεῖ<sup>3</sup>  
 ποιεῖν, ὅσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέων ὑπέφευγε τὸν πλοῦν καὶ ἐξαν-  
<sup>5</sup>εχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα, τόσῳ ἐπεκελεύοντο τῷ Νικίᾳ παραδι-  
 δόναί τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκείνῳ ἐπεβῶν πλεῖν. ὥστε οὐκ ἔχων<sup>4</sup>  
 ὅπως τῶν εἰρημένων ἔτι ἐξαπαλλαγῇ, ὑφίσταται τὸν πλοῦν,  
 καὶ παρελθὼν οὔτε φοβεῖσθαι ἔφη Λακεδαιμονίους πλεύ-  
 σεσθαι τε λαβὼν ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδένα, Λημνίους δὲ  
<sup>10</sup>καὶ Ἰμβρίους τοὺς παρόντας, καὶ πελταστὰς οἱ ἦσαν ἕκ τε  
 Αἰνίου βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους·  
 ταῦτα δὲ ἔχων ἔφη πρὸς τοῖς ἐν Πύλῳ στρατιώταις ἐντὸς  
 ἡμερῶν εἴκοσιν ἢ ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίους ζῶντας ἢ αὐτοῦ  
 ἀποκτενεῖν. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ἐνέπεσε μὲν τι καὶ γέλωτος<sup>5</sup>  
<sup>15</sup>τῇ κουφολογίᾳ αὐτοῦ, ἀσμένους δ' ὅμως ἐγίγνετο τοῖς  
 σάφροσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, λογιζομένοις δυοῖν ἀγαθῶν τοῦ  
 ἐτέρου τεύξεσθαι, ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ὃ μᾶλλον

1. οἱ] om. e. ἀποχωρῆσαι d. 2. ἐκέλευσε Q. πύλου B.h. 4. ὅσα B.  
 ἐξέφευγε P. 5. τόσον G.O.P.d.e.i. τόσοι C.a. ἐπικελεύοντι V. τὸν  
 νικίαν e. 6. ἐπεβῶν C.a. ὥστε] ὥσπερ c. 7. ἔτι] om. c. g. ὑπε-  
 ξέλλαγῃ e. ἐπαλλαγῇ c. ἐξαπαλλαγῇ Q. 9. ἐκ τῆς Q. 10. ἐμβρίους O.  
 τε] τῆς O.P. 12. τοῖς—στρατιώταις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοὺς—στρατιώτας. 13. ἄξιον I. ζών-  
 τας] om. L.Q. 14. ἐνέπεσε τι K.c.e.g. ἐνέπεσε τι C. 15. ἀσμένους d.  
 δὲ ὅμως V. ἐγένετο G.O.m. 16. δυεῖν F.G.O. 17. μάλιστα B.h.

4. ἐξαεχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα] “Tried to  
 “back out of what he had said,” is a  
 very exact though not a very elegant  
 translation of these words; ἐξαναχωρεῖν  
 is used with an accusative case, because  
 it has simply the sense of “evading,  
 “escaping from,” just as Livy writes  
 “egredi urbem,” XXII. 55. because  
 “egredi” is synonymous with “relin-  
 “quere.”

10. οἱ ἦσαν ἕκ τε Αἰνίου βεβοηθηκότες]  
 This also is an instance, as Haack  
 rightly explains it, of a confused con-  
 struction; it should be either καὶ ἕκ τε  
 Αἰνίου βεβοηθηκότες πελταστὰς, καὶ ἄλλο-  
 θεν τοξότας, or else, ἔτι δὲ πελταστὰς τε

οἱ ἦσαν ἐξ Αἰνίου βεβοηθηκότες, καὶ ἄλλο-  
 θεν τοξότας.

17. ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ἢ Λα-  
 κεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώσασθαι] Com-  
 pare III. 46, 2. παρασκευάσασθαι πολι-  
 ορκία τε παρατενέειν, where, as in this  
 place, the aorist has been rightly sub-  
 stituted for the future by the recent  
 editors, on the authority of the best  
 MSS. In ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι there is the  
 notion of a continued future circum-  
 stance, “they would get rid of Cleon  
 “and be rid of him from thencefor-  
 “ward,” whereas χειρώσασθαι expresses  
 one single action, with regard to which  
 the time is unessential.

ἤλπιζον, ἣ σφαλεῖσι γνώμης Λακεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώ-  
σασθαι. XXIX. καὶ πάντα διαπραξάμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,

PYLUS.

He associates Demos-  
thenes with himself in  
the command, and pro-  
ceeds to Pylus. An ac-  
cidental fire in Sphae-  
teria had burnt the  
wood, and discovered  
3 to the Athenians the  
enemy's position. Cleo-  
on prepares to make a  
descent on the island.  
29, 30.

καὶ ψηφισαμένων Ἀθηναίων αὐτῷ τὸν πλοῦν,  
τῶν τε ἐν Πύλῳ στρατηγῶν ἓνα προσελόμενος  
Δημοσθένην, τὴν ἀγωγὴν διὰ τάχους ἐποιεῖτο. 5  
τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προσέλαβε πυνθανόμενος  
τὴν ἀπόβασιν αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νῆσον διανοεῖσθαι.  
οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται κακοπαθοῦντες τοῦ χωρίου  
τῇ ἀπορίᾳ καὶ μᾶλλον πολιορκούμενοι ἢ πο-  
λιορκούντες ὥρμηντο διακινδυνεύσαι. καὶ αὐτῷ 10  
ἔτι ρόμην καὶ ἡ νῆσος ἐμπρησθεῖσα παρέσχε.  
4 πρότερον μὲν γὰρ οὔσης αὐτῆς ὑλώδους ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ  
ἀτριβοῦς διὰ τὴν αἰὲ ἐρημίαν ἐφοβεῖτο, καὶ πρὸς τῶν πολε-  
μίων τοῦτο ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον εἶναι· πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν στρατοπέδῳ  
ἀποβάντι ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου προσβάλλοντας αὐτοὺς βλά- 15  
πτειν· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκείνων ἀμαρτίας καὶ παρασκευὴν  
ὑπὸ τῆς ὕλης οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δῆλα εἶναι, τοῦ δὲ αὐτῶν  
στρατοπέδου καταφανῇ ἂν εἶναι πάντα τὰ ἀμαρτήματα,  
ὥστε προσπίπτειν ἂν αὐτοὺς ἀπροσδοκίῳς ἢ βούλονται·

1. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.N.Q.V.d.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χειρώσεσθαι.  
2. διαπραξάμενος ὁ κλέων E. 4. τῶν ἐν O.P. ἐν τῇ πύλῳ d. 5. ἀγωγὴν A.B.  
E.F.G.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναγωγὴν. Conf. VI. 29, 3. τάχος P.  
7. αὐτὸν] om. b. τὴν] om. c. 10. αὐτῷ ἔτι] ἔτι τῷ ἔτι B. 11. πα-  
ρέσχε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.V.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέιχε.  
12. μὲν] om. c. οὔσης αὐτῆς E.F.G. αὐτῆς οὔσης A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἐπὶ  
πολὺ O. 13. ἀτριβοῦς b. τὴν ἐρημίαν h. ἐφοβεῖτο πρὸς A.B.F.  
14. ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον τοῦτο εἶναι c.g. τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι μᾶλλον O. 15. ἀπο-  
βάντας d.i. ἐξαποβάντι E. προσβαλόντας G.L.O.Q.m. προσβαλοῦντας e.  
17. ἀπὸ L.Q.c.g. εἶναι δῆλα G.O.P.d.e.m. αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ G. αὐτῶν Bekk.  
19. προσπίπτειν F. ἂν] om. K.Q. αὐτοὺς] om. V.

5. τὴν ἀγωγὴν] This reading has been received by the recent editors, in this place as well as in VI. 29, 3. instead of the common reading ἀναγωγὴν. ἀγωγή refers to the voyage generally, ἀναγωγή to the commencement of it; the former therefore seems to suit best with the imperfect tense ἐποιεῖτο, "was proceed-

"ing to sail," or "was preparing for "his voyage." ἀγωγή, ὁδός. Hesychius.

14. πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν κ. τ. λ.] Brevius dictum pro αὐτοὺς γὰρ στρατοπέδῳ ἀποβάντι, εἰ καὶ πολὺ ἦν, ὅμως προσβάλλον-  
τας ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου, βλάπτειν ἂν αὐτό.  
HAAK.

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ἐπ' ἐκείνοις γὰρ ἂν εἶναι τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν. εἰ δ' αὖ ἐς δασὺ δ  
χωρίον βιάζοιτο ὁμόςσε ἰέναι, τοὺς ἐλάσσους ἐμπείρους δὲ  
τῆς χώρας †κρείττους† ἐνόμιζε τῶν πλεόνων ἀπείρων λαν-  
θάνειν τε ἂν τὸ ἐαυτῶν στρατόπεδον πολὺ ὄν διαφθειρόμενον,  
οὐκ οὔσης τῆς προσόψεως ἢ χρῆν ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν.  
XXX. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Αἰτωλικοῦ πάθους, ὃ διὰ τὴν ὕλην μέρος  
τι ἐγένετο, οὐχ ἥκιστα αὐτὸν ταῦτα ἐσῆι. τῶν δὲ στρατιω-  
τῶν ἀναγκασθέντων διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τῆς νήσου τοῖς  
ἐσχάτοις προσίσχοντας ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, καὶ  
10 ἐμπρήσαντός τινος κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης ἄκοντος καὶ ἀπὸ  
τούτου πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου, τὸ πολὺ αὐτῆς ἔλαβε κατα-  
καυθέν. οὕτω δὲ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους μᾶλλον κατιδὼν 3  
πλείους ὄντας, ὑπονοῶν πρότερον ἐλάσσοσι τὸν σῆτον  
†αὐτοῦ† ἐσπέμπειν, †τότε† ὥς ἐπ' ἀξιοῦσιν τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. ἂν εἶναι A.B.F.H.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶναι N.V. vulgo εἶναι ἂν. ἐν δ' ἂν  
ἐς C. εἰ δ' ἂν a. αὖ] οὖν K. 2. βιάζοιτο d.e. 3. κρείσσοις e. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. πλείωνων L. 4. τὸ] αὐτὸ b. ἐαυτοῦ A. ἐαυτοῦ O. 5. οὐκ]  
om. b. προσόψεως Bekker. in edit. 1832. ἐχρῆν O. 7. εἰσῆι V. 9. προ-  
ίσχοντας A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. G. προϊσχόντες N. προσχόντας V. ἀριστοποιήσα-  
σθαι d.i. φυλακῆς b. 10. σμικρὸν G. τῆς] om C.G.d.e. 11. κατα-  
καυθέν V. 14. ταῦτοῦ† Poppo. τότε [δε] ὥς Poppo. quem secuti sunt  
Haack. et Goell. τό, τε N.

6. μέρος τι ἐγένετο] Is not the sense of μέρος τι here the same as in I. 23, 4. μέρος τι φθείρασα, and in VII. 30, 2. that is, does it not signify, "mainly, in a "great degree," rather than "partly?"

8. διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κ. τ. λ.] "The Athenian soldiers having been forced, "from want of room, to land and take "their dinners on the water's edge in "the island, with a guard posted in "advance to prevent any surprise from "the enemy." Compare c. 26, 3. στε-  
νοχωρία τε ἐν ὅλῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. The Peloponnesians occupied all the shore of the harbour, except the space immediately under the walls of the fort; and the coast outside the harbour, besides its distance, was too rocky to allow them to run their ships on it. They had therefore scarcely any other land on which they could disembark except the shore of Sphacteria itself. For the expression ἀριστο-  
ποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, (literally, to

take one's meals in a state of guard-  
ing in advance,) compare δι' ἀναχωρῆς ἐγένεσθε, I. 40, 4. and the note there. "Whilst they were at their meals they "had outposts fixed, to guard against "surprise." Compare Xenophon, Hel-  
len. VI. 2, 29. speaking of Iphicrates: Φυλακάς γε μὴν, εἰ τύχοι ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ ἀριστοποιούμενος, τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὥσ-  
περ προσέκει, καθίστη, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν αἰρόμενος αὐ τοὺς ἰστούς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐσκόπει.

10. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης] Compare ἐπὶ μέγα τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος, II. 76, 4. and the note there.

14. ταῦτοῦ†] It is not the omission of the subject in this clause that makes αὐτοῦ most suspicious; but the apparent flatness and uselessness of the word itself in its present situation. Poppo therefore proposes to read αὐ-  
τοῦς; Dr. Bloomfield prefers αὐτοῖς.

†τότε†] Poppo and Haack insert δε after this word, in order to make the



ναίους μᾶλλον σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθαι, τὴν τε νῆσον εὐαποβα-  
τωτέρα οὖσαν, τὴν ἐπιχειρήσιν παρεσκευάζετο στρατιάν τε  
μεταπέμπων ἐκ τῶν ἐγγὺς ξυμμάχων καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐτοιμά-  
ζων. Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ τε προπέμψας ἄγγελον ὡς ἦξων, καὶ  
ἔχων στρατιάν ἣν ἡτήσατο, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πύλον. καὶ ἅμα  
γενόμενοι πέμπουσι πρῶτον ἐς τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατόπεδον  
κήρυκα, προκαλοῦμενοι εἰ βούλονται ἄνευ κινδύνου τοὺς ἐν  
τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρας σφίσι τά τε ὅπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κελεύειν  
παραδοῦναι, ἐφ' ᾧ φυλακῇ τῇ μετρία τηρήσονται, ἕως ἂν τι  
περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ. XXXI. οὐ προσδεξαμένων δὲ

After summoning the  
enemy in vain to sur-  
render, Cleon effects a  
landing on Sphacteria.  
Position of the Lace-  
demonian garrison,  
and disposition of the

αὐτῶν μίαν μὲν ἡμέραν ἐπέσχον, τῇ δ' ὕστε-  
ραία ἀνηγάγοντο μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπ' ὀλίγας ναῦς  
τοὺς ὀπλίτας πάντας ἐπιβιβάσαντες, πρὸ δὲ  
τῆς ἑω ὀλίγον ἀπέβαινον τῆς νήσου ἐκατέ-  
ρωθεν, ἕκ τε τοῦ πελάγους καὶ πρὸς τοῦ λιμέ- 15

1. τῇ τε νήσῳ Q. 2. στρατεῖαν H. 3. μεταπεμπόντων B. 6. ἐς τὸ]  
om. K. 7. προκαλούμενον d.g. 9. τηρήσονται H. 10. περὶ πλέο-  
νος B. συμβαθῇ V.h. ξυμβασθῇ c. ξυμβιρασθῇ d. δεξαμένων g. 11. αὐ-  
τῶν] αὐ C.E.K.Q.b.c.g. ὑπέσχον f. 12. ἀνηγάγοντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.  
a.b.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνήγαγον. 13. αὐτοὺς  
ὀπλίτας C.e. 14. ἐπέβαινον V.d.i. τὴν νήσον O. 15. πρὸς A.B.E.F.H.K.N.  
c.f.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸ.

sentence grammatical; as they say, that  
ποιεῖσθαι depends on ὑπονοῶν, or on  
νομίζων, which could be extracted from  
it. Another way of correcting the pas-  
sage consists in reading τό τε—ποι-  
εῖσθαι, referring thus the three clauses  
τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους,—τό τε—τοὺς  
Ἀθηναίους—ποιεῖσθαι,—τὴν τε νῆσον,  
all to the same word κατιδών. "Per-  
ceiving that the Lacedaemonians were  
"more numerous,—and perceiving the  
"increased anxiety of the Athenians, as  
"they considered the enterprise to be  
"now deserving of their serious efforts,  
"and (perceiving) the increased facility  
"of disembarkation on the island, he  
"prepared." &c. Dr. Bloomfield by  
his translation appears to understand  
the passage in this manner, but he has  
no note on it. It is seldom that the  
particle τε occurs in three successive  
clauses, yet a similar instance is to be  
found, VIII. 96, 2. στρατοπέδου τε ἀφε-

στηκότος,—ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν,—  
αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, for there seems  
no reason to follow the recent editors  
in inclosing the last τε in brackets.

5. ἅμα γενόμενοι] This is an instance  
of the adverb ἅμα used as the predicate  
of a sentence, as is frequently the case  
with the opposite adverbs δίχα and χω-  
ρίς. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 308. Poppo,  
Prolegom. I. p. 169.

10. περὶ τοῦ πλέονος] Τὸ πλεόν is  
"summa rerum," or as Shakespeare  
calls it, "the main;" "Then let's make  
"haste away and look unto the main."  
Henry VI. part II. act I. scene 1. Com-  
pare IV. 117, 1. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω.

15. πρὸς τοῦ λιμένος] This is un-  
doubtedly the true reading, approved  
by Duker, and adopted by Haack, Pop-  
po, and Dr. Bloomfield. Duker refers  
to III. 21, 2. IV. 130, 1. Add also I. 62,  
1. and the note there.

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Athenians for attacking them.

31, 32.

31, 32. *ἐχώρου δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον φυλακτῆριον τῆς νήσου. ὧδε γὰρ διετετάχατο. ἐν ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ πρώτῃ, φυλακῇ ὡς τριάκοντα ἦσαν ὀπλίται, μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώ-  
5 τατόν τε καὶ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ οἱ πλείστοι αὐτῶν καὶ Ἐπιτάδας ὁ ἄρχων εἶχε, μέρος δέ τι οὐ πολὺ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον ἐφύ-  
λασσε τῆς νήσου τὸ πρὸς τὴν Πύλον, ὃ ἦν ἐκ τε θαλάσσης ἀπόκρημνον καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἥκιστα ἐπίμαχον· καὶ γάρ τι καὶ  
ἔρυμα αὐτόθι ἦν παλαιὸν λίθων λογάδην πεποιημένον, ὃ  
10 ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ὠφέλιμον ἂν εἶναι, εἰ καταλαμβάνοι ἀναχώ-  
ρησις βιασιότερα. οὕτω μὲν τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. XXXII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν πρώτους φύλακας, οἷς ἐπέδραμον, εὐθὺς  
διαφθείρουσιν ἐν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς ἔτι ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὄπλα,  
καὶ λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν οἰομένων αὐτῶν τὰς ναῦς κατὰ  
15 τὸ ἔθος ἐς ἔφορμον τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν. ἅμα δὲ ἐφ' ἡγενομένη*

1. *ὄντες*] om. V. 6. *εἶχε*] *ἦρχε* P.V.d.e. αὐτὸ Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ f. ceteri αὐτοῦ. τὸ ἔσχατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. : vulgo omittunt articulum. Sed malim τοσχατον quod est III. 36. BEKK. 7. νήσου πρὸς K.d.i. τε τῆς θαλάσσης Q.F. 8. καὶ γάρ καὶ τι καὶ f. 9. ἔρυμα H. λίθω K. δ] om. O.P. 10. ἂν] om. Q. καταλαμβάνει K.V.c.e.f.g. 11. βιασιότερα B.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.Q.V.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. et correctus A. vulgo βεβαιοτέρα. 14. λαθόντας d. τῆς C. 15. ἐς] om. P.

4. *μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώτατον*] Poppo notices the omission of the article before *μέσον*. (Prolegom. I. p. 195.) "But," he observes, the MSS. omit it "in other similar passages, II. 81, 2. "IV. 96, 3. where the printed editions "insert it." [The later editors have again omitted it.] So also we have *δεξιὸν κέρας*, IV. 93, 4. VI. 67, 1. The reason appears to be that the words *μέσος*, *δεξιὸς*, and the rest of the same nature, are in themselves so definite when used in describing the position of an army, that they have come nearly to resemble proper names, and thus the article is omitted or inserted apparently at pleasure. Thus *βασιλεὺς*, as applied to the king of Persia, is used as a proper name, and in this instance the article is almost always omitted.

6. αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον] This is Bekker's correction of the old reading αὐτοῦ ἔσχατον; and the later editors have adopted it. He, however, would prefer τοσχατον, as does Dobree, which has the advantage of best accounting for the common corrupt reading. No distinction of words being made in the oldest MSS. a copyist might easily have omitted a syllable in αυτοτουσχατον, and have written αυτοουσχατον, which a subsequent copyist, by an unlucky attempt at correction, may have altered into αυτοουσχατον.

13. ἐν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ λαθόντες] "Both because from the early hour "the men were not yet afoot, and be-  
"cause their landing had been effected "without observation." λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν is equivalent to τὴν ἀπόβασιν οὐ προιδόντας.

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καὶ ὁ ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀπέβαινον, ἐκ μὲν νεῶν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ὀλίγῃ πλειόνων πάντες πλὴν θαλαμίων, ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐσκευασμένοι, τοξόται τε ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ πελτασταὶ οὐκ ἐλάσσους τούτων, Μεσσηνίων τε οἱ βεβοθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοι ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον, πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους 5 3 φυλάκων. Δημοσθένους δὲ τάξαντος διέστησαν κατὰ διακοσίους τε καὶ πλείους, ἔστι δ' ἢ ἐλάσσους, τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα λαβόντες, ὅπως ὅτι πλείστη ἀπορία ἦ τοῖς πολεμίοις πανταχόθεν †κεκυκλωμένοις,† καὶ μὴ ἔχωσι πρὸς ὃ τι ἀντιτάξονται, ἀλλ' ἀμφίβολοι γίνονται τῷ πλήθει, εἰ 10 μὲν τοῖς πρόσθεν ἐπίοιεν, ὑπὸ τῶν κατόπιον βαλλόμενοι, εἰ δὲ 4 τοῖς πλαγίοις, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρατεταγμένων. κατὰ νότου τε αἰὲ ἐμελλον αὐτοῖς, ἢ χωρήσειαν, οἱ πολέμοι ἐσεσθαι ψιλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀπορώτατοι τοξέμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις

1. καὶ ἄλλος P. ἐπέβαινον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. ἐπίβαι-  
νεν d. μὲν τῶν νεῶν Q. ὀγδοήκοντα G.I.O.P.d.e.i. 2. ἕκαστος ἐσκευασμένος  
d.i. 4. ἐλάττους O.e. τούτων] om. L. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.f.h.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 6. δε] τε L.Q. 7. τε] om. C.O.P.  
8. μετεωρότερα P. μετέωρα Q. ὅτι] ἔτι c.f.g. 9. πολεμίοις] ἐναντίοις G.P.d.  
κεκλω  
κεκωλυμένοις C.E.F.H.K.N.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. κεκωλυμένοις A.B. κυκλω-  
μένοις O.P.V. ἔχουσι A.B.C.E.G.I.K.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i. 10. ὃ τι] δ i. ἀντι-  
τάσσονται i. τάσσονται Q. γίνονται V. γίνοντο c.f.g. 11. βου-  
λόμενοι f. 13. τε καὶ αἰὲ L.O.P.Q. 14. ψιλοὶ ἐσεσθαι Q.

2. πλὴν θαλαμίων] The thalamii were the lowest rank of rowers, and consisted of the least efficient men, who were probably wholly unprovided with arms, and incompetent to go into action. Thus much appears from the joke in Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 1106. (1074. Dindorf.) and from the allusion in *Æschylus*, *Agamem.* 1607. (1628. Schütz.) But a clear understanding of their position and arrangement depends on the solution of that hitherto unconquerable problem, the construction of the ancient trireme.

[There is a relief representing a trireme in the museum at Naples; but it shews how little such representations can be depended on for giving us any real knowledge. The oars dip in the water almost perpendicularly, and by looking underneath, the points of two more rows may be observed, one within

the other, and the innermost row seemed to pass through the keel. But the oars of the outer row are made to touch one another along their whole length, and are made at such an angle with the ship's side, and so long in the blade, as to involve a physical impossibility of working them. No reliance therefore can be placed on the accuracy of any part of the representation.]

5. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον] "All "who were on duty in guarding any "positions about Pylus;" or simpler perhaps, "the occupying force," i.e. the troops who held the country, or were quartered in it. Compare VIII. 28, 2. ἐπὶ Ἰασον ἐν τῇ Ἀμύργῃ κατείχε.

10. ἀμφίβολοι] ἐκατέρωθεν βαλλόμενοι. SCHOL. Compare c. 36, 3. and II. 76, 3.

14. οἱ ἀπορώτατοι] Either "the most "helpless," or "those who were most "difficult to deal with," i.e. the most

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καὶ λίθοις καὶ σφενδόναυς ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες ἀλκὴν, οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν· φεύγοντές τε γὰρ ἐκράτουν καὶ ἀναχωροῦσιν ἐπέκειντο. τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη ὁ Δημοσθένης τό τε 5

πρῶτον τὴν ἀπόβασιν ἐπενόει καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἔταξεν.  
XXXIII. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἐπιτάδαν, καὶ ὅπερ ἦν πλείστον τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὡς εἶδον τό τε πρῶτον φυλακτῆριον διε-  
Commencement of the  
action: the Lacedæ-  
monians are annoyed  
by the light troops of  
the Athenians, with-  
out being able to re-  
tallate on them with  
any effect.

φθαρμένον καὶ στρατὸν σφίσιν ἐπλέοντα, ξυνε-  
τάξαντο καὶ τοῖς ὀπλίταις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπήρσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν· ἐξ  
ἐναντίας γὰρ οὗτοι καθεστήκεσαν, ἐκ πλαγίου  
δὲ οἱ ψилоὶ καὶ κατὰ νότου. τοῖς μὲν οὖν 2  
ὀπλίταις οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν προσμῖξαι οὐδὲ τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἐμ-  
πειρίᾳ χρῆσασθαι· οἱ γὰρ ψилоὶ ἐκατέρωθεν βάλλοντες  
εἶργον, καὶ ἅμα ἐκείνοι οὐκ ἀντεπήρσαν ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον· τοὺς  
15 δὲ ψιλοὺς, ἧ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς προσθέοντες προσκείοντο,  
ἔτρεπον, καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες ἡμύνοντο, ἄνθρωποι κούφως

1. ἔχοντος f. οἷς μὴ δὲ V. 2. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. ἐκράτουν K. 3. τοιαύτην μὲν γνώμην L. 4. πρῶτην L. 7. συνετάξαντο A.V.d.e. 8. ὀπλοῖς c.g.  
11. νότον K. 14. οὐ κατεπήρσαν C.K. 15. ἐπιθέοντες G.L.O.P.Q.d.f.i.  
προσπεπνέοντες R. 16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες A.E.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2.  
καὶ ὑποστρέφοντες K. καὶ οἱ ὑποφεύγοντες e. vulgo, Bekk. καὶ οἱ. κούφοι d.

harassing and most annoying. See the note of the Scholiast. The word itself, like φοβερός, (see II. 3, 4. and the note,) like ignarus in Latin, and many words in all languages, is undoubtedly capable of an active as well as a neuter signification. Poppo, Göller, and Dobree, prefer the latter sense given by the Scholiast, "most difficult to deal with." "They would have the enemy on their rear, light armed, and the most difficult to deal with, arrows, darts, stones, and slings making them strong at a distance, nor was it possible so much as to get near them." Thucydides says οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν instead of οἷς οὐδὲ ἐπελθεῖν, because all the sentence may be considered as Demosthenes' reasons for the dispositions which he was going to make, and therefore as partaking of the character of the oratio obliqua. ἐκράτουν is equivalent to κρατῆσειν ἔμελλον, a well known signification of the imperfect tense. See III. 57, 3. and the note there.

οἱ ἀπορώτατοι, τοξεύμασιν] Οἱ μὲν ἐξηγήσαντο, οἱ ἀποροὶ ὀπλων καὶ τοξεύμασι μόνους χρώμενοι· οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν, οἱ εἰς ἀπορίαν καθιστάντες τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους τοῖς τοξεύμασιν. δ καὶ βέλτιον. καὶ γὰρ καὶ "Ὁμηρος ἐχρήσατο τῇ τοιαύτῃ λέξει, χλωρὸν εἰπὼν δέος [II. vii. 479.] οὐκ αὐτὸ ἔχον τὴν χλωρότητα, ἀλλ' ἐτέροις αὐτὴν ἐμποιοῦν· καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον φασὶ μαινόμενον, οὐχ ὅτι αὐτὸς μαινεται, ἀλλ' ὅτι ποιεῖ μαινέσθαι. SCHOL.

15. αὐτοῖς] Lege αὐτοῖς, i. e. Lacedæmoniiis. Vid. c. 34. init. προσπίπτουιν, sc. οἱ ψилоί. DOBREE. That αὐτοῖς refers to the Lacedæmonians is undoubted, but the necessity of the change to αὐτοῖς does not appear.

16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Matthiæ, (Gr. Gr. §. 286.) in writing of instead of οἱ, because the word is here the old form of the demonstrative pronoun, from ὅς, οὗ. See Matthiæ, §. 484. c. and Hermann on Viger, note 28. Jelf, §. 816. 3. κούφως τε ἐσκενασμένοι κ. τ. λ.] Ὀν

τε ἐσκευασμένοι καὶ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχείων ὄντων, ἐν οἷς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἠδύναντο διώκειν ὅπλα ἔχοντες. XXXIV. χρόνον μὲν οὖν τινα ὀλίγον οὕτω πρὸς

The Athenian light troops gradually become more confident, and the Lacedæmonians more distressed and discouraged, till at last

ἀλλήλους ἠκροβολίσαντο· τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμο- 5  
νίων οὐκέτι ὀξέως ἐπεκθεῖν ἢ προσπίπτοιεν  
δυναμένων, γνόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ ψилоὶ βραδυτέ-  
ρους ἤδη ὄντας τῷ ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε  
ᾧψει τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλείστον εἰληφότες πολ-  
λαπλάσιοι φαivόμενοι, καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι μᾶλλον μηκέτι δει- 10  
νοὺς αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως σφίσι φαίνεσθαι, ὅτι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἄξια τῆς  
προσδοκίας ἐπεπόνθεσαν, ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον ἀπέβαινον τῇ  
γνώμῃ δεδουλωμένοι ὡς ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, καταφρονήσαν-  
τες καὶ ἐμβοήσαντες ἀθρόοι ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἔβαλλον

1. τε] om. O. προλαμβάνοντες G.P.c.d.f. 3. ἠδύναντο A.B.F.K.L.O.  
Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐδύναντο. 5. ἠκροβολουγίσαντο E. 6. ἐπελθεῖν Q.d.e.  
7. γνόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς H. 8. ἀμύνεσθαι R.V. sed superscript. ασθαι. 11. ὁμοίους i.  
12. ἐπεπόθησαν P. τὸ πρῶτον L.R.f. ἐπέβαινον correctus A. et V. 13. κατα-  
φρονήσαντες οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ Dionysius. 14. καὶ ἐμβοήσαντες] om. O.P.e. καὶ  
ἐκβοήσαντες d.i. καὶ ἐμβοηθήσαντες C.L.b. ἀθρόοι] om. Q. ἔβαλον d.

the whole, the best way of understanding this sentence seems to be that followed by Haack and Poppo, who consider the words *κούφως τε—χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι* to be the main distinctions of the passage, and make the other conjunctions *καὶ προλαμβάνοντες*, —καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας,—merely serve to unite subordinate clauses to the principal members of the sentence. The sense then might be more clearly expressed thus, *ἡμῖνοντο, αὐτοὶ μὲν κούφως ἐσκευασμένοι καὶ δι' αὐτὸ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, τῶν δὲ χωρίων χαλεπῶν ὄντων καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχείων*. For *προλαμβάνοντες τῆς φυγῆς*, compare Herodot. III. 105, 2. *προλαμβάνειν τῆς ὁδοῦ*, "getting a good way off in their flight before the enemy could make any progress in pursuing them." If *χαλεπότητι* is meant to be distinguished from *τραχείων*, it may allude to the ascents which the Spartans had to overcome in getting at the enemy; for their assailants occupied τὰ μετεωρότατα τῶν χωρίων, c. 32. 3. or to the obstacles pre-

sented by the late burning of the wood, such as the heaps of ashes, and the stumps and roots of the trees.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ᾧψει κ. τ. λ.] Τῇ τε ᾧψει and καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι answer to one another: "On the one hand, their own eyes gave them most confidence, "by shewing them the great superiority of their own numbers; and, besides, they were now become more familiar with the sight of the Spartans, and did not think them so terrible as they had done at first." Τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλείστον: "The greatest part of their confidence." The words *ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον κ. τ. λ.* refer to *μηκέτι δεινοὺς ὁμοίως φαίνεσθαι*: "Having by habit learnt to regard them no longer as so terrible as when they first landed with spirits cowed like slaves before their masters at the thought of attacking Lacedæmonians." Λακεδαιμονίους, without the article, signifies, "such men as the Lacedæmonians, the bravest and most disciplined soldiers in Greece." See note on III. 57, 2.

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λίθοις τε καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις, ὥς ἕκαστός τι πρόχει-  
ρον εἶχε. γενομένης δὲ τῆς βοῆς ἅμα τῇ ἐπιδρομῇ ἐκπληξίς<sup>2</sup>  
τε ἐνέπεσεν ἀνθρώποις ἀήθεσι τοιαύτης μάχης, καὶ ὁ κονιορ-  
τὸς τῆς ὕλης νεωστὶ κεκαυμένης ἐχώρει πολὺς ἄνω, ἄπορόν  
5 τε ἦν ἰδεῖν τὸ πρὸ αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν τοξευμάτων καὶ λίθων ἀπὸ  
πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων μετὰ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ ἅμα φερομένων. τό<sup>3</sup>  
τε ἔργον ἐνταῦθα χαλεπὸν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καθίστατο·  
οὔτε γὰρ οἱ πῖλοι ἔστεγον τὰ τοξεύματα, δοράτιά τε ἐναπο-  
κέκλαστο βαλλομένων, εἶχόν τε οὐδὲν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς χρή-  
10 σασθαι ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς

1. τ.] τις e. 3. τε] τις e. 4. πολὺς] πολλῶ O. 5. πρὸ αὐτοῦ E.H.K.L.N.  
O.P.V. Poppo. ὑπὸ τοξευμάτων e. 6. τό τε] τότε Q. 7. τοῖς Λακεδαιμο-  
νίοις χαλεπὸν b. 8. ἔστεγον τοξεύματα C.e. ἐναποκέκλαστο d.  
9. εἶχον δὲ Q. 10. ἀποκεκλημένοι Q.d. ἀποκεκλεισμένοι I.L.N.V.e. ἐναποκε-  
κλημένοι c.f.g.

8. οἱ πῖλοι] Πῖλοι εἰσι τὰ ἐξ ἐρίου  
πηκτὰ ἐνδύματα, ὥσπερ θωράκια τινα ὑπὸ  
τὰ στήθη, ἀ ἐνδύμεθα. SCHOL. The  
old interpretation of the word πῖλοι  
was "caps" or "hats." Levêque ob-  
jected that there was no reason why  
the cap should be mentioned particu-  
larly rather than any other part of the  
soldier's defensive arms; and referring  
to the origin of the word as connected  
with the Latin *villus*, he understood it  
of cuirasses rather than of caps, the  
term itself being general, and signify-  
ing what is called in English "felt,"  
whether this felt be used for a cap or  
for a cuirass. And Levêque has been  
followed by Poppo and Göller. On  
the other hand, πῖλος is the well known  
term for the common hat or cap of the  
Lacedæmonians, such as is seen in the  
representations of Castor and Pollux,  
the Spartan heroes; who were drawn  
as wearing the πῖλος "quia Lacones  
" fuerunt, quibus pileatis pugnare mos  
" est." Paulus Diaconus, Epitom. Fest.  
Göttling therefore, urging this and other  
arguments, insists that πῖλοι in this  
passage of Thucydides can mean only  
caps or hats. Geschichte der Römischen  
Staatsverfassung, p. 13. not. 7. And  
there was a reason why the headpiece  
should be mentioned particularly, if we  
remember that the arrows were likely

to be shot up into the air, so as to fall  
down into the midst of the Spartan  
ranks; and under such circumstances  
the soldier's head was the part most  
exposed; and the insufficiency of his  
headpiece a point especially to be no-  
ticed.

δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων]  
"The enemies' missiles had broken off  
"in their armour and bodies, when  
"they had been exposed to their  
"shots." Βαλλομένων clearly refers to  
the Lacedæmonians, the substantive  
being understood from the preposition  
ἐν in ἐναποκέκλαστο: "had broken off  
"in them, when they were shot at."  
The inconvenience of the broken ar-  
rows and javelins thus sticking in the  
soldiers' armour is well illustrated by  
what is recorded of Marius; (Plu-  
tarch, Marius, c. 25.) that he ordered  
the shafts of his soldiers' pila to be  
fastened to the wood of the spear only  
by a wooden peg, in order that, when  
discharged, it might break off the  
more readily in the arms or body of  
the enemy.

10. ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ  
προορᾶν] "Prevented, as far as their  
"sight was concerned, from seeing  
"any thing before them, and unable  
"to hear," &c. Τῇ ὄψει cannot surely  
mean, as Göller interprets it, τῆς ὄψεως

μειζονος βοῆς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς παραγγελλόμενα οὐκ ἑσ ακοῦντες, κινδύνου τε πανταχόθεν περιεστῶτος, καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐλπίδα καθ' ὅτι χρὴ ἀμυνομένους σωθῆναι. XXXV. τέλος δὲ τραυματιζομένων ἤδη πολλῶν διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀναστρέφεισθαι, ξυγκλήσαντες ἐχώρησαν ἐς τὸ 5 they retreat to the extreme point of the island, and there defend themselves with more success, from having their rear covered by the sea. ἔσχατον ἔρυμα τῆς νήσου, ὃ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέιχε, καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν φύλακας. ὥς δὲ ἐνέδοσαν, ἐνταῦθα ἤδη πολλῷ ἔτι πλέονι βοῇ τεθαρση- κότες οἱ ψилоὶ ἐπέκειντο, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμο- νίων ὅσοι μὲν ὑποχωροῦντες ἐγκατελαμβάνοντο, 10

ἀπέθνησκον, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ διαφυγόντες ἐς τὸ ἔρυμα μετὰ τῶν ταύτῃ φυλάκων ἐτάξαντο παρὰ πᾶν ὥς ἀμυνόμενοι ἥπερ ἦν 3 ἐπίμαχον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπισπόμενοι περίοδον μὲν αὐτῶν καὶ κύκλωσιν χωρίου ἰσχυρὴ οὐχ εἶχον, προσιώντες δὲ ἐξ 4 ἐναντίας ὥσασθαι ἐπειρῶντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν καὶ τῆς 15 ἡμέρας τὸ πλείστον ταλαιπωρούμενοι ἀμφοτέροι ὑπὸ τε τῆς μάχης καὶ δίψους καὶ ἡλίου ἀντεῖχον, πειρώμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τοῦ μετεώρου, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἐνδοῦναι, ῥᾶον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡμύναντο ἢ ἐν τῷ πρὶν, οὐκ οὔσης σφῶν τῆς κυκλώσεως ἐς τὰ πλάγια. XXXVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπέραντον 20

A Messenian discovers ἦν, προσελθὼν ὁ τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγὸς a path along the cliffs, Κλέωνι καὶ Δημοσθένει ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν by which he conducts

1. ἐν αὐτοῖς] ἐαυτοῖς c. ἐν αὐτοῖς Bekk. 2. ἑσ ακοῦσιν L.O.Q. 5. ἀναστρέ- φοιτες B. 6. ξυγκλείσαντες Q.V.d.e.i. ἐπὶ d.i. 8. πλέονι A.C.E.F.H.I.K.L. N.O.V.c.e.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλέον. τεθαρρηκότες A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.h. 9. ἐσέκειντο I.e. ἐνέκειντο L.O.P.Q. 10. ἐγκα- ταλαμβάνοντο V. 11. ἀποφυγόντες d.i. 12. φυλάκων L.O. παράπαν K. ἀμυνόμενοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. ἀμυνόμενον c. 13. ἐπισπόμενοι A.B.G.H.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπόμενοι. 14. προσιέντας P. προσιέντες L.O. 15. ὥσασθαι I.e. 16. ὑπὸ τῆς P.i. 17. δίψης E.V.d.i. 18. ἐξελάσεσθαι P. ἐκ μετεώρου C.G.K.L.O.c.e.g. ῥάδιον c.g. ῥᾶον δὲ οἱ V. 19. ἡμύναντο A.B.E. F.H.Q.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμύνοντο. 20. ἐς] ὥς O. δέ] om. H. ἀπέραντον b.

τῇ κωλύσει, but is simply "in their "seeing;" i. e. their eyes were of no use, on account of the dust; nor their ears, on account of the clamours of the enemy. Compare III. 22, 2.

22. ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν σφᾶς] "Se

"frustra laborare," i. e. exercitum to- tum. DOBREE in Indic. Thucyd. See V. 71, 3. note. But because the Messenian, although including himself in the Athenian army, yet did not con- sider himself as a principal person in

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a party of Athenians, and establishes them in a position commanding the enemy's rear.

σφᾶς· εἰ δὲ βούλονται ἑαυτῷ δοῦναι τῶν  
τοξοτῶν μέρος τι καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν περιμέναι  
κατὰ νότου αὐτοῖς ὁδῷ ἣ ἂν αὐτὸς εὔρη, δοκεῖν  
βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον. λαβὼν δὲ ἃ ᾗτήσατο, ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς 2  
5 ὁρμήσας ὥστε μὴ ἰδεῖν ἐκείνους, κατὰ τὸ αἰὲ παρῑκόν τοῦ  
κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου προσβαίνων, καὶ ἣ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
χωρίου ἰσχυῖ πιστεύσαντες οὐκ ἐφύλασσαν, χαλεπῶς τε καὶ  
μόλις περιελθὼν ἔλαθε, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ μετεώρου ἐξαπίνης ἀνα-  
φανεῖς κατὰ νότου αὐτῶν τοὺς μὲν τῷ ἀδοκίτῳ ἐξέπληξε,  
10 τοὺς δὲ ἃ προσεδέχοντο ἰδόντας πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσε.  
καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βαλλόμενοι τε ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη καὶ 3  
γιγνόμενοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ξυμπτώματι, ὥς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ  
εἰκάσαι, τῷ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις, ἐκείνοί τε γὰρ τῇ ἀτραπῷ περι-  
ελθόντων τῶν Περσῶν διεφθάρησαν, οὗτοί τε ἀμφίβολοι  
15 ἤδη ὄντες οὐκέτι ἀντεῖχον, ἀλλὰ πολλοῖς τε ὀλίγοι μαχόμενοι

1. αὐτῷ E. 2. καὶ om. G. προῖναι N.V. 5. ἐκείνους καὶ κατὰ L.O.P.  
παρῑκόν H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.i.m. et correcti A.F. et C. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo παρῑκόν. 6. προσβαίνων A.E.F.G. προβαίνων B.d.g. Bekk.  
Goell. προ[σ]βαίνων Poppo. 7] om. L.O.P. 8. ἐπὶ] ἐκ c. 10. μᾶλλον  
πολλῷ R. 13. τε om. E. 15. ἤδη] om. d.i. ἀλλὰ πῶ i. πολλοῖς ὀλίγοι  
d.i. ὀλίγα H.

it, the accusative σφᾶς is used rather than the nominative σφεῖς, as if the persons spoken of were distinct from the speaker.

4. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὁρμήσας] "He set out from a point out of sight of the enemy, that they might not observe the movement; and getting on wherever the cliffy shore of the island allowed a passage, he, with great difficulty, got round without their seeing him, and suddenly appeared on the summit of the cliff in their rear." I cannot understand why this passage should be considered difficult. Every one knows that there are many cliffs which it is very possible to ascend by a scrambling diagonal line of ascent, finding a footing wherever you can, κατὰ τὸ αἰὲ παρῑκόν, and out of sight of any one on the top, unless they are standing on the very edge, on purpose to observe what is going on below. In this way the Messenians gradually ad-

vanced along the side or face of the cliff, till, having got round to the rear of the enemy's position, they suddenly shewed themselves on the top of it.

Προβαίνων is an unnecessary alteration; for προσβαίνων is, "getting on towards his object;" i. e. in this instance, "getting up." Compare III. 22, 4. IV. 129, 4. κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι. and VII. 43, 3.

11. καὶ γιγνόμενοι κ. τ. λ.] This is another instance of a confusion of two different constructions. It would be regular, either if the τε after ἐκείνοι, and the words οὗτοί τε immediately afterwards, were omitted; or else, by changing γιγνόμενοι into ἐγίγνοντο, and placing a colon at Θερμοπύλαις, leaving all the rest of the sentence as it is.

12. ὥς μικρὸν] Herodot. II. 10, 2. ὥς εἶναι σμικρὰ ταῦτα μεγάλοις συμβαλέειν. Ubi pro καλεῖμενον MS. Bodl. καλεόμενον; aliter Med. sed male. Vid. I. 6. 164. II. 14. Wlass.



καὶ ἀσθενεῖα σώματων διὰ τὴν σιτοδεΐαν ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκράτουν ἤδη τῶν ἐφόδων. XXXVII. γνοὺς δὲ

The Athenian generals summon the Lacedæmonians to surrender.

ὁ Κλέων καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὅτι εἰ καὶ ὅποσονοὺν μᾶλλον ἐνδώσουσι, διαφθαρσομένους αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῆς σφετέρας στρατιᾶς, ἔπαυσαν τὴν μάχην καὶ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν ἀπεῖρξαν, βουλόμενοι ἀγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ζῶντας, εἴ πως τοῦ κηρύγματος ἀκούσαντες ἐπικλασθεῖεν τῇ γνώμῃ τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡσση-  
2 θεῖεν τοῦ παρόντος δεινοῦ. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλουντο τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστε βου-  
10 λεῦσαι ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ. XXXVIII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες

To which they consent, after some hesitation, and are made prisoners, to the number of 292 men, of whom about 120 were Spartans.

παρῆκαν τὰς ἀσπίδας οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἀνέσεισαν, δηλοῦντες προσίεσθαι τὰ κεκηρυγμένα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα γενομένης τῆς ἀνακωχῆς ξυνῆλθον ἐς λόγους ὃ τε Κλέων καὶ  
15 ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ ἐκείνων Στύφων ὁ Φάρακος, τῶν πρότερον ἀρχόντων τοῦ μὲν πρώτου τεθηγκότος Ἐπιτάδου, τοῦ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν Ἴππαγρέτου ἐφηρημένου ἐν τοῖς

1. σιτοδεΐαν F.  
8. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα O.  
ρεῖκαν R.d.

2. ἐφοδίων L.O.P.

3. ὅποσούν Q. ὅπόσον οὖν F.H.

10. καὶ σφᾶς ἀθηναίους ὡς αὐτοὺς τε βουλ. K.

12. πα-

14. γενομένης Q.

15. ἀνακωχῆς V.

18. ἐφηρημένου m.

2. γνοὺς — ὅτι — διαφθαρσομένους] Another confusion, between γνοὺς διαφθαρσομένους and γνοὺς ὅτι διαφθαρρῶνται. Compare c. 92, 7. δείξει ὅτι — κτάσθωσαν.

9. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλουντο] In ἐκήρυξαν is contained the sense of "they sent a herald to ask." Compare Herodot. VII. 134, 4. A little below, in the words ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ, ἐκείνοις is accommodated to the general subject of the sentence, i.e. the Lacedæmonians, rather than to the subject of the particular verb βουλεῖσθαι. But the last clause is equivalent to ὥστε παθεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις βουλευομένοις δοκῇ.

18. Ἴππαγρέτου] This is clearly a proper name, like Hipparchus; and has nothing to do with the *hippagreta*, spoken of by Xenophon, the com-

manders of that chosen body of three hundred heavy armed soldiers, who used to act as the guard of the Spartan king in battle. (See Xenophon, Respub. Lacedæm. 4, 3. Hellenic. III. 3, 9. and Timæus, Lexicon Platon. in voce.) In the words that follow, τρίτος ἐφηρημένος ἀρχεῖν κατὰ νόμον, there seems to me, as I have already observed, to be an intimation that the Lacedæmonians usually appointed three staff officers, as they may be called, on any detached service, whose order of succession was regularly fixed; so that if any accident happened to the first, the second might take the command in chief, and so the third, if necessary; but that their *staff* went no further; and if all the three were disabled, the *lochagi* were then to settle which of

νεκροῖς ἔτι ζῶντος κειμένου ὡς τεθνεώτος, αὐτὸς τρίτος ἐφη-  
 ρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, εἴ τι ἐκείνοι πάσχοιεν. ἔλεγε δὲ<sup>2</sup>  
 ὁ Στύφων καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὅτι βούλονται διακηρυκέσασθαι  
 πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους ὅτι χρὴ σφᾶς ποι-  
 5 εῖν. καὶ ἐκείνων μὲν οὐδένα ἀφέντων, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-<sup>3</sup>  
 ναίων καλούντων ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου κήρυκας καὶ γενομένων  
 ἐπερωτήσεων δις ἢ τρίς, ὁ τελευταῖος διαπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ  
 τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνὴρ ἀπήγγειλεν ὅτι  
 “ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κελεύουσιν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν  
 10 “ βουλευέσθαι, μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιοῦντας.” οἱ δὲ καθ' ἑαν-  
 τοὺς βουλευσάμενοι τὰ ὅπλα παρέδωκαν καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς.  
 καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν νύκτα ἐν φυ-<sup>4</sup>  
 λακῇ εἶχον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὰ ἄλλα διεσκευ-  
 15 ᾶζοντο ὡς ἐς πλοῦν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοῖς τριηράρχοις διεδί-  
 δωσαν ἐς φυλακὴν, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες  
 τοὺς νεκροὺς διεκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ<sup>5</sup>  
 ζῶντες ἐλήφθησαν τοσοῖδε· εἴκοσι μὲν ὀπλίται διέβησαν καὶ  
 τετρακόσιοι οἱ πάντες· τούτων ζῶντες ἐκομίσθησαν ὅκτῳ  
 20 ἀποδέοντες τριακόσιοι, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἀπέθανον. καὶ Σπαρτιάται  
 τούτων ἦσαν τῶν ζώντων περὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. Ἀθηναίων  
 δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν· ἡ γὰρ μάχη οὐ σταδία ἦν.  
 XXXIX. χρόνος δὲ ὁ ξύμπας ἐγένετο, ὅσον οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐν  
 τῇ νήσῳ ἐπολιορκήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ

1. τεθνεώτος g. 4. ἡπείρῳ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους P. 6. γενομένων ἐπερωτή-  
 σεων A.B.E.F.G.H.N.O.V.d.e.f.h.i. Porro. Goell. Bekk. γενομένων ἐπ' ἐρωτή-  
 σεως K.L.g. Haack. γενομένων ἐπερωτημάτων Q. γενομένων ἐπερωτήσεως C.P.b.c.  
 vulgo γενομένης ἐπερωτήσεως. 9. αὐτῶν] om. d. 10. βουλευέσθαι c.g.  
 12. καὶ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν νύκτα] om. K. 14. τρόπαιον E.V. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα  
 Bekk. 15. ὥς] om. i. τριηράρχαις I.L.O.P.V.d.g. et recens C. διέδωσαν  
 K.N.V. εἰδίδωσαν d.i. 19. οἱ] om. Q.V.e. 21. ζώντων εἴκοσι Dionysius.  
 23. δὲ ξύμπας K. οἱ ἄνδρες ἐν R.f. 24. ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας K.

their own number was to act for the  
 time as general. And this seems to  
 agree with the mention of *three* Spartan  
 officers sent to command at Heraclea,

and the same number in Acarnania,  
 and on other occasions, as already men-  
 tioned in the note on III. 100, 3.

The blockade had lasted ten weeks and two days: and Cleon fulfilled his promise of bringing them to Athens within twenty days after he took the command to act against them.

νήσῳ μάχης, ἐβδομήκοντα ἡμέραι καὶ δύο. τούτων περὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οἱ πρέσβεις περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἀπήεσαν, ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας τοῖς ἐσπλέουσι λάθρα διетρέφοντο. καὶ ἦν σίτος ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ἄλλα 5 βρώματα ἐγκατελήφθη· ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων Ἐπιτάδας 3 ἐνδεεστέως ἐκάστω παρέιχεν ἢ πρὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἐκάτεροι ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τοῦ Κλέωνος καίπερ 10 μανιώδης οὖσα ἢ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη· ἐντὸς γὰρ εἴκοσιν ἡμε- 10 ρῶν ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη. XL. παρὰ γνώμην 12 τε δὴ μάλιστα τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτο τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐγένετο· τοὺς γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους οὔτε λιμῷ οὔτ' ἀνάγκῃ οὐδεμῶ ἡξίουσαν 15 τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι, ἀλλὰ ἔχοντας καὶ μαχομένους ὥς 15 2 ἐδύναντο ἀποθνήσκειν. ἀπιστοῦντές τε μὴ εἶναι τοὺς παρα- 15 δόντας τοῖς τεθνεώσιν ὁμοίους, καὶ τινος ἐρομένου ποτὲ ὕστερον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ζυμμάχων δι' ἀχθηδόνα ἓνα τῶν ἐκ

2. ἡμέρας f. 3. ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο C.b.d.e.i. 4. ἐμπέλουσι S.O.P.Q. λάθρα Bekk. 5. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα K.N. 6. ἐγκατελήφθη C.E.F.G.H.I.N.V.b.d.e. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. Hæc sæpe permutantur: sed ἐγκατελήφθη hic non deterius est vulgato. Et sic Scholiastes quoque videtur legisse: nam paullo post interpretatur τὰ εὐρεθέντα σιτία. DUKER. 7. παρέιχεν ἐκάστω d.e.i. 9. ἐκάτεροι ἐκ τῆς πύλου c.g. 12. τε] om. g. 13. δὴ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. μετὰ O. τοῦτον K. 13. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ d.i. 16. ἀπιστοῦν d.i. ἀπιστοῦντάς G. 17. ποτὲ] om. d.i.

11. ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη] Thomas Magister scribit, Poëtas ὑφίσταμαι dicere, pro ὑπισχνούμαι; sed tamen etiam Thucydidem eo semel sic uti hoc loco. Verum non solus Thucydides, quod Thomas videtur velle, sed etiam Plato ὑφίσταμαι pro ὑπισχνούμαι dixit. Locum indicavit Budæus Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 494. ex Alcib. II. non longe a principio: Εἰ δέ σε ὁρῶ ἕλαττον δοκοῦντα ἔχειν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πάσης Εὐρώπης ὑποσταίῃ σοι, scil. τύραννον γενέσθαι. DUKER.

16. ἀπιστοῦντές τε κ. τ. λ.] Sæpissime participium in nominativo ponitur, ita ut scriptor verbum ei accommodatum

vel præcessisse putet, vel subijcere in mente habeat, pro quo deinde structura mutata aliud dictionis genus infertur, quo fit ut nominativus pro aliis casibus positus videatur. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 108. Poppo quotes similar instances from III. 34, 3. and IV. 80, 3. Thucydides may be supposed to have intended his sentence to end thus: "And it was from not believing the prisoners to be the same sort of men as those who had been killed, that they gave occasion to the famous answer of a Lacedæmonian," &c.

18. δι' ἀχθηδόνα] Ἀχθηδὼν vox apud Thucydidem poetica, ut dicit Diony-

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 83. 4.

τῆς νήσου αἰχμαλώτων εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι, ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτῷ πολλοῦ ἂν ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν οὖτον), εἰ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς διεγίνωσκε, δήλωσιν ποιούμενος ὅτι ὁ ἐντυγχάνων τοῖς τε λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι 5 διεφθείρετο.

XLI. Κομισθέντων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλευσαν δεσμοῖς μὲν αὐτοὺς φυλάσσειν μέχρι οὐ τι ξυμβῶσιν, ἣν δ' οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸ τούτου ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐσβάλλωσιν, ἐξαγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι. τῆς δὲ Πύλου φυλακὴν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου Μεσσηνῖοι ὡς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην (ἔστι γὰρ ἡ Πύλος τῆς Μεσσηνίδος ποτὲ οὔσης γῆς) πέμψαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐπιτηδεωτάτους ἐλίζόν τε τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ πλείστα

The prisoners are taken to Athens; and a garrison, consisting chiefly of Messenians from Nampactus, is placed in Pylos. The Lacedæmonians make an ineffectual attempt to obtain peace.

10

1. εἰ οἱ] οἱ εὐ c. ἡ οἱ f. τεθνηκότες Q.R.f. καλοὶ] om. A. καὶ ἀγαθοὶ F.H.Q.R.V.f. 2. ἀν] om. Q.f. ἄξιον ἂν R. λέγω d. 3. διεγίνωσκε V. 7. δεσμοῖς μὲν] μὲν om. d. φυλάττειν d.i. οὐ τι] οὗτοι H.K. 8. ἦν] εἰ d.i. οἱ] om. Q. 9. ἐσβάλλωσιν A.B.C.F.H.I. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐμβάλλωσιν L. G. et vulgo ἐσβάλλωσιν. ἐξαγαγόντας e. 11. ἐς] om. L.O.P. 12. τῶν μεσσηνίων V. 13. γῆς] om. E. 14. ἐλίζοντο G.F.d. τε] τότε L.O.Q.

sus Halicarnasseus, tom. II. p. 133. Utitur tamen ea ipsa Dionysius in Antiq. Rom. p. 572. Huds. Etiam alios proæ scriptores hoc vocabulo usos ostendit Wasse in Indice. Add. Lucian. Toxar. p. 37. μή πρὸς ἀχθηδὸνα μου ἀκούσης. DUKER. "For insult's sake; "to vex and annoy them." This must be the sense, although the more usual expression would be ἐπ' ἀχθηδόν, or πρὸς ἀχθηδόν, as Göller rightly observes. Compare διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, c. 102, 4.

1. εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι] Καλοὶ κάγαθοι was the well known title by which the higher classes in Greece loved to designate themselves, corresponding, in the union which it expressed of personal qualities, with a certain superiority of birth and condition, more nearly with our word "gentleman" than with any other. The Spartans prided themselves on being

all καλοὶ κάγαθοι; and the question, put probably by a democratical seaman, was intended to sneer at once at the pretension and at the name. Its drift seems to be, "You, who have allowed yourselves to become the prisoners of us low people, cannot certainly be those boasted καλοὶ κάγαθοι, of whom we hear so much; the killed then, we presume, were all καλοὶ κάγαθοι."

2. τὸν ἄτρακτον] We are not to suppose that the Spartan used this word contemptuously, in the sense of "spin-dle," or "a woman's weapon;" but that ἄτρακτος was one of the ordinary Spartan words to express what the other Greeks called διστός. "Ἀδρακτος" is found for αἰτω, says Dr. Bloomfield, "in the Greek of the middle ages, (see Dufresne, Gloss. in voce,) and ἄδρακτι is found in the same sense in "modern Greek."

3 ἐβλαπτον ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀμαθεῖς  
 ὄντες ἐν τῇ πρὶν χρόνῳ ληστείας καὶ τοιούτου πολέμου,  
 τῶν τε Εἰλώτων αὐτομολούντων καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ  
 μακρότερον σφίσι τι νεωτερισθῇ τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν, οὐ  
 ῥαδίως ἔφερον, ἀλλὰ καίπερ οὐ βουλόμενοι ἐνδηλοὶ εἶναι  
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπρεσβεύοντο παρ' αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπειρῶντο τὴν  
 4 τε Πύλον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομίζεσθαι. οἱ δὲ μειζόνων τε  
 ὠρέγοντο καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων αὐτοὺς ἀπράκτους ἀπέ-  
 πεμπον. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Πύλον γενόμενα.

XLII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους μετὰ ταῦτα εὐθὺς Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ δισχι-

CORINTHIAN  
 COAST.  
 Athenian expedition  
 against the coast of  
 Corinth. The troops  
 land near Solygia.

λίους ὀπλίταις ἐαυτῶν καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ  
 διακοσίοις ἱππεύσιν· ἡκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν  
 ξυμμάχων Μιλήσιοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ Καρύ-  
 5 στιοι, ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου τρίτος  
 2 αὐτός. πλέοντες δὲ, ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον μετὰ ξὺν Χερσονήσου τε

1. ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες] om. L.O.Q.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου.

om. Q. 5. καίπερ οἱ E.F. ἐνδηλον Q.

πρὸς e.

9. περὶ τὴν πύλον d.g.i.

ναῖοι Q.

11. κόρινθον K.L.O.P.b.

πεῦσι διακοσίοις c.g. δὴ K.

2. καὶ τοιούτου A.B.F.H.V.h. Poppo.

3. γε Q.

4. τῶν] om. c.e.i.

εὐδηλον f.

εὐδηλοὶ E.R.

10. εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα f.

ναυσὶ] om. b.

16. πλέοντος E.Q.

ἅμα ἔσω V.

τὴν]

6. παρ']

οἱ ἀθη-

13. ἐπ-

8. καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων] Huc re-  
 spicit Aristoph. Pace, v. 636, 637. Add.  
 ibi Scholiast. DUKER.

16. πλέοντες δὲ ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον] The  
 words ἅμα ἔφ must be taken with ἔσχον,  
 and not with πλέοντες; for if the Athe-  
 nians had set out from Piræus at day-  
 break, on a summer morning, they  
 would not only have arrived on the  
 coast of Corinth long before dark, but  
 their fleet would have been visible for  
 some hours before it landed; so that  
 the Corinthians must have had ample  
 time to prepare for its reception. But  
 by leaving Piræus at night, or in the  
 evening, their movements on the voy-  
 age were concealed from the enemy,  
 and they made the shore while it was  
 still dark, and ran their ships on the  
 beach just at daybreak; so that the  
 Corinthians knew nothing of their mo-  
 tions till they saw them already landed.

For the geography of this expedition,  
 see the memoir accompanying the map.

[Poppo says that ἅμα ἔφ and νυκτὸς,  
 (see §. 4.) cannot signify the same  
 point of time, and therefore that ἅμα  
 ἔφ must be taken with πλέοντες, and  
 that the arrival of the fleet on the coast  
 of Corinth may have been delayed by  
 the nature of the voyage. But ἅμα ἔφ  
 and νυκτὸς may refer to the same time,  
 just as Thucydides calls the same time  
 ἔτι νύκτα καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περιόρηθρον, II. 3, 4.  
 The order and run of the words, how-  
 ever, are in favour of joining ἅμα ἔφ  
 with πλέοντες, and it is possible cer-  
 tainly that the fleet may have left  
 Athens in the cool of the morning, and  
 have waited during the heat of the day  
 between Salamis and the main land, so  
 as not to come near the Corinthian  
 coast till nightfall. But it appears from  
 c. 43, 2. that the right wing of the Athe-

καὶ Ῥείτου ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοῦ χωρίου ὑπὲρ οὗ ὁ †Σολύγιος†  
λόφος ἐστίν, ἐφ' ὃν Δωριῆς τὸ πάλαι ἰδρυθέντες τοῖς ἐν τῇ  
πόλει Κορινθίοις ἐπολέμουν οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι· καὶ κώμη νῦν  
ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Σολύγεια καλουμένη ἐστίν. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ  
5 τούτου, ἔνθα αἱ νῆες κατέσχον, ἡ μὲν κώμη αὕτη δώδεκα  
σταδίου ἀπέχει, ἡ δὲ Κορινθίων πόλις ἐξήκοντα, ὁ δὲ ἰσθμὸς  
εἴκοσι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ προπυθόμενοι ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ὅτι ἡ στρα- 3  
τιὰ ἦξει τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πλείονος, ἐβοήθησαν ἐς ἰσθμὸν

1. ῤήτου correctus C.G.I.K.d.e.i. οὗ F.H.Q.c.d. ὡν K. Σολύγιος.  
Ob sequ. Σολύγεια ex Steph. Byz. cum Goell. recepimus. Porpo. 2. ὑφ' c.d.  
Δωριῆς correcti C.E. et V. ἰδρυθέντες E. 4. ἐστίν] om. L.O.P.  
ἀπὸ—κώμη] om. L.O.P. 7. εἴκοσι] εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν Palmerius. κορίνθιοι δὲ  
προπυθόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
Bekk. κορίνθιοι δὲ πυθόμενοι O. vulgo προπυθόμενοι δὲ κορίνθιοι.

nian army was engaged with the enemy as soon as it had landed, εὐθὺς ἀποβέ-  
βηκότες, and we cannot suppose that the  
army had been kept on board all night,  
after arriving on the coast in the even-  
ing or before midnight. It is more  
likely that the fleet left Piræus in the  
evening, arrived on the enemy's coast  
just at daybreak, and that the army  
was disembarked immediately.]

1. Ῥείτου] Alveos quosdam aquarum  
in Attica Ῥείτους dictos memorat Thu-  
cydid. II. 19, 2. et Pausan. Attic. cap.  
xxxviii. et Corinth. xxiv. Hic quoque  
fortassis ejusmodi alveus designatur.  
Sed nihil de hoc Ῥείτω apud alios in-  
venio. Fr. Portus in Commentar. scribit  
esse oppidum, sed sine testimonio Scrip-  
torum veterum. Σολύγης λόφος Po-  
lyæno, I. 39, 1. Pinedo ad Stephanum  
putat hic legendum Σολύγιος, ut in  
Stephano. DUKER.

3. οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι] Compare Strabo,  
VIII. 1, 2. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ ἔθνους  
ἐπικρατοῦντος ἐν τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ  
οἱ ἐντὸς Αἰολεῖς πρότερον ἦσαν, εἰτ' ἐμί-  
χθησαν, ἴωνων μὲν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὸν Αἰ-  
γιαλὸν κατασχόντων, τῶν δ' Ἡρακλειδῶν  
τοὺς Δωριεῆς καταγαγόντων. In the tra-  
ditions of Greece, the Æolian was ac-  
counted the most ancient of the Hel-  
lesian nations, and to have constituted  
the earliest population of Peloponnesus  
and of the north of Greece. See the  
note on III. 2, 3. The Dorians, a peo-  
ple of the same original stock, had,

from the nature of their territory, so  
little kept pace with the advance of the  
Æolians in civilization, that their inva-  
sion of Peloponnesus was like the in-  
vasion of a foreign people. Compare  
the successive invasions of England by  
the Saxons, Danes, and Normans; all  
originally of the same race, but so  
altered by their various fortunes, that  
the Danish invaders had no national  
sympathy with the Anglo-Saxons of Al-  
fred and Ethelred; and the Normans,  
having changed their language, as well  
as their habits, were regarded both by  
Saxons and Danes as not only a dif-  
ferent nation, but actually a different  
race. The historians of Denmark speak  
of the Norman conquerors of England  
as a people of Roman or Latin race,  
and deplore the conquest as a triumph  
of the Roman blood and language over  
the Teutonic. See Thierry, Hist. de la  
Conquête de l'Angleterre, tom. I. pp.  
391, 392. ed. 1ere.

4. ἀπὸ δὲ—κατέσχον] Thom. Magist.  
in προσέσχον: ubi excidit ἔνθα. DUK.

8. ἐκ πλείονος] Ἐκ πλείονος usitatum  
est Thucydidi VIII. 88. εἰδὼς, ὡς εἰκός,  
ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρνου γνώμην. Et  
cum supplemento χρόνον. Ibid. 91, 1.  
Ταῦτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονος χρόνον ὁ Θηραμένης  
διεθροί. DUKER. Dubium est, utrum  
ἐκ πλείονος construi voluerit cum προ-  
πυθόμενοι, an cum ἐβοήθησαν. v. Duk. et  
Abresch. p. 410. GOTTL.

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἕξω ἰσθμοῦ· καὶ ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ καὶ ἐν  
 Λευκαδίᾳ ἀπῆσαν αὐτῶν πεντακόσιοι φρουροί· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι  
 4 πανδημεὶ ἐπετήρουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ κατασχέσουσιν. ὥς  
 δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔλαθον νυκτὸς καταπλεύσαντες καὶ τὰ σημεῖα  
 αὐτοῖς ἦρθη, καταλιπόντες τοὺς ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν ἐν Κεγκρεΐᾳ,  
 5 ἣν ἄρα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμυῶνα ἴωσιν, ἐβόηθουν  
 κατὰ τάχος. XLIII. καὶ Βάττος μὲν ὁ ἕτερος τῶν στρα-  
 τηγῶν (δύο γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ οἱ παρόντες,) 10  
 λαβὼν λόχον ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην  
 φυλάξων ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν· Λυκόφρων δὲ τοῖς  
 2 ἄλλοις ξυνέβαλε. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δεξιῷ  
 κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐθὺς ἀποβεβηκότι πρὸ  
 τῆς Χερσονήσου οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπέκειντο, ἔπειτα  
 δὲ καὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι. καὶ ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ  
 3 ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα. καὶ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ 15  
 Καρυστιῶν (οὗτοι γὰρ παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν ἕσχατοι) ἐδέ-

1. καὶ ἀμπρακίᾳ P. 2. ἀπῆσαν Bekk. Dobree. Libri omnes et Poppo, ἀπῆσαν. [ἀπῆσαν in ed. 2. Goell.] 5. αὐτῶν v. αὐτῶν Bekk. κεγκρεΐα E. κεγκρεΐα Q. 6. κρομμυῶνα corr. F. Q. g. Poppo. Goell. in ed. 2. κρομμυῶνα N. V. κρομμυῶνα T. vulgo, Bekk. κρομμύονα. 7. βάτος d. et Parm. 8. Deest oi Parm. 9. σολύγειον e. λουσύνειαν c. σολυγίαν E. 10. φυλάσσων g. 11. ξυνέβαλλον A. B. E. F. G. H. h. Bekker. πρῶτον A. B. F. H. N. Q. V. c. g. Haack. 12. ἀθηναίων καὶ καρυστιῶν εὐθὺς N. V. πρὸς L. O. 13. χερσονήσου E. G. ἀπέκειντο Parm. 16. παρατεταμέ- νοι L. O. ἐδέξαντο τοὺς Q.

2. [ἀπῆσαν†] In ἀπῆσαν inest si- mul ἀπῆσαν, ut vicissim dicimus παρα- γίνεσθαι sive παρῆναι εἰς τινα τόπον. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 178. And he compares VIII. 11, 3. τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ καταφυγὴν. The cases, how- ever, are not quite parallel; and in an- other passage (IV. 128, 1.) Poppo has himself altered ἐπίοντας into ἐπόντας, although ἐπίοντας is at least as defens- ible as ἀπῆσαν in the present instance. My objection to ἀπῆσαν is not only on account of the preposition ἐν accompa- nying it, but because, if it were ἐς Ἀμ- πρακίαν, it would still appear not to be the word required by the sense; for it is not the departure at this precise pe- riod, but the absence of the 500 soldiers, that Thucydides means to speak of.

3. οἱ κατασχέσουσιν] Thomas Magist. l. d. ἡ κατασχ. Hæc etiam alibi permu- tantur. Vid. ad I. 136, 3. DUKER.

4. τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἦρθη] Αὐτοῖς (φησὶ) τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἦρθη τὰ σημεῖα παρὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, σημαίνοντων αὐτοῖς ὅτι πολέμοι ἐπῆλθον. δεῖ δὲ προσπακοῦσαι τὸ ἡμέρας γενομέ- νης. SCHOL. Articulum addit, signifi- cans signa, de quibus convenerat; scil. signa Corinthiis ex illa regione ubi Athenienses noctu appulerant, a suis data. Sic infra, c. 111, 1. postquam scriptor dixit, Brasidam peltastas suos jussisse ὅπως ὁπότε—τὸ σημεῖον ἀρβείη δ' ἐξυκείτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδράμοιεν, ex- eunte capite subjicit: ἔπειτα τὸ ση- μεῖον τοῦ πυρός, ὡς εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον. GÖLL.

ξαντό τε τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ ἐώσαντο μόλις· οἱ δὲ ὑποχω-  
ρήσαντες πρὸς αἵμασιαν (ἦν γὰρ τὸ χωρίον πρόσαντες πᾶν),  
βάλλοντες τοῖς λίθοις καθύπερθεν ὄντες καὶ παιωνίσαντες  
ἐπήεσαν αὐθις· δεξαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν χερσὶν ἦν  
5 πάλιν ἡ μάχη. λόχος δέ τις τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπιβοηθήσας  
τῷ εὐώνυμφ κέρα ἐαυτῶν ἔτρεψε τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ δεξιὸν  
κέρας καὶ ἐπεδιώξεν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν· πάλιν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν  
νεῶν ἀνέστρεψαν οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Καρύστιοι. τὸ δὲ 5  
ἄλλο στρατόπεδον ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐμάχετο συνεχῶς, μάλιστα  
10 δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρα τῶν Κορινθίων, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ Λυκόφρων ὦν  
κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνετο· ἥλπιζον γὰρ  
αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην πειράσειν. XLIV. χρό-  
νον μὲν οὖν πολὺν ἀντεῖχον οὐκ ἐνδιδόντες ἀλλήλοις· ἔπειτα  
(ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ ἱππῆς ὠφέλιμοι ξυμμαχόμενοι,  
15 τῶν ἐτέρων οὐκ ἐχόντων ἵππους) ἐτράποντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ  
ὑπεχώρησαν πρὸς τὸν λόφον καὶ ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ οὐκέτι  
κατέβαινον ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον. ἐν δὲ τῇ τροπῇ ταύτῃ κατὰ τὸ 2

1. ἐώσαντο N.V. ἐφάσαντο E. ὑποχωρήσαντες B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.T.V.b.  
c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπερχωρήσαντες. 2. πρὸς]  
ἐς d. Parm. ἐπάναντες E. 3. παιωνίσαντες corr. F.L.O. 4. ἐπέ-  
βησαν E. ἦν πάλιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. πάλιν αὐ γ. vulgo πάλιν ἦν. 5. λόχος f. λόγος E. ἐπι-  
βοήσας A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, R.T.h.i. Parm. 6. ἐαυτῷ A.E.F.f. αὐτῷ E.  
ἔτρεψε I. 7. ἐς τὴν θάλ. V. 8. ἀντεστρεψαν B.h. ἀνέτρεψαν d. ἀνέ-  
στρεψαν c.g. καὶ καρύστιοι Q. 9. συνεχῶς Bekk. 10. κέρα] om.  
L.O.P. 12. σολυγίαν E. σολύγειον d.e. Σολύγειον Parm. 13. οὐ μὲν  
διδόντες Parm. ἐδόντες Q. 14. γὰρ ἦσαν f. of] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.  
ὠφελόμενοι g. συμμαχόμενοι K. 16. τὰ] om. g.

3. τοῖς λίθοις] "With the stones of  
"which the wall just mentioned (αἵμα-  
"σιὰ) was built." This determines the  
sense of αἵμασιὰ, if there could be any  
doubt about it.

12. ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν—πειράσειν] Pop-  
po translates these words, "auf den  
"flecken einen versuch machen;" cor-  
responding exactly with the English  
idiom, "to make an attempt upon the  
"village." But Göller, referring to I.  
61, 2. and IV. 70, 2. says that in this  
sense πειράσειν would be followed by a

genitive case. The Scholiast under-  
stands ἐλθεῖν. But πειράσειν surely may  
very well imply ἐλθεῖν, as in the English  
familiar idiom, "they expected that they  
"would try for Solygeia;" i. e. would  
try to get there.

16. ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα] "Piled their  
"arms;" i. e. set up their long spears  
in groups together, as hop-poles are  
piled in the fields during winter, and  
rested their shields upon them; a cer-  
tain sign that they were not going to  
move again. See the note on II. 2, 5.



δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοί τε αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον καὶ Λυκόφρων  
 ὁ στρατηγός. ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οὐ κατὰ  
 δίωξιν πολλὴν οὐδὲ ταχείας φυγῆς γενομένης, ἐπεὶ ἐβιάσθη,  
 3 ἐπαναχωρήσασα πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἰδρύθη. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτοῖς ἐπῆρσαν ἐς μάχην, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς ἐσκού- 5  
 λευον καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀνιηροῦντο, τροπαῖον τε εὐθέως  
 4 ἔστησαν. τοῖς δ' ἡμίσεσι τῶν Κορινθίων, οἳ ἐν τῇ Κεγχρειᾷ  
 ἐκάθηντο φύλακες μὴ ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμύωνα πλεύσωσι, τοῦτοισ  
 οὐ κατάδηλος ἡ μάχη ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ Ὀνείου· κονιορ-  
 τὸν δὲ ὡς εἶδον καὶ ὡς ἔγνωσαν, ἐβοήθουν εὐθύς. ἐβοήθησαν 10  
 δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Κορινθίων, αἰσθό-  
 5 μενοι τὸ γεγενημένον. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξύμπαντας  
 αὐτοὺς ἐπίοντας, καὶ νομίσαντες τῶν ἐγγὺς ἀστυγειτόνων  
 Πελοποννησίων βοήθειαν ἐπιέναι, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ  
 τὰς ναῦς, ἔχοντες τὰ σκυλεύματα καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς 15  
 6 πλὴν δυοῖν οὓς ἐγκατέλιπον οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν. καὶ ἀνα-  
 βάντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπεραιώθησαν ἐς τὰς ἐπικείμενας  
 νήσους, ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν ἐπικηρυκευσάμενοι τοὺς νεκροὺς οὓς  
 ἐγκατέλιπον ὑποσπόνδους ἀνείλonton. ἀπέθανον δὲ Κορινθίων  
 μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ δώδεκα καὶ διακόσιοι, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγω 20  
 ἐλάσσους πεντήκοντα.

1. αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν om. Q. vulgo ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν. 4. πρὸς] ἐς c.g. ἰδρύν-  
 θη E. ἰδρύνθη i. 5. ὡς] om. K.O. ἀπῆρσαν e. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς A.B.  
 C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 τοὺς τε ἀλλοτρίους νεκροὺς. ἐσκούλευσαν L. 6. τροπαῖον V. εὐθύς K.  
 7. τῇ om. G. 10. ὡς εἶδον καὶ ἔγνωσαν G.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.f. εὐθύς] αὐτοῖς d.  
 ἐβοήθησαν b. 12. οἳ] om. f. 13. αὐτοὺς] om. F.K. 16. δυεῖν F.L.O.  
 ἐγκατέλειπον d. οὐ A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo μῆ.

1. οἱ πλείστοι] "The most of those  
 "who were killed at all were killed  
 "on the right wing." Compare VII.  
 30, 2.

16. οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν] The old read-  
 ing, μὴ δυνάμενοι, would imply that  
 "their not being able to find the bo-  
 "dies" was only their own statement,  
 for which Thucydides did not mean to

pledge himself. See the note on IV.  
 130, 6. But as there seems no reason  
 why the fact should be in any way  
 doubtful, and as the character of Nicias  
 is a sufficient warrant that he would  
 have done his utmost to look for the  
 bodies, the reading of the best MSS.,  
 οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν, is decidedly to be  
 preferred.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

**XLV.** Ἀραντες δὲ ἐκ τῶν νήσων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπλευσαν αὐθιμὲρὸν ἐς Κρομμύωνα τῆς Κορινθίας· ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἑκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίου· καὶ καθορμισάμενοι τὴν τε γῆν ἐδήλωσαν καὶ τὴν νύκτα ηὐλίσαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία παραπλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδaurίαν πρῶτον καὶ ἀπόβασιν τινα ποιησάμενοι ἀφίκοντο ἐς †Μεθώνην† τὴν μεταξὺ Ἐπιδαύρου καὶ Τροιζήνος, καὶ ἀπολαβόντες τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχισαν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ καὶ φρούριον καταστησάμενοι ἐλήστευον τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον τὴν τε Τροιζηνίαν γῆν καὶ Ἀλιάδα καὶ Ἐπιδaurίαν. ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐξετείχισαν τὸ χωρίον, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐπ' οἶκον.

**XLVI.** Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο, καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀπήραν Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀπήραν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Κέρκυραν ἐστράτευσαν μετὰ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῆς Ἰστώνης Κερκυραίων καθιδρυμένους, οἱ τότε μετὰ τὴν

2. ἐς ἐπὶ I. ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.e. ἀπέχει—σταδίου om. E. 5. περιπλεύσαντες Q. 8. τροιζήνος B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g. Infra IV. 118. A.B. τροιζηνι. ἀποβάτες c. 9. ἐτείχισαν V. 11. ἀλιάδα i. Parm. 12. ἐτείχισαν Parm. 14. χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα Poppe. Goell. χρόνον ταῦτα A.B.E.F.H. N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον καθ' ὃν ταῦτα. 18. τῇ ἰστώνῃ Dobree. ἰστώνης g.

2. Κρομμύωνα] Gr. passim Κρομμύωνα, quomodo Strab. IX. p. 390. WASS. (Ita N. et V.)

9. τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ] There is an exceedingly good view of this peninsula, and of the whole line of the adjacent coast, as seen from a hill near Træzen, given in plate 25 of sir W. Gell's Argolis. The place is now called Μέθωνα, as the name is written by Pausanias and by Strabo, with the remark on the part of the latter, "that in some copies of Thucydides it was written Μεθώνη, like "the town so called in Macedonia." As the Macedonian town was the more famous, the reading Μεθώνη probably

prevailed more and more, and is now found in every MS. of Thucydides at present in existence.

14. τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο] I have followed Poppe and Göller in retaining this reading, as being at once most like Thucydides' usual manner of expression in similar cases, (see III. 17, 1. 18, 1. 94, 1.) and also as accounting most easily for the variations in the MSS. as the ὃν might have been accidentally omitted, from being confounded with the last syllable of the preceding word χρόνον, when the words were all written together, without any separation.

19. τότε] "At the time I spoke of before." See VIII. 20, 1. 40, 3. 62, 3.

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olym. p. 88. 4.

Istone, where the wreck of the aristocratical party had taken refuge.

(III. 85.)

The garrison of Istone surrender at discretion to the Athenians. Perfidious trick of the popular party, to tempt them to try to escape, in order that the capitulation might be broken.

στάσιν διαβάντες ἐκράτουν τε τῆς γῆς καὶ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον. προσβαλόντες δὲ τὸ μὲν τείχοςμα εἶλον, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καταπεφευγότες ἀθρόοι πρὸς μετέωρόν τι ξυνέβησαν ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπικούρους παραδοῦναι, περὶ δὲ σφῶν τὰς ὄπλα παραδόντων τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον διαγῶναι. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν νῆσον οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν Πτυχίαν ἐς φυλακὴν διεκόμισαν ὑποσπόνδους, μέχρι οὐ Ἀθήναζε πεμφθῶσι, ὥστε ἂν τις ἀλφ' ἀποδιδράσκων ἅπασι λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ τοῦ δῆμου προστάται τῶν Κερκυραίων, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐλθόντας οὐκ ἀποκτείνωσι, μηχανῶνται τοιούδε τι. τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πείθουσιν τινὰς ὀλίγους, ὑποπέψαντες φίλους καὶ διδάξαντες ὥς κατ' εὐνοίαν δὴ λέγειν ὅτι κράτιστον αὐτοῖς εἴη ὥς τάχιστα ἀποδρᾶναι, πλοῖον δέ τι αὐτοὶ ἐτοιμάσειν· μέλλειν γὰρ δὴ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραδώσειν αὐτοὺς τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων. XLVII. ὥς δὲ ἔπεισαν καὶ μηχανησαμένων τὸ πλοῖον ἐκπλέοντες ἐλήφθησαν, ἐλέλυντό τε αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ τοῖς

1. ἐκράτουν τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον προσβάλλοντες d. Parm. 4. συνέβησαν K. 6. τὸν] τῶν A.B.F.L. Parm. 8. πτυχείαν f.g. 9. μέχρις R. ὥστε—σπονδάς] om. A.B.F.N. (sed add. marg.) h. 10. εἰάν d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἂν Bekk. 11. δὲ δῆμον L.O. οἱ] om. V. 12. ἀποκτείνουσι N.V. 14. δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Poell. Bekk. μὴ c. vulgo δῆθεν. 15. ἀποδρᾶναι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O. N.Q.c.d.e.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποδράναι V. vulgo ἀποδιδράναι. 16. ἐτοιμάσαι V. μέλειν F. δῇ] om. B.h. ᾗδῃ N.V. 17. δήμῳ κερκυραίων L.O. 19. ἐλέλυντο αἱ d. Parm.

73, 2. VII. 31, 3. 32, 1. 81, 2. For the statement here referred to, see III. 85.

10. ἂν τις ἀλφ'] Because ἂν in the sense of εἰάν occurs only in three other places in Thucydides, (VI. 13, 18, 6. VIII. 75, 3.) Poppo and Göller read εἰάν τις ἀλφ'; as if those three other instances were not abundantly sufficient to justify a meaning of ἂν, which occurs frequently in Demosthenes and Plato, and which is in perfect agreement with the original meaning of the word.

12. τοὺς ἐλθόντας] "Lege μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλθόντας, sine τοῖς." DOBREE. Τοὺς ἐλθόντας seems to be used as if it were τοὺς πεμφθέντας, "lest the Athenians should not put to death the persons who were come to them," that is, "who were sent to them." If the text were to be altered, I should prefer μὴ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς ἐλθόντας, as accounting more naturally for the present reading than the conjecture of Dobree.

CORCYRAE. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

The aristocratical Cor-  
cyraeans are given up  
to the vengeance of  
the opposite party,  
and cruelly massacred.  
The Athenian com-  
manders then pursue  
5 their voyage to Sicily.  
(47, 48.)

Κερκυραίοις παρεδέδοντο οἱ πάντες. ξυνελά-  
βοντο δὲ τοῦ τοιούτου οὐχ ἥκιστα, ὥστε  
ἀκριβῇ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέσθαι καὶ τοὺς  
τεχνησαμένους ἀδεέστερον ἐγχειρῆσαι, οἱ στρα-  
τηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ δῆλοι ὄντες τοὺς  
ἄνδρας μὴ ἂν βούλεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων κομισθέν-  
τας, διότι αὐτοὶ ἐς Σικελίαν ἔπλεον, τὴν τιμὴν τοῖς ἄγουσι  
προσποιῆσαι. παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐς 3  
οἴκημα μέγα καθείρξαν, καὶ ὕστερον ἐξάγοντες κατὰ εἰκοσιν  
10 ἄνδρας διῆγον διὰ δυοῖν στοίχων ὀπλιτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρα-  
τεταγμένων, δεδεμένους τε πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ παιομένους  
καὶ κεντουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν παρατεταγμένων, εἴ πού τις τινα  
ἴδοι ἐχθρὸν ἑαυτοῦ· μαστιγοφόροι τε παριόντες ἐπετάχυνον  
τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς σχολαιότερον †προ[σ]ιόντας.† XLVIII. καὶ

1. παρεδέδοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεδίδοντο.  
2. δέ] om. K. τοῦ] om. A. 4. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ L. 6. ἄλλων] ἀλλήλων b.  
10. δυεῖν F.L.O. στοίχων E.Q.T.e. προτεταγμένων T. προστεταγμένων R.  
12. κεντωμένους E.F.R. 13. ἴδη Q. παριόντες K. ἐπετάχυναν B.  
ἐτάχυνον L.O.P. 14. σχολαιότερον K.T.

1. παρεδέδοντο] This use of the plu-  
perfect tense is worthy of notice. It  
occurs when the writer wishes to de-  
scribe the first in time of two events, as  
not only preceding the other, but as  
preparing the way for it; so that in  
describing the second event he may  
place the prior event before the reader's  
mind at the same time, as that without  
which the notion of the second event  
would be incomplete. Παρεδέδοντο  
must be taken with παραλαβόντες—  
καθείρξαν, a few lines below, as if the  
sentence ran, "You are now to sup-  
pose the treaty broken, and the pri-  
soners delivered up to the Corcyrae-  
ans. Upon their having been so  
"delivered, the Corcyraeans took them,  
"and shut them up in a large apart-  
ment," &c. In Herodotus the plu-  
perfect tense is employed very often at  
the conclusion of a story, to intimate  
that the writer has finished it entirely,  
and is now going on to something else.  
See VI. 22, 1. Μίλητος μὲν νῦν Μιλησίων  
ἐρήμωτο. Σαμίων δὲ τοῖσι τι ἔχουσι

κ. τ. λ. Compare also Matthiae, Gr.  
G. §. 505. III. 2.

2. ὥστε ἀκριβῇ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέ-  
σθαι] The word ἀκριβῆς is here used in  
the sense in which Aristotle uses it,  
(*Éthic. Nicom. V. 10, 8.*) ὁ ἀκριβοδίκαιος  
ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον: "The pretence for killing  
"them was so strict and rigorous; so  
"going to the very letter of the bond."  
Nonne sensus est, ut summum jus exige-  
retur? vel, ut conditiones severae statu-  
erentur? DOBREE.

13. ἐπετάχυνον τῆς ὁδοῦ] "Hastened  
"them on with respect to their going."  
Compare Hesiod, Works and Days,  
577. (quoted by Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §.  
316.) ἥως τοι προσφέρει μὲν ὁδοῦ, προσφέ-  
ρει δὲ καὶ ἔργου. Compare also c. 60, 2.  
of this book, τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπόντων  
ἐκείνους.

14. †προ[σ]ιόντας†] "Fortassis ali-  
"quis malit προίοντας: nam hæc inter-  
"dum permutantur. Vid. II. 21, 1."  
DUKKE. Προσελθεῖν, προσβαίνειν, and  
προσιέναι, &c. are often used where  
the compounds of πρό would seem

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐξήκοντα ἔλαβον τοὺς ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι τούτῳ  
τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξαγαγόντες καὶ διαφθείραντες (φῶντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς  
†μεταστήσουσάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν)· ὥς δὲ ἦσθοντο καὶ  
τις αὐτοῖς ἐδήλωσε, τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ  
ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλονται, αὐτοὺς διαφθεῖρειν, ἕκ τε τοῦ 5  
οικήματος οὐκέτι ἤθελον ἐξιέναι, οὐδ' ἐσιέναι ἔφασαν κατὰ  
2 δύναμιν περιόψεσθαι οὐδένα. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι κατὰ μὲν τὰς  
θύρας οὐδ' αὐτοὶ διεννοοῦντο βιάζεσθαι, ἀναβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ  
τέγος τοῦ οἰκήματος καὶ διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν ἔβαλλον τῷ  
3 κεράμῳ καὶ ἐτόξευον κάτω. οἱ δὲ ἐφυλάσσοντό τε ὥς 10

2. διαφθεῖροντες A.E.F.N.Q.R.T.V.

Goell. ed. 2. vulgo, Bekk. μεταστήσαντας.

μεταστήσαντας† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν B. ἄλλος ἐπάγειν C.I.b. ἄλλος' ἐπάγειν V. ἄλλοσε om. g.

4. ἐκα-

λοῦντο L.O. ἀπεκαλοῦντο Q. 6. ἐξιέναι Parm.

9. στέγος K.R. ἔβαλον H.K.L.O.V.f.i.

3. †μεταστήσουσάς† Haack. Poppo.

ἄλλος' ἐπάγειν A.F. ἄλλο ἐπά-

4. ἐκα-

λοῦσάν τε N.V. ἔφασσαν C.

10. ἐφυλάσσοντο L.O.V.

at first sight more natural, but where, notwithstanding, no correction is required. Here, however, I think that *προϊόντας* is required; because, no object for the motion being specified or implied, *προσιόντας*, which signifies "going towards a certain object," and therefore, where that object is stated or implied, is equivalent to *προϊόντας*, cannot in the present instance be used with propriety, as the prisoners were in fact going nowhere.

3. †μεταστήσουσάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν] Such is the reading of Haack and Poppo: "That they were taking them "to remove them to some other place." The old reading can only be interpreted to mean, "that they had removed them "somewhere, and were going to transport them elsewhere;" i. e. "that "they were but removed preparatory "to their being taken to some other "place of confinement, and not to be "massacred." Yet it seems so unnatural to separate ποι and ἄλλοσε, μεταστήσαντας ποι, ἄλλοσε ἄγειν, and the corruption of the future into the aorist is so easy, occurring again as it does, (V. 6, 2.) that I have followed Haack and Poppo in reading *μεταστήσουσας*.

Ἄν ἄλλως ἐξάγειν? DOBREE.

5. αὐτοῖς] i. e. "the Athenians themselves;" "they called on the Athenians "themselves (αὐτοῖς) to put them to

"death, if they liked," διαφθεῖρειν σφᾶς εἰ βούλονται.

8. ἀναβάντες—κεράμῳ] Hæc laudat Eustathius in *Odys.* d. p. 1421. omis-  
sis voculis τοῦ οἰκήματος. WASS. Male Gr. στέγος. Thomas Mag. στέγος dici jubet, τέγος autem poeticon esse pronunciat. Verius est, quod addit, στέγος commune, τέγος Atticum esse. Nam τέγος dicunt omnes prosæ scriptores Attici. Vid. Stephan. Thesaur. Demosthenes in Androt. p. 395. ἡ τέγος ὡς τοὺς γείτονας ὑπερβαίνει. Ibi Ulpianus, τέγος τοῦ δόματος ὑπέρτερον μέγος. DUKER.

9. διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν] "Having "broken through the roof;" i. e. "made "an aperture in it, through which they "might shower down their javelins," &c. Compare IV. 110, 3. III, 2. V. 2, 4. 3, 2. VI. 51, 1.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐφυλάσσοντο κ. τ. λ.] The divisions of this sentence appear to be as follows: ἐφυλάσσοντό τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.—διέφθειρον σφᾶς αὐτοὺς δις τοὺς τε καθιέντες—καὶ ἀπαγχόμενοι.—παντὶ τρόπῳ—ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς,—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω,—διεφθάρησαν. There is a confusion in the sentence, which would be removed by reading, with Poppo, παντὶ τε τρόπῳ; but I do not doubt that the common text is the genuine one. The participles καθιέντες and ἀπαγχόμενοι made

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἡδύναντο, καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον, οἷστούς τε οὓς ἀφίεσαν ἐκείνοι ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθιέντες, καὶ ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν αἱ ἔτυχον αὐτοῖς ἐνοῦσαι τοῖς σπάρτοις, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραρήματα ποιῶντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, παντὶ 5 τῷ τρόπῳ τὸ πολὺ τῆς νυκτὸς (ἐπεγένετο γὰρ νύξ τῷ παθήματι) ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διε-

1. ἐδύναντο R.V. Bekk. διέφθειραν K.R.d.e.f. 2. οὓς] om. A. 4. παραρήματα G.L.O.P.i.Parm. παραρήματα I. 5. ἐγένετο e. 6. ἀναλοῦντες Heilmannus post Vallam. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναδοῦμενοι Q. ἀναδοῦντες R. vulgo ἀναδοῦντες. ἄνωθεν Q. ἐφθάρησαν g.

Thucydides forget that a verb had already preceded them; (σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον; he therefore goes on as if his principal verb were still to come, and finishes his sentence with the more general term παντὶ τρόπῳ διεφθάρησαν, forgetting that the same idea had been already expressed in a different form, ἐφυλάσσοντό τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον. In short, the sentence might be made grammatical, either by turning ἐφυλάσσοντο and διέφθειρον into participles, at the beginning of it, or doing the same thing with διεφθάρησαν at the end of it. In the intermediate clause, καὶ ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν—ἀπαγχόμενοι, the construction is varied by the substitution of παραρήματα ποιῶντες instead of τοῖς παραρήμασι to correspond with τοῖς σπάρτοις, "hanging themselves" with the cords from some beds, and "by making strips from their clothes." Παραρήματα (παραρέω) are "strips or "shreds torn off from their clothes."

[Göller in his second edition makes the two principal clauses of the sentence to be καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διεφθάρησαν, and he supposes the three participles καθιέντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, and ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, to be so many illustrations of the general statement σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.]

2. ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς] "Ἦγουν εἰς τὸ μέρος τοῦ σώματος, ἐνθα σφάττονται τὰ ζῶα. σφαγὴν καλοῦσι τὸ κατὰ τὴν κλεῖδα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέρος, δι' οὗ καθιᾶσι τὰ σιδήρια οἱ θέλοντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελεῖν. SCHOL. Suidas voc. σφαγὰς, καὶ οἷστούς καθιέσαν ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς, minus sincere. Pol-

lux, II. 133. τὸ κοῖλον οὐ διεστᾶσιν αἱ κλεῖδες. at ibid. 165. τὸ ὑπὸ τὸ στέρονον ἔγκοilon. Vide Hippocratem, p. 56. Aristot. Hist. Anim. IV. 4. Venæ jugulares Celso σφαγιτίδες. Hinc σφαγὴς cultus Gloss. et σφάγιον vas, quo recipitur victimarum sanguis, apud Eustath. Odys. γ. 1476. apud Lycophr. v. 196. σφαγείον. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 761. WASS. Gloss. σφαγή, jugulus, jugulum. Add. Hesych. et Etymolog. M. Lucian. Tyrannicid. p. 701. τί δὲ κατέλειπον τὸ ξίφος ἐν τῇ σφαγῇ; ibid. 706. ἀποσπάσας δὲ τῆς σφαγῆς, καὶ τοῦ τραύματος ἐξελὼν τὸ ξίφος. et Phalar. I. 734. γυμνὴν ὑπέχειν τὴν σφαγὴν: ubi interpretem recte reprehendit Gronov. Plutarch. Galb. τὴν σφαγὴν προτείνας, δρᾶτε, εἶπε: quod Sueton. Galb. XX. dicit, obtulisse ultro jugulum. Antonin. Liberal. cap. XXV. ἐπάταξαν ἑαυτὰς τῇ κερκίδι παρὰ τὴν κλεῖδα, καὶ ἀνῆρρήξαν τὴν σφαγὴν. DUKER.

4. παραρήματα ποιῶντες] 'Ὡς ἂν εἰ ἔλεγε, τελαμῶνάς τινας ἀποσχιζόντες τῶν ἱματίων, ὥσπερ ζῶνας ἐποιοῦν καὶ πλέκοντες αὐτὰ, καὶ ποιῶντες ὥσπερ σχοινία, οὕτως αὐτοῖς ἐχράντο πρὸς τὸ ἀπάγχεσθαι. οὐδετέρως δὲ τὸ σπάρτον.—SCHOL.

6. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς] This reading has been adopted, from a conjecture of Heilmann, by all the recent editors; partly on the authority of the grammarians, (Phavorinus, Suidas, and Zonaras,) who quote the word ἀναλοῦντες as occurring in Thucydides in the sense of ἀναιρῶντες, although it is not to be found in our present MSS.; and partly because "hanging themselves"

4 φθάρησαν. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, φορμηδὸν ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες ἀπήγαγον ἔξω τῆς πόλεως. τὰς δὲ γυναικας, ὅσαι ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι ἐάλωσαν, ἠνδραπο- 5 δίσαντο. τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ὅρους Κερκυραῖοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ στάσις πολλὴ γενομένη ἐτε- 6 λεύτησεν ἐς τοῦτο, ὅσα γε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι ἦν ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἐτέρων ὃ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη- ναῖοι ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἵνα περ τὸ πρῶτον ὄρμητο, ἀποπλεύ- σαντες μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ ξυμμαχῶν ἐπολέμουν.

XLIX. Καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἀκαρ- 10 νᾶνες ἅμα τελευτῶντος τοῦ θέρους στρατευσάμενοι Ἀνακτό- ριον Κορινθίων πόλιν, ἣ κεῖται ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, ἔλαβον προδοσίαν· καὶ ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες οἰκήτορες ἀπὸ πάντων ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ τὸ θέρος 15 ἐτελεύτα.

L. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἀριστείδης ὁ Ἀρχί- που, εἰς τῶν ἀργυρολόγων νεῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς, αἱ

1. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.I.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπεὶ δὲ C.N. vulgo ἐπειδάν. 2. ἀμάξαις B.h. ἐπιβάλλοντες F. ἐπήγαγον T.h. 5. γενομένη L. 6. τόνδε] τούτον f. 7. ὃ τι] om. L.O.P. 12. κεῖται μὲν T. τῷ] om. g. 13. τοῦ] om. F.P. 15. οἰκήτορες A.F.G.H.N.T.V. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ οἰκήτορας L.O.P.Q. vulgo οἰκήτορας. 17. ἐπιγενο- μένου g. 18. ὃ τῶν Parm. ἀθηναίων] om. V.

seems not to be properly opposed to "being shot by the men on the roof," inasmuch as they destroyed themselves by other means as well as by hanging. The authority of the grammarians is certainly a strong argument in favour of ἀναλοῦντες; but otherwise, supposing that most of the prisoners who had destroyed themselves had chosen this mode of death, there is no reason why Thucydides might not speak of them generally as "hanging themselves," although in fact some killed themselves in another manner, with the arrows shot at them by their enemies.

2. φορμηδὸν] Ὡς εἰάν τις πλέξῃ φορ-

μοῦς, τοὺς καλουμένους ψιμάους, τοὺς μὲν κατὰ μῆκος αὐτῶν τιθέντες ἄλλους δὲ πλαγίως ἐπιβάλλοντες κατ' αὐτῶν. ἐμφαίνει δὲ τοῦτο τῶν Κερκυραίων τὴν ὁμότητα ἐς τοὺς ἀποθανόντας, ὅτι οὐδὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνων θάνατον τοῦ πρὸς ἐκείνους μίσους ἐπαύσατο. SCHOL.

7. τῶν ἐτέρων] "Of one of the two "parties," i.e. "of the nobles," who had been almost exterminated by this last massacre.

14. ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους] "Having "turned out the Corinthians." Compare I. 56, 2. τοὺς ἐπιδημουροῦς ἐκπέμ- πειν: and V. 52, 1. Ἠγησιππίδαν, ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἀρχοντα, ἐξέπεμψαν.

CHIOS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

A Persian ambassador, on his way to Lacedæmon, is intercepted by the Athenians, who send an embassy to Persia to counteract their enemies' influence with the king. The death of Artaxerxes just at this time prevents them from fulfilling their mission.

ἔξεπέμφθησαν πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, Ἀρταφέρνην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν παρὰ βασιλέως πορευόμενον ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυλλαμβάνει ἐν Ἡϊόνι τῇ ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι. καὶ αὐτοῦ κομισθέντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς μὲν ἐπιστολὰς μεταγραφάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων ἀνέγνωσαν, ἐν αἷς πολλῶν ἄλλων γεγραμμένων κεφάλαιον ἦν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐ γινώσκειν ὃ τι βούλονται· πολλῶν γὰρ ἐλθόντων πρέσβων οὐδένα ταῦτα λέγειν· εἰ οὖν βούλονται σαφὲς λέγειν, πέμψαι μετὰ τοῦ Πέρσου ἄνδρας ὡς αὐτόν. τὸν δὲ Ἀρταφέρνην ὕστερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποστέλλουσι τριήρει ἐς Ἐφεσον, καὶ πρέσβεις ἅμα· οἱ πυθόμενοι αὐτόθι βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότα (κατὰ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαν.

LI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Χίῳ τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον τὸ καινὸν κελευσάντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς

3. ἐν] ἐπ' K. 4. ἐπὶ τῷ στρυμόνι Q. κομισθέντες c. 6. ἀσσυρίων h. 9. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. πρέσβει Parm. ταῦτα E.F. 10. οὖν βούλονται A.B. E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὖν τι βούλονται. Conf. IV. 98, 8. σαφὲς R. 11. ἀνδρὸς A.B.F.H.N.T.V. οἱ] om. f. 13. πειθόμενοι V. ἀρταξέρξην G. ἀρτοξέρξην c. Bekk. τὸν] τοῦ c. Parm. οὐ τοῦ h.—τεθνηκότος d. 16. τοῦ αὐτοῦ V. καὶ οἱ χίῳ O. 17. κελευσάντων τῶν ἀθηναίων L.P.

6. ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων] For-tassis hoc significat Thucydides, Persas non habuisse suas ac proprias litterarum formas, sed ad scribendum adhibuisse literas Assyrias, quas pro antiquissimis habet Plinius H. N. VII. 56. et ab Assyriis ad Phœnices aliosque Orientis populos venisse Viri docti existimant. DUKER. "Out of the Assyrian character," as Duker rightly understands it. The Persians, a semi-barbarous people, had no written character of their own, and therefore borrowed that of the Assyrians; just as the Gauls used the Greek character, without understanding any thing of the Greek language; (compare Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. I. 29. VI. 13. and V. 46.) as the Russians have done in later times, at

least to a great extent; and as we have ourselves borrowed the Roman character. Herodotus also mentions the fact of the Persians employing the Assyrian character in their public inscriptions. IV. 87, 2.

17. ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς αὐτοὺς] The pronoun αὐτοὺς must, I think, refer to the Athenians, as the Chians are the principal subject of the whole sentence; and it might have created confusion had σφᾶς been applied to two different parties within two lines. But the greater difficulty lies in the following words, ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστις; where, however, Gölle is clearly right in translating it, "pacti cum Atheniensibus, ne de conditione sua quidquam novaretur." The expression is



COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 83. 4. (March.)

## CHIOS.

The Chians are obliged by the Athenians to pull down the wall of their city.

αὐτοὺς τι νεωτεριεῖν, ποιησάμενοι μέντοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστεις καὶ βεβαιότητα ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν μηδὲν περὶ σφᾶς νεώτερον βουλευσείν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἔβδομον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

5

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς τοῦ τε ἡλίου ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο περὶ νομηνίαν καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς ἱσταμένου ἔσεισε. καὶ οἱ Μυτιληναίων φυγάδες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λεσβίων, ὁρμώμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ μισθωσάμενοι ἕκ τε Πελοποννήσου ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ αὐτόθεν ξυναγείραντες, αἰροῦσι Ῥοίτειον καὶ λαβόντες δισχίλους στατήρας Φωκαίτας ἀπέδωσαν πάλιν, οὐδὲν ἀδικήσαντες. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ Ἀντανδρον στρατεύσαντες προδοσίας γενομένης λαμβάνουσι τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις τὰς Ἀκταίας καλουμένας, ἃς πρότερον Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον,

1. αὐτοὺς K.Q.T. αὐτοὺς Bekk. νεωτεριεῖν L.O.P. 4. καὶ—ἐτελεύτα om. E. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολ. Parm. 5. ὃν ὁ Θουκυδίδης K. 6. ἐπιγενομένου c. θέρους b. τε] om. G.L.O.P.i. 8. ἱσταμένου] om. d. 12. ροίτειον A.B. H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ροίτινον T. vulgo et F.G. ροίτιον. ροίτιον E. 14. οὐδὲν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μηδὲν.

a condensed form for πράξαντες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστεις σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιήσαντο, as in V. 105. 1. τῆς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας is equivalent to ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα λελείψεσθαι. With this may be compared Livy, I. 22. "ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce cladis belli." 8. ἔσεισε] "There was an earthquake." Elmsley aptly compares the expressions *ἔει*, *ῥίφει*, which are used impersonally in various languages. See his note on Euripid. Heraclid. 830. where *ἐσήμενη* occurs in the same manner, without any nominative case. Compare also *κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς*, I. 144. 2.

13. στατήρας Φωκαίτας] Of this coin nothing further is known than that it was of gold, and that silver coins were

in circulation, called *ἐκται Φωκαίδες*, that is, each being equal in value to one-sixth of the Phocæan stater. It is called by Hesychius *τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον*. See Böckh's *Inscriptiones Græcæ*, vol. I. Fascic. I. p. 236.; also his *Public Economy of Athens*, vol. I. p. 24. vol. II. p. 300. (vol. I. p. 34. Eng. Translat.)

17. *ἀς πρότερον, Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων, Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον*] De his est III. 50. 4. *Παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολίσματα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δὼν Μυτιληναῖοι ἐκράτουν*. Has Ἀκταίας vocatas dicit, haud dubie, quod in propinqua Lesbo ora Asiæ sitæ erant. Strabo, lib. XIII. p. 605. *ad sinum Adramyttenum dicit esse τὸν τῶν Μυτιληναίων αἰγαλὸν κόμας τινὰς ἔχοντα τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἡπείρου τῶν Μυτιληναίων*. Et p. 607. *Ἐν δὲ τῇ*

CYTHERA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐλευθεροῦν, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τὴν Ἄντανδρον, καὶ κρατύναντες αὐτὴν (ναῦς τε γὰρ εὐπορία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι αὐτόθεν ξύλων ὑπαρχόντων καὶ τῆς Ἰδης ἐπικειμένης,) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ ῥαδίως ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὀρμώμενοι τὴν τε Λέσβον ἐγγὺς οὖσαν κακώσειν καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Αἰολικὰ πολίσματα χειρώσασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα παρασκευάζεσθαι ἔμελλον.

LIII. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ δισχιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἱππεῦσί τε ὀλίγοις, καὶ τῶν συμμάχων Μιλησίους καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀγαγόντες, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ Διοτρέφους καὶ Αὐτοκλῆς ὁ Τολμαίου. τὰ δὲ Κύθηρα νῆσός ἐστιν, ἐπικείται δὲ τῇ Λακωνικῇ κατὰ Μαλέαν· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' εἰσὶ τῶν περιόικων, καὶ κυθηροδίκης ἀρχὴ ἐκ τῆς

1. κρατησάμενοι d.i. 2. γὰρ] om. B. ποιεῖν e. 4. σκευὴ A.B.C.E.F. H.I.K.N.R.T.V.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. ἐπ' Q. 5. κακῶσαι N. 6. χειρώσασθαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χειρώσεσθαι. 12. διοτρέφους Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes διοτρεφούς. [διοτρεφούς E.] 14. λακεδαμόνιοι εἰσὶ C.

παρὰ τῇ ἐφεξῆς αἱ τῶν Μεγαληνῶν εἶμαι Κορυφαντὶς τε, καὶ Ἡράκλεια. Berkelius ad Stephan. v. Ἀκτὴ hæc verba Thucydidis laudat inter loca Polybii et Diodori Sic. in quibus de Acte Peloponnesi agitur. Voluit, credo, hoc testimonio ostendere, omnia oppida in ora maris posita posse vocari Ἀκταῖα. De Æolicis oppidis continentis, quæ paulo post memorat, est etiam apud Melam, I. 18. Gargara et Asson Æolicorum colonias. Et apud Strab. XIII. p. 610. DUKER.

1. καὶ κρατύναντες αὐτὴν] This is what is called a construction πρὸς τὸ σημαίνοντες; because in the preceding clause ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ δυνάμεις is equivalent to διανοοῦντο, the nominative of the participle follows, just as if διανοοῦντο had really preceded it. In the next words, ναῦς τε γὰρ—παρασκευῇ, Poppo conjectures (Observatt. Crit. p. 232.) that the true reading is τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν, and Haack and Göller have followed

him in including these words in the parenthesis. But it seems to me that the text is merely a mixture of two constructions, such as we have so often noticed in Thucydides; of which the one would run, ναυσὶ τε (ναῦς γὰρ εὐπορία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι κ. τ. λ.) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ; and the other would be, according to Poppo's correction, ναῦς τε γὰρ εὐπορία κ. τ. λ. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν. For παρασκευῇ, it should be observed, all the best MSS. read σκευῇ; but σκευῇ does not occur elsewhere in Thucydides in this signification.

5. κακῶσειν—χειρώσασθαι] Here again, as in c. 28, 5. the future tense is used to express a continued future action, and the aorist a single and definite action: "They would habitually annoy Lesbos," but the Æolian towns would be taken "once for all."

15. κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῇ] For the relations between Sparta and the περιόικοι, see vol. I. Appendix 2.

Σπάρτης διέβαινεν αὐτόσε κατὰ ἔτος, ὀπλιτῶν τε φρουρὰν  
 3 διέπεμπον αἰεὶ καὶ πολλὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο. ἦν γὰρ  
 αὐτοῖς τῶν τε ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης ὀλκάδων προσβολή,  
 καὶ λησταὶ ἅμα τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἦσσαν ἐλύπουν ἐκ θαλάσ-  
 σης, ἥπερ μόνον οἷόν τ' ἦν κακουργεῖσθαι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει 5  
 πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. LIV. κατα-

The Athenians take  
 it, and having esta-  
 blished a garrison in  
 it, proceed to ravage  
 the neighbouring coast  
 of Laconia.

σχόντες οὖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ στρατῷ, δέκα μὲν  
 ναυσὶ καὶ δισχιλίοις Μιλησίων ὀπλίταις τὴν  
 ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν Σκάνδειαν καλουμένην αἰ-  
 10 ροῦσι, τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι ἀποβάντες τῆς  
 νήσου ἐς τὰ πρὸς Μαλέαν τετραμμένα ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπὶ  
 θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθηρίων, καὶ εὖρον [εὐθύς] αὐτοὺς  
 15 ἐστρατοπεδευμένους ἅπαντας. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ὀλίγον  
 μὲν τινα χρόνον ὑπέστησαν οἱ Κυθηριοί, ἔπειτα τραπόμενοι  
 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, καὶ ὕστερον ξυνέβησαν πρὸς 15  
 Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ξυνάρχοντας Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ  
 3 σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου. ἦσαν δέ τινες καὶ γενόμενοι τῷ  
 Νικίᾳ λόγοι πρότερον πρὸς τινὰς τῶν Κυθηρίων, διὸ καὶ  
 θᾶσσον καὶ ἐπιτηδειότερον τό τε παραντίκα καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα

2. ἐποιοῦντο ἐπιμέλειαν e. 3. αὐτῆς A.B.E.F.R.T. τῶν ἀπ' Q. 5. οἷόν  
 τε ἦν C. πρὸς] ὡς Lex. Seguer. p. 400, 6. 8. ὀπλίταις μιλησίων R.T.f.  
 9. πόλει A.B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐς τὴν i. 12. κυθήρων L. εὐθύς] om. V. αὐ-  
 τοὺς] om. d.i. ante εὐθύς ponit c. 13. γενομένης A.B.C.E.F.G.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γιγνομένης. 14. χρόνον] om. d.i. ὑπέ-  
 στησαν οἱ κορινθιοί P. 15. κατέφυγον C.E.K.g. 18. κυθήρων P. καὶ] om. corr. F.  
 19. θᾶσσον ἐπιτηδ. H.T.V. ἐπιτηδειότερον παραντίκα L.O.P. τότε V.

5. πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει] i. e. "the whole  
 "of Laconia runs out towards the Si-  
 cilian and Cretan sea:" in other  
 words, Laconia has a narrow frontier  
 by land, but a long line of sea-coast;  
 for it is washed both by the Sicilian and  
 by the Cretan seas. Its vulnerable side  
 then is towards the sea; and here the  
 island of Cythera was a most valuable  
 protection to it, as it just covered the  
 angle of the coast at its most exposed  
 point. The importance of Cythera is  
 well illustrated by the operations of  
 Pharnabazus and Conon, as described  
 by Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 8, 7. La-  
 conia being ill provided with harbours,

an enemy could not ravage its shores  
 in security, without having first oc-  
 cupied Cythera, as a place of refuge in  
 case of stormy weather, from whence  
 they might renew their attacks as soon  
 as it was practicable to put to sea  
 again.

11. τὴν ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθη-  
 ρίων] "The lower town of Cythera."  
 Ἡ πόλις τῶν Κυθηρίων is equivalent to  
 Κύθηρα, as ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων means  
 αἱ Ἀθηναί. Cythera appears to have  
 consisted, like Boulogne, of an upper  
 town and a lower; the one built on the  
 heights, the other on the edge of the  
 sea, below it.

LACONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

†τὰ† τῆς ὁμολογίας ἐπράχθη αὐτοῖς· ἀνέστησαν γὰρ †ἀν†  
οὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Κυθηρίους Λακεδαιμονίους τε ὄντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ  
Λακωνικῇ τῆς νήσου οὕτως ἐπικειμένης. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ξύμ- 4  
βασιν οὐκ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε Σκάνδειαν τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι πό-  
5 λισμα παραλαβόντες καὶ τῶν Κυθήρων φυλακὴν ποιησά-  
μενοι ἔπλευσαν ἔς τε Ἀσίην καὶ Ἑλος καὶ τὰ πλείστα  
τῶν περὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀποβάσεις ποιούμενοι καὶ ἐναυλι-  
ζόμενοι τῶν χωρίων οὐ καὶρὸς εἶη ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἡμέρας  
μάλιστα ἐπτά.

10 LV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἰδόντες μὲν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὰ  
Κύθηρα ἔχοντας, προσδεχόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν  
LACONIA. ἀποβάσεις τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι, ἀθρόα μὲν  
Panic at Lacedæmon, and general feebleness  
and discouragement in  
the Spartan councils. οὐδαμοῦ τῇ δυνάμει ἀντετάξαντο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν  
15 χάραν φρουρὰς διέπεμψαν, ὀπλιτῶν πλήθος,  
ὥς ἐκασταχόσε ἔδει, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐν φυλακῇ

1. τὰ] om. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. γὰρ ἂν οἱ  
Heilmannus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes γὰρ οἱ. 4. σκάδειαν  
E.F. 5. κυθηρίων R.T.f. κηθήρων L. 6. ἐπέπλευσαν Q. ἔλεος K.  
12. τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Parm.  
β. α.  
ποιήσασθαι, omisso τοιαύτας, Q. ποιήσασθαι τοιαύτας G. vulgo ποιήσεσθαι τοι-  
αύτας. ἀθρόως Q. 14. φρουρὰς I.e.f.g. 15. ἔδει] ἐδόκει d.

1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας] A plerisque MSS. abest articulus τὰ, vitio, opinor, scribarum, quibus errandi causam præbuit ultima vocis præcedentis syllaba. Nam Attici articulum neutrius generis cum genitivo substantivi pro substantivo ponunt. Thucyd. IV. 18, 3. οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς—τὸ τῆς τύχης οἶσθαι αἰεὶ μεθ' ὑμῶν ἔσσεσθαι, pro τὴν τύχην. II. 60, 1. τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν, pro ἡ ὀργὴ ὑμῶν. Sic τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, pro ἡ ὁμολογία, quam mox ξυμβασιν vocat. Vid. Stephan. Append. ad Script. de Dialect. p. 178. DUKER. Almost every MSS. omits the article τὰ. Duker suspects that the last syllable of the preceding word ἐπειτα misled the copyists, and that the omission is a mere mistake of theirs. Similar expressions to τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας occur indeed frequently in Thucydides: Duker refers to two passages, II. 60, 1. and IV. 18, 3; to which may be added, τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, VIII. 43, 1. τὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

Immediately below, ἂν after ἀνέστησαν γὰρ is a correction of Heilmann's, adopted by all the recent editors, and necessary to the sense of the passage. Thucydides means to say, "that had it not been for the speedy surrender of the town, owing to the secret correspondence between Nicias and some of the citizens, the Athenians would have removed the whole people of Cythera from their island, and sent Athenian settlers to occupy it, as they had done in Ægina." That they did not do so, in fact, is clear from the concluding sentence of c. 57. And the comparative lightness of the burden imposed on the Cytherians may be estimated from this, that they only paid four talents a year; while the Lesbians, who had forfeited the property of their lands, and cultivated them only as tenants, paid as much as ninety talents. See III. 50, 3.

πολλῇ ἦσαν, φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι νεώτερόν τι γένηται τῶν  
περὶ τὴν κατάστασιν, γεγεννημένου μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ τῇ νήσῳ  
πάθους ἀνελπίστου καὶ μεγάλου, Πύλου δὲ ἐχομένης καὶ  
Κυθήρων, καὶ πανταχόθεν σφᾶς περιεστῶτος πολέμου ταχέος  
καὶ ἀπροφυλάκτου, ὥστε παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς ἱππέας τετρακοσίους 5  
κατεστήσαντο καὶ τοξότας, ἔς τε τὰ πολεμικὰ, εἴπερ ποτὲ,  
μάλιστα δὴ ὀκνηρότεροι ἐγένοντο, ξυνεστῶτες παρὰ τὴν  
ὑπάρχουσαν σφῶν ιδέαν τῆς παρασκευῆς ναυτικῇ ἀγῶνι, καὶ  
τούτῳ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειροῦμενον αἰεὶ ἐλλιπές  
ἦν τῆς δοκίσεως τι πράξειν. καὶ ἅμα τὰ τῆς τύχης πολλὰ 10  
καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ ξυμβάντα παρὰ λόγον αὐτοῖς ἐκπληξιν μεγίστην  
παρεῖχε, καὶ ἡδεδίεσαν μὴ ποτε αὐθις ξυμφορά τις αὐτοῖς  
3 περιτύχη οἷα καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ. ἀτολμότεροι δὲ δι' αὐτὸ ἐς  
τὰς μάχας ἦσαν, καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι κινήσειαν ᾤοντο ἀμαρτήσε-  
σθαι, διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυνον γεγενῆσθαι ἐκ τῆς πρὶν 15  
ἀηθείας τοῦ κακοπραγεῖν. LVI. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις τότε

1. πολλῇ om. E. τὴ νεώτερον R. 2. ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. ceteri ἐν. 4. καὶ πανταχόθεν] πανταχόθεν γε L.O.P. περιεστῶτος  
τοῦ πολέμου B.h. ταχέως A.B.E.F.K.V. 5. τριακοσίους L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.  
6. κατέστησαν L.O.P. τὰ μὲν T. 7. μάλιστα δὴ] δὴ μάλιστα f. 9. τοῦτο  
T.g. Parm. 10. πράξει g. Haack. ἅμα τῆς L.O.P. Parm. 11. παρα-  
λόγον F.K. παράλογον N. 12. ἡδεδίεσαν] Poppo. "Ἰμο ἐδέδισαν. Vid.  
Lobeck. ad Phryg. p. 181." ἐδέδισαν Goell. αὐτοῖς] om. B.h. 13. οἷα  
F.T.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἷα. ἀτολμότεροι Q.T. 15. διὰ  
τὴν K. 16. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. C.E.F.H.K.V.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἀθην.

4. πολέμου ταχέος] Compare II. 11, 5. where Archidamus says, ἀθλα γὰρ τὰ τῶν πόλεμων, καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου τὰ πολλὰ καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις γίνονται.

9. οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειροῦμενον κ. τ. λ.] The substance of these words occurs again, with a very slight variation, in c. 63, 1. τὸ ἐλλιπές τῆς γνώμης, ὃν ἑκαστός τις φήθημεν πράξειν: "Whatever they did not attempt seemed so much lost out of their estimate of their intended enterprises."

15. ἀνεχέγγυνον] "Giving no security." See Wasse's note on the word ἐχεγγυφ, III. 46, 1.

16. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κ. τ. λ.] Poppo and Gölner refer the dative τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις to γίνοιτο. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. 10. p. 125.) I should rather

imagine that an expression such as οὐκ ἀντέστησαν was intended to follow, and that ἡσύχασαν, being equivalent to it in sense, is made to retain the same construction. Compare Xenophon, Cyropæd. I. 5, 1. ὑπέστησαν οἱ ἡλικες αὐτῶν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 381.

[I still think that if the words τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις had been meant to depend on the latter part of the sentence, the genitive would have been used rather than the dative; for τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς γίνοιτο τις ἀπόβασις cannot certainly signify, "as any landing of the Athenians took place," but must rather mean, "as the Athenians effected or obtained a landing," as if it were a point of difficulty, the accomplishment of which was a thing acquired or

THYREA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 69. 1.

THYREA.

Descents of the Athenians on various parts of the south and south-eastern coasts of Peloponnesus. They attack Thyrea, where the Æginetans had been settled by the Lacedæmonians since the occupation of Ægina by the Athenians.

(II. 37.)

τὴν παραθαλάσσιον θροῦσι τὰ μὲν πολλὰ  
ἡσύχασαν, ὥς καθ' ἐκάστην φρουρὰν γίγνοιτό  
τις ἀπόβασις, πλήθει τε ἐλάσσους ἕκαστοι  
ἡγούμενοι εἶναι καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ· μία δὲ  
φρουρὰ, ἥπερ καὶ ἡμύνατο περὶ Κοτύρταν καὶ  
Ἀφροδισίαν, τὸν μὲν ὄχλον τῶν ψιλῶν ἐσκε-  
δασμένον ἐφόβησεν ἐπιδρομῇ, τῶν δὲ ὀπλιτῶν  
δεξαμένων ὑπεχώρησε πάλιν, καὶ ἄνδρες τέ-  
τινες ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν ὀλίγοι καὶ ὄπλα ἐλήφθη, τροπαῖον τε  
στήσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Κύθηρα. ἐκ δὲ αὐτῶν  
περιέπλευσαν ἐς Ἐπίδauρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν, καὶ δηώσαντες μέρος  
τῆς γῆς ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ Θυρέαν, ἥ ἐστι μὲν τῆς Κυνουρίας  
γῆς καλουμένης, μεθορία δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς. νεμό-  
μενοι δὲ αὐτὴν ἔδοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι Αἰγινίταις ἐκπεσοῦσιν  
ἐνοικεῖν, διὰ τε τὰς ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν σφίσι γενομένας καὶ  
τῶν Εἰλώτων τὴν ἐπανάστασιν εὐεργεσίας, καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖον  
ὑπακούοντες ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων γνώμην αἰεὶ ἔστασαν.  
LVII. προσπλέοντων οὖν ἔτι τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ Αἰγινίται τὸ  
μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ὁ ἔτυχον οἰκοδομοῦντες τεῖχος ἐκλείπουσιν,  
ἐς δὲ τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, ἐν ἣ ὄκουν, ἀπεχώρησαν,  
ἀπέχουσαν σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα τῆς θαλάσ-  
σης. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων φρουρὰ

Thyrea is taken, and its inhabitants put to death. A tribute is imposed on Cythera.

1. παραθαλάσσιον I.L.O.d.e.i. 5. ἥπερ E. κοτύρταν A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κοττύρταν f. κοττύραν T.e. κότυραν E. κο τυταν G. vulgo κορτύταν. 6. δαψιλῶν P. ἐσκεδασμένον ἐφόβησεν] ἡμύνατο καὶ ἐσκεδασμένον ὃν ἐφόβησεν T.f. 8. τε] om. N.V.e. 10. ἐπέπλευσαν f. κύθηραν e. ἐς κύθηρα—περιέπλευσαν] om. T. 12. ἀφικνούνται d.i. ἐπὶ] ἐς G.h.i. θυραίων B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.f.g.h. κυνοσουρίας A.B.N.V.h. Bekk. κυνουρίας E.G. κυνοσυρίας P. infra V. 14, 3. A.B. κυνοσουρίαν et V. 41, 2. A.B.h. κυνοσουρίας, d.i. κυνουρίας. [Vid. Herodot. VIII. 73, 4.] 13. μεθόρια B. 15. τῶν σεισμῶν g. 17. ὑπακούσαντες Q. ὁμῶς om. G. 18. ἐστάσι L.O. ἐστάσι A.B.C. F.G.H.N.Q.V.e.f.g.h. et g. quidem ante αἰεὶ; ἐστῶσι K. ἐστάσαν I. ἔστασαν E. 18. εἴπερ E. 21. δέκα μάλιστα R.

gained. But Thucydides seems to speak merely of the simple occurrence of the descent, and this, together with the order of the words, determines my belief that τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις was meant to depend on ἡσύχασαν, and not on γίγνοιτο.]

4. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] "In their actual state of mind, distrusting themselves in every thing." Compare VIII. 51, 2. ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὥς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειγίσθη.

12. Θυρέαν] De Thyrea Æginetis a Lacedæmoniiis concessa idem, quod hic,

μία τῶν περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἥπερ καὶ ξυντείχιζε, ξυνεσελθεῖν  
 μὲν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος οὐκ ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν Αἰγυνητῶν,  
 ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς κίνδυνος ἐφαίνετο ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατακλῆσθαι,  
 ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα, ὥς οὐκ ἐνόμιζον ἀξιώ-  
 3 μαχοι εἶναι, ἡσύχαζον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατασχόντες 5  
 καὶ χωρήσαντες εὐθὺς πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ αἰρούσι τὴν Θυρέαν.  
 καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν κατέκαυσαν καὶ τὰ ἐνόντα ἐξεπόρθησαν,  
 τοὺς τε Αἰγυνήτας, ὅσοι μὴ ἐν χερσὶ διεφθάρησαν, ἄγοντες  
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα ὃς παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦν  
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, Τάνταλον τὸν Πατροκλέους· ἐξωγρήθη 10  
 4 γὰρ τετρωμένος. ἦγον δέ τινας καὶ ἐκ τῶν Κυθηρῶν ἄνδρας  
 ὀλίγους, οὓς ἐδόκει ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα μεταστῆσαι. καὶ τού-  
 τους μὲν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβουλεύσαντο καταθέσθαι ἐς τὰς  
 νήσους, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κυθηρίους οἰκοῦντας τὴν ἐαυτῶν  
 φόρον τέσσαρα τάλατα φέρειν, Αἰγυνήτας δὲ ἀποκτεῖναι 15  
 πάντας ὅσοι ἐάλωσαν διὰ τὴν προτέραν αἰεί ποτε ἔχθραν,  
 Τάνταλον δὲ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λακεδα-  
 μονίους καταδῆσαι.

LVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καμαριναίοις καὶ

1. ξυνελθεῖν G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm. 2. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος—ἐφαίνετο] om. T.  
 ἠθέλησαν A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. vulgo ἠθέλησεν.  
 δεομένων δὲ τῶν K. 3. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.f.g.h.i. Parm.  
 vulgo αὐτοὺς. κατακλῆσθαι E. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo κατακλείεσθαι. 4.  
 ἀξιώμαχον g. 6. θυραίων N.T.V. 7. τε] om. P. Parm. 10. τὸν] om. T.  
 πατροκλέους B.G.I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h.i. Parm. πατροκλέους C.E.K.g. 11. γὰρ ὁ E.  
 τινας ἐκ i. 15. δέ] τε O. 17. παρὰ] περὶ b. τοὺς ἄλλους ἐν A. κατα-  
 δῆσαι λακεδαιμονίους i. 19. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ T. καὶ καμαριναίοις L.P.  
 Parm.

etiam II. 27, 3. scripserat Thucydides.  
 DUKER.

5. ἐν τούτῳ—Ἀθήνας] Dionys. Hali-  
 carn. tom. II. pag. 142. DUKER.

17. παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους—καταδῆσαι]  
 These words afford two instances of  
 that condensed expression which has  
 been already noticed in Thucydides.  
 Παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους καταδῆσαι would, if  
 put at length, be παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους  
 ἀπαγαγόντας καταδῆσαι: and in like  
 manner, τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ must mean

τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄλόντας, from the  
 preceding verb ἐάλωσαν, or τοὺς ἐν  
 τῇ νήσῳ δεθέντας from the following  
 verb καταδῆσαι. It is curious that in  
 V. 34, 2. we have an instance of an  
 exactly opposite kind with regard to  
 these very same prisoners. They are  
 there called, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέν-  
 τας, that is, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἦκοντας  
 αὐτοῖς (from ἠκόντων αὐτοῖς in the  
 beginning of the chapter) ληφθέντας ἐν  
 αὐτῇ.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 88. 1.

Γελφόις ἐκεχειρία γίνεται πρῶτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους· εἶτα καὶ

SICILY.

General congress of  
the Sicilian Greeks  
at Gela to put an  
end to their internalοἱ ἄλλοι Σικελιώται ξυνελθόντες ἐς Γέλαν,  
ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων πρέσβεις, ἐς λόγους  
κατέστησαν ἀλλήλοις, εἴ πως ξυναλλαγεῖν.

5 quarrels.

καὶ ἄλλαι τε πολλαὶ γινώμαι ἐλέγοντο ἐπ' 2

ἀμφοτέρα, διαφερομένων καὶ ἀξιούντων, ὥς ἕκαστοί τι ἐλασ-  
σοῦσθαι ἐνόμζον· καὶ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμωνος Συρακόσιος,  
ὅσπερ καὶ ἔπεισε μάλιστα αὐτοὺς, ἐς τὸ κοινὸν τοιούτους δὴ  
λόγους εἶπεν.

10 LIX. “ΟΥΤΕ πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελιώται,

“ τοὺς λόγους ποιήσομαι, οὔτε πονουμένης μάλιστα τῇ

SPEECH OF

HERMOCRATES  
OF SYRACUSE.

“ πολέμῳ, ἐς κοινὸν δὲ τὴν δοκοῦσάν μοι

“ βελτίστην γνώμην εἶναι ἀποφαινόμενος τῇ

It is from no view of

“ Σικελία πάσῃ. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν, 2

1. γελφόις E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γελώοις. πρῶτον] om. R. 2. ἐξε-  
λθόντες Q. συνελθόντες i. 4. ἀλλήλους c. 5. ἐλέγοντο δὴ ἐπ' e. ἐλέγοντο  
ἰπ' g. 6. ἀμφοτέροις i. ἰπ' ἀμφοτέρων g. τι] om. c. g. 7. καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης  
δ B.H. 8. μᾶλλον d.i. Parm. τοιούτους T.f. δέ K. 9. λόγους T.f.

14. τοῦ μὲν L.

1. ἐκεχειρία γίν.] Vox ἐκεχειρία pro-  
prie significat cessationem ab opere, at-  
que etiam festum diem; sive inducias,  
quæ fiebant ob celebrationem festi. Sic  
Polybius ἐκεχειρίαν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων dicit.  
Vide Casauboni notas ad Strabon. p.  
343. HUDS. Add. Gell. I. Noct. Attic.  
25. DUKER.10. Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης] Δημη-  
γορία Ἑρμοκράτους Συρακουσίου. τὸ  
προοίμιον ἐκ συστάσεως τοῦ ἰδίου προσ-  
ώπου. τέμνεται ἡ δημηγορία αὕτῃ τῇ  
δικαίᾳ καὶ τῇ συμφέροντι καὶ τῇ δυνατῇ,  
οὕτω. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ (φησί) πρὸς τοὺς  
δμοφύλους συμβῆναι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθη-  
ναίους αἰρεῖσθαι πόλεμον, εἶτα δὲ καὶ  
συμφέρον μὴ εἶναι καταδουλωθῆναι Σικε-  
λίαν. τὸ δὲ δυνατὸν, ὅτι, ἐὰν ὁμονήσω-  
μεν, ῥαδίως τῶν ἐναντίων περιεσόμεθα.  
SCHOL.Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελι-  
ώται] Οἱ περὶ καταλύσεως πολέμου πα-  
ρανοῦντες, αἰεὶ ὑποπεύονται, διὰ φόβον  
καὶ μαλακίαν τὸν πόλεμον φεύγοντες  
ταῦτα παρανοεῖν. διὸ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτηςτοῦτο ποιεῖ. ἅμα δὲ καὶ αὔξει τὸ ὄνομα  
τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδος, ἵνα συγγνώμην ἔχω-  
σιν αὐτῇ οἱ λόγοι μετὰ παρρησίας καὶ  
φρονήματος προερχόμενοι. τὸ δὲ οὐ πο-  
νουμένης προσέθηκεν, ἵνα μὴ τις εἴπῃ ὡς  
ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἐρᾷ τῆς εἰρήνης, ὅτι ἡ πόλις  
αὐτῶν καταπονείται. SCHOL.11. οὔτε πονουμένης] Κατ' ἀμφοτέρα  
συνιστᾷ ἑαυτὸν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης, καὶ κατὰ  
τὸ εἶναι ἐνδόξου πόλεως, καὶ κατὰ τὸ μὴ  
πονεῖν τῇ πολέμῳ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ. διὸ δ'  
μάλιστα εἰδώσιν ἀπιστεῖν πρὸς τοὺς λέ-  
γοντας. Διὰ δύο αἰτίας εἰδώσαμεν ἀπιστεῖν  
τοῖς συμβουλευουσιν· ἡ διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἄδο-  
ξον τὸ πρόσωπον, ἡ διὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον ἔνεκα  
χρεῖων λέγειν. τοῦ πρώτου παράδειγμα  
Ὅμηρος· Δαίμόνι' ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων  
μῦθον ἄκουε, Οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι (Il. II.  
200.) τοῦ δευτέρου· Σφ' οἴκῳ δῶρον ποτι-  
δέγμενος ἄλκε πόρρησιν, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς (Od.  
II. 186.): ἅπερ ἀμφοτέρα μαρτυρεῖ ἑαυ-  
τῇ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης μὴ ὑπάρχειν. SCHOL.14. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν] Συμπέ-  
ρασμα. τὸ γὰρ προοίμιον ὁμολογούμενον.  
SCHOL.



SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

the particular interest of Syracuse, nor from any consideration of the evils of war in the abstract, that I am now an advocate for our concluding a general peace; but at this time we have found that war has not answered our expectations, and perhaps negotiation may, after all, better enable us to obtain those objects which we sought to gain by arms.

(59—64.)

“ὥς χαλεπὸν, τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων  
 “ἐν εἰδόσι μακρηγοροίη; οὐδεὶς γὰρ οὔτε  
 “ἀμαθία ἀναγκάζεται αὐτὸ δρᾶν, οὔτε φόβος,  
 “ἣν οἴηται τι πλεόν σχήσειν, ἀποτρέπεται·  
 “ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν τὰ κέρδη μείζω  
 “φαίνεσθαι τῶν δεινῶν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους  
 “ἐθέλουσιν ὑφίστασθαι πρὸ τοῦ αὐτίκα τι  
 “ἐλασσούσθαι· αὐτὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰ μὴ καιρῷ  
 “τύχοιεν ἐκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες, αἱ παρανώσεις  
 “τῶν ξυναλλαγῶν ὠφέλιμοι. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν ἐν  
 “τῷ παρόντι πειθομένοις πλείστον ἂν ἄξιον  
 “γένοιτο. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια ἕκαστοι εὖ βουλευόμενοι δὴ θέσθαι  
 “τό τε πρῶτον ἐπολεμήσαμεν καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι’  
 “ἀντιλογιῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγῆναι, καὶ ἦν ἄρα μὴ προ-

4. τις B. 5. συμβαίνει B. δέ] om. G. 7. τι] om. R.f. 8. καιρῷ A.B.  
 C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.g.h. Goell. Bekk. [ἐν] καιρῷ Porpo. vulgo ἐν  
 καιρῷ. 12. βουλόμενοι b.c.d. 13. πρότερον L.O.P. 14. ἀντιλογίαν K.  
 διαλλαγῆναι K.

1. τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν] Τὸ μὲν “πᾶν  
 “τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων” πάντα ὅσα ἔνεστι  
 πολέμῳ κακὰ, φησὶν, ἐπιλεγόμενος. ἡ δὲ  
 διάνοια. περιττὸν ἐν εἰδόσι διηγέσθαι ὥς  
 χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πόλεμος. οὔτε γὰρ ἐφίεται  
 τις αὐτοῦ δι’ ἄγνοιαν οὔτε ἀποτρέπεται  
 διὰ φόβον, ἂν γε δὴ σχήσειν πλεόν ἐλ-  
 πίση. SCHOL.

5. ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν] Συμβαίνει δὲ  
 τοῖς μὲν ἐρώσι τῶν χρημάτων, τὰ κέρδη  
 ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς καταφρονεῖν τῶν δεινῶν τῶν  
 ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ· τοῖς δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πλεο-  
 νεκτηθῆναι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ δουλεύσαι  
 τινι. SCHOL.

6. οἱ δὲ] Οἱ πολεμῶσι. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ] εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ  
 ἐκάτεροι πολεμῶν ἐθέλοιεν, οἱ τε τῶν ἐξ  
 αὐτοῦ κερδῶν δηλονότι ἐφίεμενοι καὶ οἱ  
 ἀγωνιζόμενοι μὴ ἐλασσούσθαι, ὠφελιμώ-  
 τατα ἂν διαλλαγείεν. συνίστησι δὲ διὰ τού-  
 των, ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τὸν περὶ εἰρήνης συμβουλευ-  
 οντα πολέμου κατηγορεῖν (ἔωλον γὰρ) ἀλλὰ  
 μᾶλλον τῆς κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀκαρίας. SCHOL.

εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πρᾶσσοντες] For  
 the omission of ἐν before καιρῷ compare  
 II. 40, 2. ἔργον μᾶλλον καιρῷ, and the  
 note there.

9. ἐκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες] Οἱ τε διὰ

κέρδος ἴδιον πολεμοῦντες δηλονότι, καὶ οἱ  
 διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων  
 αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

10. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν—γένοιτο] “Which  
 “thing, namely recommendations of  
 “peace, would be of most important  
 “service to us also, &c.” For this use  
 of the neuter pronoun, when a feminine  
 substantive has preceded it, see Porpo,  
 Prolegom. I. p. 105.

12. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια] Τὸ ἐξῆς, τὰ ἴδια εὖ  
 θέσθαι. SCHOL.

ἕκαστοι] Τῶν Σικελιωτῶν. SCHOL.

θέσθαι] Οἰκονομῆσαι. SCHOL.

13. καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους] Τὸ μὲν “δι’  
 “ἀντιλογιῶν” τὸ δὲ ἀντιρρήσεων καὶ λό-  
 γων δηλοῖ, τὸ δὲ “καταλλαγῆναι” τὸ  
 διαλλαγῆναι “ἴσον” δὲ φησι τὸ προσ-  
 ῆκον ἑκάστῳ καὶ δικαίον. τὸ δ’ “ὥς ἐγὼ  
 “κρίνω,” ὥς ἐγὼ νομίζω. ἡ δὲ διάνοια·  
 νῦν (φησὶν) ἐὰν μὴ προχωρήσῃ ἐκ τῆς  
 ἐκκλησίας ταύτης τὸ νομίζων ἕκαστος  
 ἔχοντα τὸ ἴδιον ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς πάν-  
 τας ἀδικεῖσθαι, ὑστερον πάλιν πολεμήσομεν,  
 ἂν δόξῃ, μετὰ τὸ ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναί-  
 ον· τῶς δὲ νῦν βέλτιόν ἐστι τὸ διαλλα-  
 γῆναι, ἐν ὅσῳ ἐπικεκται ἡμῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.  
 SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

“χωρήσῃ ἴσον ἐκάστῳ ἔχοντι ἀπελθεῖν, πάλιν πολεμήσομεν.

“LX. καίτοι γνῶναι χρῆ ὅτι οὐ περὶ τῶν ἰδίων μόνον, εἰ

“σωφρονοῦμεν, ἡ ξύννοδος ἔσται, ἀλλ’ εἰ ἐπιβουλευομένην

“τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν, ὥς ἐγὼ κρίνω, ὑπ’

5 “Ἀθηναίων δυνησόμεθα ἔτι διασῶσαι· καὶ

“διαλλακτὰς πολὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ἀναγκαι-

“στέρους περὶ τῶνδε Ἀθηναίους νομίσαι, οἱ

“δύναμιν ἔχοντες μεγίστην τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰς

“τε ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ

10 “παρόντες, καὶ ὀνόματι ἐννόμῳ ξυμμαχίας

“τὸ φύσει πολέμιον εὐπρεπῶς ἐς τὸ ξυμφέρον καθίστανται.

“πόλεμον γὰρ αἰρομένων ἡμῶν καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς, 2

“ἄνδρας οἱ καὶ τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύ-

“ουσι, κακῶς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιούντων τέλεσι τοῖς οἰκείοις,

15 “καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, εἰκὸς, ὅταν

2. περὶ τὴν τῶν K. μόνων ο. 4. τὴν] om. c. 5. δεησόμεθα i.

9. τηροῦσιν ἡμῶν R. 12. πόλεμον μὲν γὰρ Parm. αἰρουμένων E. i. αὐ-

τοὺς E. H. L. N. O. Q. T. V. g. m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐ τοὺς. 13. τοὺς

μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους A. B. E. F. H. K. N. T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῖς μὴ ἐπικαλου-

μένοις. 14. ποιούντων τέλεσι] τελοῦσι P. ποιούντων om. G. οἰκείοις]

ἰδίας d. i. Parm. 15. προσκοπτόντων L. O. Vide Coraën Isocrat. II. p. 121.

ἐκείνων L. O. P. ἐκείνων d.

12. αἰρομένων] Αἰρεσθαι πόλεμον est etiam I. 80, 3. III. 39, 3. et apud alios. DUKER.

13. τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις] Cass. τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους. Sic infra cap. 92, 5. Εὐώθασιν—τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα—ἀδείστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν. Et Stephanus aliiq. ex Euripide adferunt οἱ τῆνδ’ ἐπιστράτευσαν πόλιν. DUKER. Conf. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phoen. vs. 292. et ad Hippol. vs. 526. p. 224. GOTTL.

τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους] Vulgo dativus exhibetur. Vid. Valcken. ad Eurip. Phoeniss. 292. Hippol. 526. p. 224. Conf. infra cap. 92, 5. τὸν ἡσυχάζοντα ἐπιστρατεύειν. Adde quos laudat Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 132. Fischer, Comment. ad Xenoph. Cyrop. p. 580. Porson. ad Eurip. Phoen. p. 267. et Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 532. Not. [§. 394. a. obs. 1. Engl. Transl.] GÖLLER. Dr. Bloomfield objects to this, that “the Syntax with the “accusative must necessarily imply hos-

“tility, which is not here meant.” But surely hostility is meant: for Hermocrates always represents the Athenians as meditating to enslave alike their enemies and their allies; and he blames the latter for inviting over a power to enslave them, who would have been ready enough to come and do this, without any invitation.

[Poppo thinks that ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους merely signifies, “ad illos qui ipsos non accersunt expeditionem faciunt,” and that the words are not meant to convey any notion of hostility.]

15. τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις] “Paving the way for their dominion,” literally, “clearing a road for them with respect to dominion.” προκόπτειν is a metaphorical term, borrowed from the cutting one’s way through a forest, or in a mine. The word is used both actively and in a middle sense,

“ γνῶσιν ἡμᾶς τετραυχωμένους, καὶ πλεονί ποτε στόλφ ἐλ-  
 “ θόντας αὐτοὺς τάδε πάντα πειράσασθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς ποι-  
 “ εῖσθαι. LXI. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους, εἰ σωφρονούμεν,

Peace amongst our-  
 selves is thus the com-  
 mon interest of us all;  
 and not least of those  
 who flatter themselves  
 that as Ionians they  
 have nothing to fear  
 from Athens. Whereas  
 in fact Athens cares  
 nothing for distinctions  
 2 of race amongst us,  
 but is ambitious of con-  
 quering us all equally.  
 If then we make peace  
 with one another, the  
 Athenians, having no  
 longer any pretence  
 “ χρὴ τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα ἐπικτωμένους μᾶλλον  
 “ ἢ τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάπτοντας ξυμμάχους τε ἐπά- 5  
 “ γεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους προσλαμβάνειν,  
 “ νομίσαι τε στάσιν μάλιστα φθεῖρειν τὰς  
 “ πόλεις καὶ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἧς γε οἱ ἔνοικοι  
 “ ξύμπαντες μὲν ἐπιβουλευόμεθα, κατὰ πόλεις  
 “ δὲ διεσταμεν. ἂ χρὴ γνόντας καὶ ιδιώτην 10  
 “ ιδιώτῃ καταλλαγῆναι καὶ πόλιν πόλει, καὶ  
 “ πειράσθαι κοινῇ σῶζειν τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν,  
 “ παρεστάναι δὲ μηδενὶ ὥς οἱ μὲν Δωριῆς  
 “ ἡμῶν πολέμοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δὲ Χαλ-

1. ἐπελθόντας Q. 2. πειράσασθαι A.B.F.H.N.T.V.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo πειράσασθαι. 6. προλαμβάνειν L.O. et corr. F. 7. φθεί-  
 ραι R. 8. ἧς] οἷς d. 9. γε] om. d.i. 13. μὲν] om. Q.

according to the context: ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν  
 would be simpler than τῆς ἀρχῆς, (Com-  
 pare Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 1, 6. Magist.  
 Equit. VI. 5.) yet the genitive may be  
 defended, as the object to which the  
 action of the verb relates is so fre-  
 quently put in that case. See Matthiæ  
 Gr. Gr. §. 316. and the note on Thu-  
 cyd. IV. 47, 3.

ἐκείνοις] τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. τὸ δὲ “προ-  
 “ κοπτόντων,” προδοποιούντων καὶ εὐ-  
 τρεπίζόντων, ἡγουν προκοπήν καὶ ἐπίδο-  
 σιν ποιούντων ἡμῶν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνων.  
 SCHOL.

3. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν] Ὁ νοὺς τῶν λεγο-  
 μένων τοιούτους] χρῆ, εἰ σωφρονούμεν,  
 ἐκάστους ἡμῶν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, τὰ ἀλλό-  
 τρια ἐπικτωμένους καὶ ἀρπάζοντας, μᾶλ-  
 λον τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπάγεσθαι, ἥπερ τὰ  
 ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας. τούτῳστιν, ὅταν τῶν  
 ἰδίων ἡμῶν καλῶς ἐχόντων καὶ ἀδεῶς δια-  
 κεμένων, βουλόμεθα κατὰ πλεονεξίαν ἀλ-  
 λότρια ἐπικτήσασθαι, τότε δεῖ τοὺς συμ-  
 μάχους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους ὑφί-  
 σταςθαι, καὶ μὴ ὅταν ὁ κίνδυνος περὶ τῶν  
 οἰκείων ἡμῶν γίγνηται. SCHOL.

καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους κ. τ. λ.] The  
 sense seems to be, “If we must call in  
 “allies and incur the dangers of war,

“let us at least do it when it may rather  
 “lead to our acquiring an increase of  
 “dominion, than when, as now, it is  
 “ruining what we possess already.”  
 προσλαμβάνειν κινδύνους, “to incur dan-  
 “gers in addition to such as might  
 “come unavoidably.” The meaning of  
 ἧς γε, a little below, is exactly “quippe  
 “cujus.” Internal quarrels are the  
 “ruin of Sicily, for its inhabitants are  
 “collectively the object of foreign am-  
 “bition while they are severally fight-  
 “ing with one another.”

5. τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάπτοντας] Τὰ ἔτοιμα,  
 sua, opponit τοῖς μὴ προσήκουσι, ἀλλοτρίαις.  
 I. 70, 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν (ᾧσθε) καὶ  
 τὰ ἔτοιμα ἂν βλάψαι. Vide ibi Scholia-  
 sten. DUKER.

11. καὶ πειράσθαι] μὴ νομιζέτωσαν διὰ  
 τὸ συγγενεῖς (φρίν) εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις  
 οἱ Χαλκιδεῖς, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ καθεστάναι. οὐ  
 γὰρ διότι πολέμιόν ἐστι τὸ Δωρικὸν γένος  
 τῷ Ἰωνικῷ, διὰ τοῦτο ἐχθροὶ ὄντες οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἐπίαςιν, ἀλλ’  
 ἐφίεμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν. τὸ  
 δὲ αὐτοὶ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνήκης πα-  
 ρέσχοντο, ἀντὶ τοῦ, προθυμότερον ἥπερ  
 ἐχρῆν κατὰ συμμαχίαν, ἐβοήθησαν.  
 SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89.1.

or footing in Sicily,  
will of necessity abandon  
their designs.

“ κιδικὸν τῇ Ἰάδι ξυγγενεία ἀσφαλές. οὐ γὰρ 3  
“ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι δίχα πέφυκε, τοῦ ἐτέρου  
“ ἔχθει ἐπίαςιν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελία  
“ ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. ἐδήλωσαν δὲ νῦν 4  
5 “ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει· τοῖς γὰρ οὐδε-  
“ πώποτε σφίσι κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν προσβοηθήσασιν αὐτοὶ  
“ τὸ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης προθύμως παρέσχοντο.  
“ καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ταῦτα πλεονεκτεῖν τε καὶ προ- 5

1. ἰάδι] ἰδία I.K.O. 2. τοῖς] om. g. 3. ἀπίαςιν P. τῇ] om. V.d.i.  
4. ἀγαθῶν] καλῶν i. et Parm. 5. τοῖς] τοῖσδε f. οὐδέπώποτε B.C.E.  
F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδέποτε.  
6. κατὰ ξυμμαχικὸν Q. 8. τε] om. d.i. et Parm.

2. τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Göller in placing the comma after πέφυκε, and omitting it after ἐτέρου: τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει seems opposed to τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. “It is not a “national quarrel on account of a distinction of races, which makes them “invade us because one of our races “is their natural enemy.” τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει is, “from their hatred of one of “our two races,” i. e. of the Dorian.

[Poppo and Göller however strike out the comma before ὅτι πέφυκε, and translate, “quod Sicilia in duas gentes, “(propr. gentibus eam habitantibus in “duas partes) divisa est;” thus making ἡ Σικελία the nominative case to πέφυκε. This makes the construction of τοῖς ἔθνεσιν apparently easier, inasmuch as it may be called an incorrectness to make it depend on ἐπίαςιν, for the Athenians did not attack both of the nations of Sicily, but one only. Yet I believe that this is, notwithstanding, the true construction, and that τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ὅτι δίχα πέφυκεν ἐπίαςιν means the same thing as ὅτι τὰ ἔθνη δίχα πέφυκεν, ἐπίαςιν τῷ ἐτέρῳ δι’ ἔχθος.]

5. ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει] “Upon the invitation of the “Chalcidian race.” Compare III. 86. where the Chalcidian states of Sicily and Italy are represented as calling in the Athenians to their aid. For the following clause, compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 13. ξυμμάχους—οἷς κακῶς

μὲν πράξασιν ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελείας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα. The words τὸ δίκαιον—παρέσχοντο, are understood by Dobree (Adversar. vol. I. p. 66.) to mean, that the Athenians offered to the Chalcidians all that they had a right to claim, “rather in the “spirit of an ally, than according to “the letter of a treaty.” He should have rather said, “the treaty;” for τῆς ξυνθήκης, according to Dobree’s interpretation, refers to the παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, on the strength of which the Chalcidian states appealed to Athens for assistance, III. 86. 4. μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης, for μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην, is something like I. 85. 2. ἔξεστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, that is, μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις. Compare also Matthias Gr. Gr. §. 454. But I am by no means certain that the interpretation of Portus is not after all mainly the true one. “Ipsi foederis jus “libentius præstiterunt.” Not, however, that μᾶλλον is to be taken with προθύμως, but applies to the whole sentence. “Instead of receiving or requiring aid from the Chalcidians, they “themselves rather were forward to “offer to them the full benefit of the “treaty.” τὸ δίκαιον τῆς ξυνθήκης is, “that to which the treaty of alliance entitled them,” namely, “assistance in “time of need:” and this he says they were rather forward in offering, than anxious themselves to receive their due share of it. Compare, for the construction and order, ch. 68. 5. ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγγίγνετο τῆς ἀνοίξεως.

“ νοεῖσθαι πολλή ξυγγνώμη, καὶ οὐ τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις  
 “ μέμφομαι ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούειν ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσι· πέφυκε  
 “ γὰρ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν μὲν τοῦ εἰκοντος,  
 6 “ φυλάσσεσθαι δὲ τὸ ἐπιόν. ὅσοι δὲ γινώσκοντες αὐτὰ μὴ  
 “ ὀρθῶς προσκοποῦμεν, μηδὲ τοῦτό τις πρεσβύτατον ἦκει  
 “ κρίνας τὸ κοινῶς φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι, ἀμαρτά-  
 7 “ νομεν. τάχιστα δ' ἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ αὐτοῦ γένοιτο, εἰ πρὸς  
 “ ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν· οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῶν ὀρμῶνται  
 8 “ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ οὕτως οὐ  
 “ πόλεμος πολέμῳ, εἰρήνῃ δὲ διαφοραὶ ἀπραγμόνως παύ- 10  
 “ ονται, οἳ τ' ἐπικλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες εὐλόγως

1. συγγνώμη K.Q. ἄρχοις c. 3. διαπαντός V. εἰκόντος K.P. 5. σκο-  
 ποῦμεν h. μηδέ] μήτε K. μὴ δὲ L.O.V.m. πρεσβύτερον c.f.g. 6. κοινῶν f.  
 ἅπαντες Parm. 7. αὐτοῦ ἀπαλλαγὴ c.g. 8. αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.R.V.m.  
 Porpo. 9. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. οὐ] ὁ I.O.P.T.d.e. οὐχ ὁ L. 10. πολέμῳ] οὐ  
 πολέμῳ I. διαφοραὶ A.B.F.G.L.N.O.T.V.d.f.h.i. Parm. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ  
 διαφοραὶ I. διαφορᾷ g. vulgo διαφορὰ.

2. ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσιν] Bauer under-  
 stands the comparative here as if it  
 were equivalent to ἀλλὰ μέμφομαι μάλ-  
 λον τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς οὖσιν ὑπακούειν, and he  
 refers to II. 40, 2. where μὴ διαφεύγειν  
 αἰσχρὸν is to be resolved into μᾶλλον δὲ  
 τὸ μὴ διαφεύγειν αἰσχρόν. The cases,  
 however, do not seem to me exactly  
 parallel: and I should rather resolve  
 ἐτοιμοτέροις ὑπακούειν into ἐτοιμοῖς ὑπα-  
 κούειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀντιστῆναι, or under-  
 stand it simply as ἐτοιμοτέροις τοῦ δέον-  
 τος; “too ready to obey.” Compare  
 Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 457. 2. Jelf, §. 784.

6. φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι] Κοινῶς  
 φοβερὸν ἢ δούλωσις ἢ παρὰ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ἐπιβουλευομένη πᾶσιν ὁμοίως. ὥς  
 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης δύο πόνων ἅμα γινόμε-  
 νων ὁ σφοδρότερος ἀμαυροῖ τὸν ἕτερον  
 (Aphor. II. 46.). τὸ δὲ ἐξῆς, πρεσβύτα-  
 τον εὖ θέσθαι. τουτίστιν, ἐν πρώτοις  
 τοῦτο φυλάσσεσθαι καὶ εὖ διαθέσθαι. του-  
 τίστι τὴν δούλωσιν. SCHOL.

7. τάχιστα δ' ἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ] Εἰ πρὸς  
 ἀλλήλους (φησὶν) εἰρηνεύσασμεν, τάχιστα  
 ἂν ἢ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλὴ ἀδεστέρα  
 ἔσται. καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρει, διότι οὐχὶ  
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γῆς ὀρμῶνται πρὸς ἡμᾶς  
 (οὐ γὰρ εἰσιν ἀστυγείτορες) ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς  
 τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ εἰ τοῦτο ποιη-  
 σομεν οὕτως, οὐκέτι πόλεμος πόλεμον δι-

αδέχεται, ἀλλ' εἰρήνῃ τὴν διαφορὰν. σκό-  
 πει δὲ πῶς τὸν πόλεμον εὐφύμως διαφο-  
 ρὰν καλεῖ. SCHOL.

αὐτοῦ] Τοῦ κοινῶς φοβεροῦ δηλαδὴ.  
 SCHOL.

9. τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων] Ἦγουν τῶν  
 Χαλκιδέων. SCHOL.

οὕτως] Οὕτω δηλαδὴ, ὥς εἶπεν. ἦτοι εἰ  
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν. SCHOL.

11. οἳ τ' ἐπικλητοὶ] Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

οἳ τ' ἐπικλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς κ. τ. λ.] Ge-  
 nerally in Thucydides, as here, εὐπρε-  
 πῶς signifies “speciously, with a fair  
 “show;” and εὐλόγως, “justly, with  
 “good reason.” See IV. 86, 4. 87, 1.  
 VI. 76, 2. 79, 2. The future sense of  
 the present tense of εἶμι in Attic writers  
 is well known; (see Matthiae, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 504. 3. Porpo, Prolegom. tom. I.  
 p. 153.) but here παύονται as well as  
 ἀπίασι takes a future signification, be-  
 cause the future time is assumed as  
 present in the word οὕτως.

εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες] Οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι μετὰ προφάσεως εὐπρεποῦς ἐλθόν-  
 τες, ὥς ἤθελον συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς ἐνθάδε  
 Χαλκιδέουσιν, εὐλόγως ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπελει-  
 σονται, διαλλαγέντων ἡμῶν. SCHOL.  
 εὐλόγως] Εὐλόγως φησὶ διὰ τὸ ξυμ-  
 βῆναι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89.1.

“ ἄπρακτοι ἀπίασι. LXII. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

Besides, independently of the danger from the Athenians, war is always an uncertain game; and it is wiser to avoid its fatal losses than to trust to its deceitful prospects of success.

“ τοσοῦτον ἀγαθὸν εἰς βουλευομένοις· εὗρίσκε-

“ ται· τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ πάντων ὁμολογουμένην

“ ἄριστον εἶναι εἰρήνην πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ ἐν

“ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ποιήσασθαι; ἢ δοκεῖτε, εἴ τῷ τι

“ ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἢ εἴ τῷ τὰ ἐναντία, οὐχ ἡσυχία

“ μᾶλλον ἢ πόλεμος τὸ μὲν παύσαι ἂν ἑκα-

“ τέρφ, τὸ δὲ ξυνδιασώσαι, καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ λαμπρότητας

“ ἀκινδυνότερας ἔχειν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἅλλα τε ὅσα ἐν μήκει

10 “ λόγων ἂν τις διέλθοι ὥσπερ περὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν; ἂ χρὴ

“ σκεψαμένους μὴ τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους ὑπεριδεῖν, τὴν δὲ αὐτοῦ

“ τινὰ σωτηρίαν μᾶλλον ἀπ’ αὐτῶν προιδεῖν. καὶ εἴ τις 2

“ βεβαίως τι ἢ τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ βίᾳ πράξειν οἴεται, τῷ παρ’

1. ἐπίασι T. εὐλόγως deest in textu, N. sed in margine additur. πρὸς ἀθηναίους T. 5. ἢ δοκεῖται C. ἢ εἴ τῳ] ἢ τῷ K. 7. παύσαι ἂν—ξυνδιασώσαι Heilm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι. 8. καὶ τὰς λαμπρότητας K. 9. ἀκινδύνως d.i. ἀκινδυνότερας F.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκινδυνότερας. 10. λέγων B. qui mox cum h. διεφέλθοι. 11. αὐτοῦ E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 12. εἴ τι βεβαίως τις L.O.P.

5. ἢ δοκεῖτε κ. τ. λ.] Ut hic, ita I. 3, 2. post verbum δοκεῖ oratio ex verbo finito in verbum infinitum transit: δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδέ—εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ—οὐδέ εἶναι ἢ ἐπικλησις αὐτῇ. GÖLLER. That is to say, δοκεῖτε is first taken as wholly parenthetical, and then is made to affect the construction: “Would not peace rather than war, *think ye*, abate the “one, and continue the other; and “*think ye not* that the honours and “glories which peace gives are freer “from danger?” Another confusion arises from the absence of the negative before ἔχειν, as if the preceding οὐ had been joined with δοκεῖτε instead of with μᾶλλον. GÖLLER rightly compares I. 71, 1. οἴσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν οὐ τοῖτοισ—ἀρκεῖν, οἱ ἂν—πρόσσωσι—ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν—τὸ ἴσον νέμετε, where ἀλλὰ νέμετε is put for ἀλλ’ οἱ ἂν νέμωσι; just as if he had written before οὐκ οἴσθε—τοῖτοισ—ἀρκεῖν, instead of οἴσθε—οὐ τοῖτοισ—ἀρκεῖν. The optative παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι has been properly restored by the recent editors instead of the infinitive παύσαι—ξυνδιασάσαι.

12. καὶ εἴ τις βεβαίως] ‘Ἡ διάνοια’ εἴ τις βεβαίως τι καὶ πάντα πάντως οἴεται πράξειν καὶ κρατήσῃ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἥτοι διὰ τὸ δικαίως αὐτοῖς ἐπίνειαι νομίζειν, ἢ διὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸς οἴσθαι τυγχάνειν, μὴ χαλεπαίνεω, εἰ παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν οἴσιν τε καὶ ἐλπίδα σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, ἐνθυμηθεὶς ὅτι πολλοὶ δικαίως τιμωρήσασθαι τοὺς ἀδικήσαντας διανοηθέντες, οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἡμύναντο αὐτοὺς, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ προσπαύοντο. καὶ ἕτεροι δι’ ἰσχὺν ἐλπίσαντες πλεονεκτῆσειν τῶν πέλας, πρὸς τῷ μὴ σχεῖν πλεῖον, καὶ τὰ ἐναντίων ἀπώλεσαν. διὰ τούτων δὲ τὸ μὴ δεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐλεγχόμενους χαλεπαίνειν συνάγεται. SCHOL.

13. βία] Ἰσχύϊ. SCHOL. τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω] GÖLLER supposes from the Scholiast’s interpretation of this passage that his copy contained a different reading from that of our present MSS. But I believe that μὴ χαλεπαίνεω εἰ σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ is merely his paraphrase of μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, “Let him not be disappointed, taking “it ill;” i. e. “let him not take it ill if

“ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, γνούς ὅτι πλείους ἦδη  
 “καὶ τιμωρίαις μετιόντες τοὺς ἀδικούντας, καὶ ἐλπίσαντες  
 “ἕτεροι δυνάμει τινὶ πλεονεκτήσιν, οἱ μὲν οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ  
 “ἡμύναντο ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ἐσώθησαν, τοῖς δ’ ἀντὶ τοῦ πλέον ἔχειν  
 3 “προσκαταλιπεῖν τὰ αὐτῶν ξυνέβη. τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖς  
 “δικαίως, ὅτι καὶ ἀδικεῖται· οὐδὲ ἰσχύς βέβαιον, διότι καὶ  
 “εὐέλπι. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον  
 “κρατεῖ, πάντων τε σφαλερώτατον ὃν ὁμως καὶ χρησιμώ-  
 “τατον φαίνεται· ἐξ ἴσου γὰρ δεδιότες προμηθεῖα μᾶλλον  
 “ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἐρχόμεθα. LXIII. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε 10

For every reason “τούτου διὰ τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος καὶ διὰ τὸ  
 therefore let us make  
 peace amongst our- “ἦδη φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους, κατ’

4. ἐσώσθησαν g. τοὺς C.G.I.L.O.d.e.i. Parm. 5. προκαταλιπεῖν K.V.  
 αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V. Poppo. 6. δικαίῃ βίᾳ T. 7. ἐλπίς E.F.H.Q. ὥς om. Q. 8. τε] δὲ O. 9. προ-  
 μηθεῖα A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.h. Bekk. 10. τε] om. d.i.  
 12. κατὰ ἀμφότερα C.

“he be disappointed.” Compare οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, I. 2, 2. “They did  
 “not care about leaving their homes.”  
 Τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα is like τῷ παραλόγῳ,  
 and is used completely as a single sub-  
 stantive, “unlooked-for evil.” Com-  
 pare VII. 66, 3.

3. οἱ μὲν] Οἱ μετιόντες σὺν δίκῃ τοὺς  
 ἀδικούντας. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ ἡμύναντο] Ἦγουν οὐ μό-  
 νον οὐκ ἡμύναντο. SCHOL.

5. προσκαταλιπεῖν] Προσζημωθῆναι.  
 SCHOL.

τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] Οὐχ  
 ὅτι ἀδικεῖται, εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως. οὐ γὰρ  
 ἐπειδὴ ὁ τιμωρούμενος προηδίκηται, διὰ  
 τοῦτο ἐπεξίω εὐτυχῆσει. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ  
 τὸν ἀδικηθέντα εὐτυχῆσαι κατὰ τὴν εἰς-  
 πραξίαν τῆς τιμωρίας, οὐ μὴν καὶ ἀποβαί-  
 νον οὕτως. οὐδὲ ὁ ἰσχυρὸς (φῆσι) διὰ τὸ  
 ἐλπίζειν ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως κρατήσιν, διὰ  
 τοῦτο καὶ τὸ βέβαιον ἔχει. SCHOL.

οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] “Does not suc-  
 ceed as of right it should.”

7. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον] Τὸ δὲ ἀστατον  
 τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ ἀδηλον ὥς ἐπιτοπλείστον  
 πέφυκε κρατεῖν. ἔστι γὰρ πολλάκις νικῆ-  
 σαι καὶ ἀπὸ ἰδίας ἀρετῆς, ἐκτὸς τύχης.  
 SCHOL.

τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον κ. τ. λ.] “The  
 “uncertainty of the future has mostly  
 “the greatest control over events.” Τὸ

ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος is equivalent  
 nearly to ἡ τύχη. Compare I. 140, 3. τὴν  
 τύχην ὅσα ἂν παρὰ λόγον ξυμβῇ εἰσθα-  
 μεν αἰτιάσθαι. “Capricious fortune is  
 “generally the mistress” seems to be  
 the exact meaning of Thucydides’  
 words. [Compare Sophocl. Œd. Tyr.  
 977. Dindorf.]

τί δ’ ἂν φοβοίτ’ ἄνθρωπος ὃ τὰ τῆς τύχης  
 κρατεῖ, προνοία δ’ ἐστὶν οὐδενὸς σαφές;]

8. κρατεῖ] Τὴν ἰσχὴν ἔχει. SCHOL.  
 9. προμηθεῖα] Προγνώσει, σκέψει.  
 SCHOL.

10. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε τούτου] Ἡ  
 διάνοια. καὶ νῦν τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἀλλήλους  
 διαφορᾶς ἐπιλαθόμεθα δι’ ἀμφότερα, διὰ  
 τε δηλαδὴ τὸ ἀδηλον τυγχάνειν, εἰ πεισ-  
 μεθὰ τι ὑπ’ ἀλλήλων, καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους ἦδη φοβεροὺς ἡμῖν εἶναι πα-  
 ρόντας, ἱκανὰ νομίσαντες αἰτία τῆς ἀπο-  
 τροπῆς ταῦτα. SCHOL.

11. διὰ τὸ φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναί-  
 οὺς] A confusion between two modes  
 of expression, διὰ Ἀθηναίους φοβεροὺς  
 παρόντας and διὰ τὸ—παρεῖναι Ἀθηναί-  
 οὺς. Compare V. 7, 2, 9, 4. Immediately  
 after, τὸ ἐλλείπει τῆς γνώμης εἰρχθῆναι is  
 a condensed expression for τὴν γνώμην  
 εἰρχθῆναι ὥστε ἐλλειπῇ γίνεσθαι; for it  
 is not properly “the deficiencies” of  
 their designs that were restrained, but

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5 selves for the longest possible period; shunning that continuance of hostilities in which victory over our neighbours would only throw us more surely into the power of our worst and common enemy.

“ ἀμφότερα ἐκπλαγέντες, καὶ τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς  
 “ γνώμης, ὃν ἕκαστός τιτι φήθημεν πράξειν,  
 “ ταῖς κωλύμασι ταύταις ἱκανῶς νομίσαντες  
 “ εἰρχθῆναι, τοὺς ἐφεστῶτας πολεμίους ἐκ τῆς  
 “ χώρας ἀποπέμπωμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα μὲν  
 “ ἐς αἰδίων ξυμβῶμεν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, χρόνον ὥς  
 “ πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας διαφορὰς ἐς  
 “ αὐθις ἀναβαλόμεθα. τὸ ξύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν πειθόμενοι  
 “ μὲν ἐμοὶ πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος ἐλευθέραν, ἀφ’ ἧς αὐτο-  
 10 “ κράτορες ὄντες τὸν εὖ καὶ κακῶς δρῶντα ἐξ ἴσου ἀρετῇ  
 “ ἀμυνόμεθα· ἣν δὲ ἀπιστήσαντες ἄλλοις ὑπακούσωμεν, οὐ  
 “ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαί τινα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν,

2. ὃν] ὡς h. τι B.C.E.F.H.M.O.d.h.i. Goell. Bekk. τι[s] Poppo. vulgo  
 τις. αἰθήθῃ μὲν A.F.H. πράξει G.P.e. Parm. om. d.i. 3. ταύταις] om. Q.  
 νομίζοντες Q. 5. χώρας πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας T. ἀποπέμπωμεν  
 A.B.E.F.H.T.d.f. καὶ—ξυμβῶμεν om. pr. G. 7. πλείστον—ἰδίας] om. T.  
 8. ἀναβαλόμεθα T.e. ἀναλαβόμεθα d. Parm. 10. καὶ] ἡ L.O.P.Q.e. κακῶς  
 καλῶς h. 11. ἀμυνόμεθα Q. ἣν δ’ ἀπισ. C. Bekk. διαπιστήσαντες E. ἀποστή-  
 σαντες L.d.e.i. ἀποστάντες O.P. ἀλλήλοις F.L. ἀλλήλων P. ἀλλήλους  
 ἄλλους g. ἀλλήλων ἄλλους O.

rather their designs were checked and restrained, so as to be rendered defective; that is, to fall short of what they were originally. Ὦν ἕκαστός τι φήθημεν πράξειν: “In those thoughts which we “severally entertained of great achievements.” Τι πράξειν (compare τι πρά-  
 ξαι, III. 45, 7. and τι πράξειν, IV. 55, 1.) seems to contain the notion of enterprise or achievement, of doing something that should deserve the name of a deed. Compare the Latin word “facinus.” With regard to the reading, τι has been adopted by Bekker and Gölter, and has the best MSS. in its favour. But we should rather expect φήθημεν τι πράξειν than τι φήθημεν πράξειν. And as ἕκαστός τις makes a very good sense, and is supported by several good MSS., I have marked τι as of doubtful authority, although I have still retained it in the text.

1. καὶ τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης] Καὶ τοῦτο (φησὶν) ἐνθυμηθέντες, ὅτι ἂ προσεδόκησαμεν πράξει (τούτέστι κρατῆσαι κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον) ἐλλιπῶς ἐγένετο καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἡμετέρας γνώμας ἀπέβη.

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ταῦτα οὖν αὐτὰ μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν γνώμην γενόμενα, ἱκανὰ κωλύματα ἡμῖν καὶ ἐμπόδια γεγενῆσθαι νομίσωμεν· καὶ τοῦτοις εἰρχθέντες εἰς τὸ μὴ προβῆναι ἡμῖν τὰ πράγματα ὥς ἡβουλόμεθα, τοὺς ἐπικειμένους ἡμῖν πολεμίους ἀπράκτους ἀποπεμφόμεθα. SCHOL.

8. τὸ ξύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν] Τὸ σύνολον δὲ εἰδέναι (φησὶ) χρὴ, ὅτι πεισθέντες μὲν ἐμοὶ τὰς πατρίδας ἐλευθέρας οἰκῶμεν. SCHOL.

9. πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος] Τὴν ἰδίαν. SCHOL.

11. οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The old reading in this passage was γινόμεθα, which Bekker has altered, on the authority of all the best MSS. to γιγνόμεθα. But Poppo and Gölter, considering that the indicative mood with ἂν cannot be tolerated under such circumstances, read γιγνώμεθα. Hermann, in his Dissertation on the particle ἂν, book I. sect. 9. defends the indicative γινόμεθα, by supposing the sentence to be altogether condensed, and that if fully expanded it would run in this manner, οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρή-



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“ φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’  
 “ ἀνάγκην †γιννόμεθα.† LXIV. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν, ἅπερ καὶ  
 In urging peace, let me repeat that I am not speaking for the peculiar interest of Syracuse, but for the common interest of “ ἀρχόμενος εἶπον, πόλιν τε μεγίστην παρε-  
 “ χόμενος καὶ ἐπιὼν τῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀμυνόμενος  
 “ ἀξιώ προειδόμενος αὐτῶν συγχωρεῖν καὶ μὴ δ  
 “ τοὺς ἐναντίους οὕτω κακῶς δρᾶν ὥστε αὐτοὺς

1. καὶ διάφοροι L.O.P. 2. γιννόμεθα A.B.F.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.f.g. Bekk. γινόμεθα Parm. γιννόμεθα Poppo. Goell. vulgo γιννόμεθα. 3. εἶπον] om. Q. 4. ἡ] om. R. ἀμυνόμενος A.B.C.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.e.f.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀμυνόμενος. 5. προειδόμενος—αὐτοὺς Reisk. Bekk. Goell. Dobree. probante Poppon. Libri omnes προειδομένους αὐτοὺς.

σασθαι ἀλλήλους φίλοι γεννησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν, εἰ τύχοιμεν, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις γιννόμεθα, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ γιννόμεθα. It will be seen, by his manner of stopping the sentence, that Hermann understands it throughout differently from the common interpreters. But καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν may well signify, “even if we were to succeed to the uttermost;” “succeed,” that is, “in obtaining the revenge that we wish for,” as the Scholiast explains it. On the other hand, the expression ἄγαν φίλοι γιννόμεθ’ ἂν, “we should become much too close friends” to those who are our worst enemies,” seems exactly in the tone of Thucydides, and to be supported by a passage in another speech of Hermocrates, (VI. 78, 1.) where he says that the object of the Athenians in attacking Syracuse is τὴν ἐκείνου (scilic. of the Athenian allies of Athens) φιλίαν οὐχ ἡσσαν βεβαιώσασθαι. The words εἰ τύχοιμεν would, however, on this arrangement be rather difficult to interpret. On the whole I prefer the common pointing, and am inclined to follow Poppo and Götter in preferring the optative γιννόμεθα to the indicative, because φίλοι μὲν and διάφοροι δὲ must be opposed to one another, and there can be no reason why the latter clause should be asserted more positively than the former; why γιννόμεθα should be understood with φίλοι μὲν ἂν, and γιννόμεθα expressed with διάφοροι. In the words οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρησασθαι τινα Thucydides was going probably to add ὁ ἄγαν ἔσται, and then altered the subsequent

part of the sentence, so that the construction of the first part is incomplete.

[Poppo in his notes on this passage, pars. III. volum. III. p. 205, 206. accedes to Hermann’s opinion, and defends γιννόμεθα. But it is quite clear that the stress of the sentence does not lie in the last clause merely, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’ ἀνάγκην γιννόμεθα, and still clearer that the clause, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, is not meant to contain a possible alleviation of the Sicilians’ condition, (as Poppo supposes, paraphrasing it thus, “forsitan Atheniensibus inimicissimis amici fieri amus, quamquam ne id quidem certum et excludendum est,”) but one of its inevitable and worst evils. The contingent success, ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν, relates, as I have said in my original note, to revenge obtained by any one state through the Athenians’ help upon its particular enemies. If the text therefore be in other respects sound, I should still prefer γιννόμεθα. But if here, as in some other places, our present MSS. exhibit only a patched reading, intended to hide a gap in the older MSS. from which they were copied, then various conjectures might be made as to its restoration, but till older and better MSS. come to light, we must be contented to leave it in uncertainty.]

5. προειδόμενος—αὐτοὺς] This correction of Reiske’s and Bekker’s, instead of the common reading προειδομένους—αὐτοὺς, is so certainly right, that I have not hesitated to adopt it with Götter. Ἐγὼ μὲν—ἀξιώ is clearly opposed to τοὺς ἄλλους δικαίῳ ταῦτό μοι ποιῆσαι,

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us all. I advise mutual concessions to one another, lest we have all alike to yield to Athens. Let us, by restoring peace at home, secure also our national independence.

“ τὰ πλείω βλάπτεσθαι, μηδὲ μωρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, ἀλλ’ ὅσον εἰκὸς ἡσσᾶσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, δικαιῶ ταυτό μοι ποιῆσαι ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων τοῦτο παθεῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ αἰσχρὸν οἰκείους οἰκείων ἡσσᾶσθαι, ἢ Δωριέα τινα Δωριέως ἢ Χαλκιδέα τῶν ξυγγενῶν, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν γείτονας ὄντας καὶ ξυνοίκους μιᾶς χώρας καὶ περιρρύτου, καὶ ὄνομα ἐν κεκλημένους Σικελιώτας· οἱ πολεμήσομέν τε, οἶμαι, ὅταν ξυμβῇ, καὶ ξυγχωρησόμεθά γε πάλιν καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς λόγοις κοινοῖς χρώμενοι, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλοφύλους ἐπελθόντας ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ, ἣν σωφρονῶμεν, ἀμυνούμεθα, εἴπερ καὶ καθ’

4. ἡπᾶσθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Sic et infra F.K.L.O.Q.e. 5. ταυτά g. αὐτῶν] om. H. 6. οὐδὲ e.g. 7. οἰκείων οἰκείους K. τινος N.Q.V. 8. συγγενῶν K. 11. ξυγχωρησόμεθα I. correct. C. συγχωρησ. V. πάλιν] μάλλον L. 13. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν B.C.E.F.G.H.L. N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν b.c.h. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ εἰ K. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ Parm. vulgo omittunt αἰεὶ. σωφρονοῦμεν E.F.H.K.

and distinguishes what Hermocrates thinks should be done by others, from what he was prepared to do himself. The accusative προειδομένους could only therefore be justified by referring it to ἡμᾶς understood, rather than ὑμᾶς; but in this case αὐτοί, rather than αὐτοὺς, would seem to be required, and ἀξιώ, besides, would be differently placed twice in the same sentence, once with a new subject intervening between it and the verb, ἀξιώ (ἡμᾶς) προειδομένους, ξυγχωρεῖν, and ἀξιώ—ἡγεῖσθαι. For the sentiment μωρία φιλονεικῶν—καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, compare VI. 78, 2. οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γένεσθαι.

5. ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν] I prefer Dobree’s correction, ἀφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, to the stopping adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, who connect the words with what follows, ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν—τοῦτο παθεῖν. One of the two methods of correction, however, appears necessary, for a man cannot be said to do a thing ὑφ’ ἑαυτοῦ, in the sense of “in obedience to himself,” as I formerly interpreted it: at least I

know no instances of such an expression.

8. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν κ. τ. λ.] “For it is “no shame for men to give way to “their own blood, whether Dorians to “Dorians, or Chalcidians to their own “kinsmen; and, in short, it is no “shame for us to give way, for the “mere reason of our being locally connected with each other, living all together in one land, and that too an “island, and all called by one common “name, Sicilians.” Hermocrates introduces the latter clause, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν—Σικελιώτας, because he was not only urging Dorians to give way to Dorians, but Dorians to Chalcidians, and Chalcidians to Dorians: so that the local connexion afforded the only argument that was universally applicable to every part of his case.

13. ἀμυνούμεθα—ἐπαξόμεθα] These words both refer to the relative of in οἱ πολεμήσομεν: “And, being Sicilians, “we will fight, make peace, repel “foreign invaders unanimously, and “never call in any allies or mediators “in our quarrels.”

“ἐκάστους βλαπτόμενοι ξύμπαντες κινδυνεύομεν· ξυμμάχους  
 4 “δὲ οὐδέποτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπαξόμεθα οὐδὲ διαλλακτάς. τάδε  
 “γὰρ ποιοῦντες ἔν τε τῇ παρόντι δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν οὐ στερή-  
 “σομεν τὴν Σικελίαν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἀπαλλαγῆναι καὶ οἰκίον  
 “πολέμου, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέραν 5  
 “νεμούμεθα καὶ ὑπὸ ἄλλων ἦσσαν ἐπιβουλεομένην.”

LXV. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους εἰπόντος πειθόμενοι οἱ  
 Σικελιώται αὐτοὶ μὲν κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνηχέθησαν

The Sicilian Greeks accordingly conclude a general peace, and the Athenian fleet retires from Sicily. Its commanders are punished on their return to Athens, as having been bribed to abandon the sub-  
 2 jugation of Sicily, when it was within their reach.  
 γνώμη, ὥστε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου  
 ἔχοντες ἅ ἕκαστοι ἔχουσι, τοῖς δὲ Καμαριναίοις 10  
 Μοργαντίνην εἶναι ἀργύριον τακτὸν τοῖς Συ-  
 ρακοσίοις ἀποδοῦσιν· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 ξύμμαχοι παρακαλέσαντες αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐν τέλει  
 ὄντας εἶπον ὅτι ξυμβήσονται καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ  
 15 ἔσονται κακέinois κοιναί. ἐπαινεσάντων δὲ αὐ-  
 τῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὴν ὁμολογίαν, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν  
 3 Ἀθηναίων ἀπέπλευσαν μετὰ ταῦτα ἐκ Σικελίας. ἐλθόντας  
 δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν φυγῇ  
 ἐξήμίωσαν, Πυθόδωρον καὶ Σοφοκλέα, τὸν δὲ τρίτον Εὐρυ-  
 μέδοντα χρήματα ἐπράξαντο, ὥς ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐν Σικελίᾳ 20  
 4 καταστρέφασθαι δάροις πεισθέντες ἀποχωρήσειαν. οὕτω  
 τῇ [τε] παρούσῃ εὐτυχία χρώμενοι ἡξίουσιν σφίσι μηδὲν

1. κινδυνεύομεν O. 2. οὐδέπω τε H. 3. γὰρ] om. Q. ποθοῦντες P.  
 ἐν τῇ d. δεῖν L.O.P. στερησόμεθα e. 7. πυθόμενοι R.f. 8. κατὰ τὸ  
 σφᾶς Q. ξυνηχέθησαν d.i. 9. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι Q. 10. ἔχοντες ἕκαστοι ἅ  
 ἔχουσι Parm. 11. μοργαντίνην B. 17. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπῆλθον N.V. 19. εὐθυ-  
 μέδοντα d.i. 20. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ L.P. 21. ἀπεχώρησαν d. 22. τῇ τε παρούσῃ  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. sed hic uncis  
 inclusum. τῇ παρούσῃ Bekk. Goell. [an τῇ τότε? Bekk. in ed. 1832.]

11. Μοργαντίνην] Vide Cluverii Sici-  
 liam, lib. II. p. 335. et Casauboni notas  
 ad Polybium, p. 127. ed. Amst. HUDS.  
 Quum oppidum inter Syracusas et Cata-  
 nanen situm Camarinæsi tenere non po-  
 tuerint, aut in nomine vel Morgantines  
 vel Camarinæorum, pro quibus Cata-  
 næos expectaveris, necesse est erratum  
 sit, aut præter notissimam illam Mor-  
 gantinen alius obscurior ejusdem no-

minis locus inter Syracusas et Camari-  
 nam fuerit oportet. POPPO, Prolegom.  
 II. p. 508. The latter is the more pro-  
 bable supposition, as the Morgetes were  
 a tribe who once occupied a consider-  
 able tract of country in the interior of  
 Sicily; so that more than one place  
 may very naturally have been called  
 after their name.

22. τῇ παρούσῃ εὐτυχίᾳ] Almost all

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ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ δυνατὰ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ τὰ ἀπορώτερα  
μεγάλη τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐνδεεστέρα παρασκευῇ κατεργάζεσθαι.  
αἰτία δ' ἦν ἡ παρὰ λόγον τῶν πλείονων εὐπραγία αὐτοῖς  
ὑποτιθεῖσα ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος.

- 5 LXVI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Μεγαρήs οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει  
πιεζόμενοι ὑπὸ τε Ἀθηναίων τῷ πολέμῳ, αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος  
MEGARA. ἕκαστον δις ἐσβαλλόντων πανστρατιᾷ ἐς τὴν  
χωράν, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων τῶν  
ἐκ Πηγῶν, οἱ στασιασάντων ἐκπεσόντες ὑπὸ  
10 τοῦ πλήθους χαλεποὶ ἦσαν ληστεύοντες, ἐποι-  
οῦντο λόγους ἐν ἀλλήλοις ὥς χρὴ δεξαμένους  
τοὺς φεύγοντας μὴ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τὴν πόλιν  
φθεῖρειν. οἱ δὲ φίλοι τῶν ἔξω τὸν θρόυν·  
αἰσθόμενοι φανερώs μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καὶ

Revolution of Megara.  
The distress of the  
whole city, owing to  
the war and the plun-  
dering hostility of some  
aristocratical exiles,  
encourages the friends  
of these exiles to press  
for their recall. The  
popular leaders, in  
fear for themselves,

1. ἀπορώτατα L.O.P. 3. παραλόγον F.H.K. παραλόγως L.O.P.e.i. τῶν  
πλείων. πα. λόγ. R. τῶν πλείονων om. e. 6. πιεζόμενοι post αἰὲ ponunt N.V.  
ἔτος om. G. 7. ἐμβαλλόντων L. ἐμβαλόντων b. ἐκβαλόντων f. ἐμβάντων O.  
11. λόγον g. 13. φέρειν Parm. θροῦν] ῥοῦν I. 14. μάλιστα Q.

the best MSS. read τῇ τε παρούσῃ εὐ-  
τυχίᾳ, which Haack has adopted, and  
translates it, "Ita, et praesenti felicitate  
"usi, postulabant." It seems almost  
ridiculous to make such a distinction;  
but the particle τε so often occurs in  
Thucydides in places where it is equally  
unnecessary, according to our present  
notions of language, that I cannot but  
follow the MSS. in inserting it, al-  
though unquestionably it would be  
much better away.

[Bekker's conjecture, τῇ τότε, seems  
probable as well as plausible.]

4. ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος] Compare II. 62,  
5. ἐλπίδι—ἥs ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἡ ἰσχὺς. "A  
"strength of hope" appears to mean,  
a strength not arising from reality, or  
from resources now in existence, but  
from the hope of gaining such. Com-  
pare also III. 45, 5. ἡ ἐλπίς—τὴν εὐπο-  
ρίαν τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα.

6. αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον κ. τ. λ.] Com-  
pare Aristophanes, Acharn. 761. where a  
citizen of Megara complains that these  
annual invasions had left him not so  
much as a single plant of garlick stand-  
ing in his garden:

ποῖα σκόροδ' ; ὕμεις τῶν αἰέ,  
ὄκκ' ἐσβάλῃητε, τὼs ἀρωραῖοι μύες,  
πάσσακι τὰs ἀγλῖδας ἐξορύσσετε.

The play of the Acharnians was first  
acted about eighteen months before the  
period at which we are now arrived,  
that is, in February, 425. See Clinton's  
Fasti Hellenici.

7. Erat decreto publico cautum, ut  
στρατηγοὶ Atheniensium, patrum jus-  
jurandum jurantes, insuper jurent, ὅτι  
καὶ δις ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος εἰς τὴν Μεγαρικὴν  
ἐμβαλοῦσι. Plutarch. in Pericle, p. 306.  
DUKER. Compare II. 31, 5.

13. τὸν θρόυν αἰσθόμενοι] Lexicon  
MS. Bibl. Coisl. Montfauconii, p. 483.  
(Lex. Seg. p. 99, 7.) Θροῦς, Θουκυδίδης  
δ. sine interpretatione. Scholiastes edi-  
tus hic exponit ἀλογον: corrupte, sine  
dubio. Cass. melius σύλλογον; quæ  
vox ut plurimum quidem circulos et  
cætus sermones inter se serentium, sed  
nonnumquam etiam ipsos sermones no-  
tat. Vid. Græv. ad Lucian. Revivisc.  
p. 391. Rursus ita Thucyd. V. 7, 2. et  
30, 1. DUKER.

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3 communicate with the Athenians, offering to give up the city to them, and first to put them in possession of the long walls connecting Megara with its port of Nisaea. αὐτοὶ ἤξιον τούτου τοῦ λόγου ἔχουσιν. γνόν-  
τες δὲ οἱ τοῦ δήμου προστάται οὐ δυνατόν τὸν  
δῆμον ἐσόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν μετὰ σφῶν  
καρτερεῖν, ποιοῦνται λόγους δείσαντες πρὸς  
τούς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγούς, Ἴπποκράτην 5  
τε τὸν Ἀρίφρονος καὶ Δημοσθένην τὸν Ἀλκι-  
σθένους, βουλόμενοι ἐνδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζοντες  
ἐλάσσω σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον ἢ τοὺς ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ σφῶν  
4 κατελθεῖν. ξυνέβησάν τε πρῶτα μὲν τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐλεῖν  
Ἀθηναίους (ἦν δὲ σταδίων μάλιστα ὀκτὼ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως 10  
ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν τὸν λιμένα αὐτῶν), ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν  
ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐν ᾗ αὐτοὶ μόνοι ἐφρούρου  
βεβαιότητος ἕνεκα τῶν Μεγάρων, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄνω  
πόλιν πειράσθαι ἐνδοῦναι· ῥᾶον δ' ἤδη ἔμελλον προσχωρή-  
σειν τούτου γεγενημένου. LXVII. οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ 15  
Accordingly an expe- ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν λόγων παρεσκευ-  
dition is sent from A- αστο ἀμφοτέροις, ὑπὸ νύκτα πλεύσαντες ἐς  
thens, under Hippo- Μινώαν τὴν Μεγαρέων νῆσον ὀπλίταις ἐξακο-  
crates and Demosthe- σίοις ὧν Ἴπποκράτης ἦρχεν, ἐν ὀρύγματι ἐκα-  
nes, and the long walls θέζοντο, ὅθεν ἐπλίνθονον τὰ τεῖχη καὶ ἀπέιχεν 20  
are delivered up to the οὐ πολὺ· οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους τοῦ  
Athenians by their ἑτέρου στρατηγοῦ Πλαταιῆς τε ψιλοὶ καὶ ἕτεροι περίπολοι

2. δῆμον] μῆδον g. 9. πρῶτον i. Parm. 11. ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν Parm.  
12. μόνοι αὐτοὶ c.g. 13. μεγαρέων d.i. 14. ῥάδιον Q. παραχωρήσειν c.g.  
προχωρήσ. V. 15. ἐπεὶ Parm. 16. καὶ τῶν λόγων] om. P. 18. μί-  
νωϊαν E. μεγάρων K. τῶν μεγαρέων V. 20. ἐπλίνθονοντο H.I.L.O.P.R.T.f.  
Parm. et prima manu N. ἐπλίνθονον τῷ (i ex h. facto, v a correctore in litura  
posito F.) 12. τοῦ] om. K. 22. πλαταιεῖς V. περίπολοι] πολλοὶ K.

3. μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν] "To conti-  
"nue to hold with them;" that is, dis-  
tress was likely so to irritate, and at  
the same time to depress, the minds of  
the poorer citizens, that they would be  
anxious at all events to purchase quiet,  
even by recalling the aristocratical ex-  
iles, and thus abandoning their own  
leaders to certain ruin.

22. περίπολοι] Τῶν φυλάκων οἱ μὲν ἰδρυ-  
μένοι καλοῦνται, οἱ δὲ περίπολοι· ἰδρυμέ-  
νοι μὲν οὖν εἰσιν οἱ αἰεὶ παρακαθεζόμενοι

καὶ πολιορκούντες, περίπολοι δὲ οἱ περι-  
ερχόμενοι καὶ περιπολούντες τὰ φρούρια  
ἐν τῷ φυλάττειν. SCHOL. Suidas h. v.  
Vid. Petition ad leges Atticas, p. 547.  
Nostrum p. 519. Dionys. Halicarn. p.  
618. Hesychium, Schol. Sophocles,  
p. 261. et Xenophontem, p. 929. WASS.  
Agunt de περιπόλοις Atheniensium et-  
iam Maussacus ad Harpocration. h. v.  
et Valesius ad Notas Maussaci. Ad-  
notant hi ex Ulpiano ad Demosth.  
Olynth. III. et Artemidoro I. Oneiro-

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ἐνὶ ὁρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐνυάλιον,† ὃ ἐστὶν ἔλασσον ἄποθεν.  
καὶ ἦσθετο οὐδεὶς εἰ μὴ οἱ ἄνδρες οἷς ἐπιμελὲς ἦν εἰδέναι τὴν

1. τὴν f. ἐνυάλιον P.Q. ἔλασσον] om. N. 2. οἱ] om. Parm. εἰδέ-  
ναι] om. R.T.f.

crit. 56. περιπόλους non fuisse eductos ad bella ὑπερόρια, id est, externa, quæ extra fines Atticæ gerebantur. Si de his agit Thucydides, quid ergo est, quod cum cetero exercitu in Megaridem profecti fuerunt? Nimirum quia Minoa jam ante ab Atheniensibus occupata, in eaque præsidium positum erat, ut est III. 51, 4. ibi quoque περιπόλους videntur habuisse. DUKER. The περιπόλοι of Athens formed a part of the force employed for the defence of the country, and which at the beginning of the war had amounted to sixteen thousand men. Of this number the περιπόλοι were employed as a moveable force, and confined exclusively within the walls of fortified places, but disposable for the defence of any point that might be particularly threatened. If we could safely assume that the institutions recommended by Plato in his Dialogue on Laws were borrowed from those actually existing in Attica, (as those propounded by Cicero in his Dialogue de Legibus, are little more than a transcript of the actual laws of Rome,) we should conclude that the περιπόλοι of each tribe were stationed in the several parts of Attica in rotation, in order to make every citizen familiar with every part of his country. See Plato, de Legibus, VI. p. 760. (185. Tauchnitz.) The service of the περιπόλοι commenced at eighteen years of age, and lasted till twenty. (Pollux, VIII. 105. Æschines, de falsa Legat. p. 50. Compare also Plato, as quoted above, and Harpocration in περιπόλος.) But it would seem from a passage of Aristotle quoted by Harpocration, and from the words of Artemidorus, quoted by Valois in his notes on Maussac's Commentary on Harpocration, p. 318. (p. 491. ed. Leipzig, 1824.) that during the first of these years the περιπόλοι were employed only in Athens itself; and it was not till the second that they commenced their actual service all over Attica; a service too, which, as appears from the present passage of Thu-

cydides, was extended occasionally to posts occupied by the Athenians, even beyond the frontier of Attica. Although employed as a moveable force, the περιπόλοι carried the regular arms of the phalanx, the round shield and the long spear. See Harpocration, as above quoted; and compare Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 27. where he recommends the use of lighter arms for such duty. They had stations or barracks in different parts of the country, called περιπόλια. See Thucyd. VI. 45, 2. VII. 48, 5. and Dionys. Halicarn. Antiq. Rom. IX. 56. Göller refers his readers to a work of Plattner, Beitragen zur Kenntniss des Attischen Rechts, p. 173, &c. for the best information about the περιπόλοι; but with this work I have no acquaintance. The περιπόλαρχος, spoken of in VIII. 92, 2. may have been the commander of those περιπόλοι who were in their first year of service, and thus employed only in Athens: or there may have been one or two περιπόλαρχοι as there were two ἑπαρχοι, and the commanders of the περιπόλοι of each tribe may have been distinct and subordinate officers, like the φύλαρχοι of the cavalry.

1. ἐς τὸν Ἐνυάλιον†] Notus veterum usus est, Deum pro Dei templo ponere. Letronne, Topographie de Syracuse, p. 40. "Τύχη, Génie de la ville, se dit pour τύχειον, temple du Génie public. Par une métonymie semblable, le fameux temple de Diane à Ephèse était appelé tout simplement "ἡ Ἀρτεμὺς: celui de Jupiter Ammon, "ὁ Ἀμμών, métonymie qui a passé dans plusieurs langues modernes." GÖLLER. (on Thucyd. I. 128, 3.) Compare IV. 118, 3. τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου, where some editors would needlessly read τοῦ Νισαίου. But the difficulty of the present passage consists in the preposition ἐς, because it is not true that the name of the God is used as absolutely synonymous with his temple: nor do either of the passages quoted by Letronne and Göller [Ar-

2 νύκτα ταύτην. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἕως ἔμελλε γίγνεσθαι, οἱ προδι-  
 δόντες τῶν Μεγαρέων οὗτοι τοιόνδε ἐποίησαν· ἀκάτιον  
 ἀμφηρικὸν ὡς λησταί, ἐκ πολλοῦ τεθεραπευκότες τὴν ἀνοιξιν  
 τῶν πυλῶν, εἰώθεσαν ἐπὶ ἀμάξῃ, πείθοντες τὸν ἄρχοντα, διὰ  
 τῆς τάφρου κατακομίζειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ 5  
 ἐκπλεῖν· καὶ πρὶν ἡμέραν εἶναι, πάλιν αὐτὸ τῇ ἀμάξῃ  
 κομίσαντες ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατὰ τὰς πύλας ἐσῆγον, ὅπως τοῖς  
 ἐκ τῆς Μινώας Ἀθηναίοις ἀφανῆς δὴ εἴη ἡ φυλακὴ, μὴ  
 3 ὄντος ἐν τῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ μηδενός. καὶ τότε πρὸς  
 ταῖς πύλαις ἤδη ἦν ἡ ἄμαξα, καὶ ἀνοιχθεῖσων κατὰ τὸ 10  
 εἰωθὸς ὡς τῷ ἀκατίῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐγίγνετο γὰρ ἀπὸ ξυνθή-  
 ματος τὸ τοιούτου) ἰδόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας,  
 βουλόμενοι φθάσαι πρὶν ξυγκληθῆναι πάλιν τὰς πύλας καὶ

2. οὗτοι τῶν μεγαρέων Q. 3. ἀμφηρικὸν V. λησταί] om. Parm. 4. εἰ-  
 ὄθεσαν] ἐνέθεσαν L.O. ἀνέθεσαν P. 4. ἀμάξῃ Q. 5. κομίζειν d.i. τὴν]  
 om. g. 7. τὰς] om. C.K.c.g. 8. ἀθηναίοις] om. d. εἴη ἡ] ἦδ' K.  
 10. ἦδ' ἦν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.Ö.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν ἦδ'. 11. εἰκὸς prima manu T. τὸ ἀκάτιον I. 13. ξυγ-  
 κληθῆναι Bekk. ed. 1832. ξυγκλησθῆναι E. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ξυγκλεισθῆναι.  
 ξυγκληθῆναι H.

rian. Exped. Alexand. III. 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 2, 6.] bear them out in attaching such a meaning to expressions of that kind. In speaking of religious worship paid to the God, or of visits to his temple to obtain from him an oracular answer, he is naturally spoken of as a person; but then the language is framed accordingly, and the preposition παρὰ is used instead of ἐς, to denote the approach to the actual presence of the God. See Herodot. I. 46, 2. οἱ δὲ τινες ἐπέμποντο παρὰ τε Ἀμφιάρεω καὶ παρὰ Τροφώνιον. Until therefore it can be shewn that the name of the God is applied to denote the mere locality of the temple, I shall believe, with Porpo, that ἐνήδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐνυάλιον is wrong: and that it should be either ἐς τὸ Ἐνυαλεῖον (Comp. Lobbeck on Phrynich. p. 370.) or παρὰ τὸν Ἐνυάλιον.

1. οἱ προδιδόντες] Οἱ προδιδόντες δη-  
 λαδὴ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ Μέγαρα, πλοῖον  
 κατέφερον ἐκάστης νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλατταν,

τεθεραπευκότες τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν πυλῶν ἄρ-  
 χοντα ὅπως αὐτοὺς μὴ κωλύη, ὥς δῆθεν  
 ἐπὶ ληστείας ἐκπλέοντας τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 τῶν ἐν τῇ Μινῶα φυλαττόντων, καὶ αὐθις  
 πρὸ ἡμέρας ἀνέφερον αὐτὸ εἰς τὸ τεῖχος,  
 ὅπως ἀφανὲς δῆθεν ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τί  
 χρὴ φυλάττεσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ὄντος οὐδενός  
 ἐν τῷ Μεγαρικῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ,  
 διὰ τὸ ἐντὸς τειχῶν μεθ' ἡμέραν κρύ-  
 πτεσθαι τὸ ἀκάτιον, ἄπορον ἦν γινῶναι τοῖς  
 Ἀθηναίοις, ὅφ' ὧν τινῶν ληστεύονται.  
 SCHOL.

2. ἀκάτιον ἀμφηρικόν] Πλοῖον ἑκα-  
 τέρωθεν ἐρεσσόμενον, ἐν ᾧ ἕκαστος τῶν  
 ἐλαυνόντων δικαπίας ἐρέττει. SCHOL.  
 The vessel was carried down in the  
 trench that it might be more concealed  
 than if carried on the open plain. And  
 it was launched from the open shore  
 on the outside of the harbour of Ni-  
 ssa, because otherwise it might have  
 been intercepted by the Athenians,  
 whose position at Minoa enabled them  
 to command the entrance of the har-  
 bour.

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ἕως ἔτι ἡ ἄμαξα ἐν αὐταῖς ἦν κώλυμα οὐσα προσθεῖναι· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες Μεγαρῆς τοὺς κατὰ πύλας φύλακας κτείνουσι. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην 4 Πλαταιῆς τε καὶ περίπολοι ἐσέδραμον οὐ νῦν τὸ τροπαῖον 5 ἔστι, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐντὸς τῶν πυλῶν (ἦσθοντο γὰρ οἱ ἐγγύτατα Πελοποννήσιοι) μαχόμενοι τοὺς προσβοηθοῦντας οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἐκράτησαν, καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίταις ἐπιφερομένοις βεβαίους τὰς πύλας παρέσχον. LXVIII. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ὁ αἰὲ ἐντὸς γιγνόμενος 10 χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος. καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι 2 φρουροὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντισχόντες ἡμύνοντο ὀλίγοι, καὶ ἀπέθανόν τινες αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ πλείους ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν φοβηθέντες, ἐν νυκτί τε πολεμίων προσπεπτωκότων καὶ τῶν προδιδόντων Μεγαρέων ἀντιμαχο- 15 μένων νομίσαντες τοὺς ἅπαντας σφᾶς Μεγαρέας προδεδω- κέναι. ξυνέπεσε γὰρ καὶ τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκα ἀφ' 3 ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης κηρύξαι, τὸν βουλούμενον ἰέναι Μεγαρέων μετὰ Ἀθηναίων θησόμενον τὰ ὅπλα. οἱ δ' ὥς ἤκουσαν, οὐκέτι ἀνέμενον, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι νομίσαντες κοινῇ πολεμῆσθαι 20 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν. ἅμα δὲ ἔφ, ἐαλωκότων ἤδη τῶν 4 τευχῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρέων θορυβουμένων, οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πράξαντες καὶ ἄλλοι μετ' αὐτῶν, πλῆθος δ' ξυνήδει, ἔφασαν χρῆναι ἀνοίγειν τὰς πύλας καὶ

1. ἔτι] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοί. κατὰ τὰς πύλας G.H.L.N.O.P.R. T.V.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo. κατὰ πύλας Bekk. 3. ἀποκτείνουσι O. 4. πλα- ταιεῖς καὶ V. 5. ἦσθοντο καὶ γὰρ T. 7. ὀπλίταις] om. g. 8. βεβαίως c.g.G. δέ] om. g. 9. δ] om. P. 10. ἐχώρει I.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.d.f.i. Parm. 11. ἡμύ- νοντο A.B.E.F.R.T.f.h. ἡμύνοντο Bekk. 16. τὸν] om. F. 17. καὶ μεγαρέων T. 19. ἀνέμεναν R. 22. ἄλλο Q. 23. ἔφθασαν P.

1. προσθεῖναι] Locus Herodoti est lib. III. cap. 78, 5. in quo Suidas προσ- θεῖναι interpretatur ἀποκτείνειν. Pollux. X. 25. προσθεῖναι τὴν θύραν. DUCKER. 5. ἦσθοντο γὰρ] The conjunction γὰρ is intended to explain the word μαχό- μενοι. "Notwithstanding the surprise, "the Athenians did not win the gates

"without fighting, for the Peloponne- sian garrison discovered the attempt "in time to offer some resistance to "it."

10. χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος] Confer Dio- dorum XII. 320. WASS.

18. θησόμενον τὰ ὅπλα] See the note on II. 2, 5.



ἐπεξίεναι ἐς μάχην. ξυνέκειτο δὲ αὐτοῖς, τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοι-  
 χθεισῶν ἐσπίπτειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι  
 ἔμελλον ἔσεσθαι· λίπα γὰρ ἀλείψεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ἀδικῶνται.  
 ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγίγνετο τῆς ἀνοίξεως· καὶ γὰρ  
 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐλευσίνος κατὰ τὸ ξυγκείμενον τετρακισχίλιοι 5  
 ὀπλῖται τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἱππῆς ἑξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα  
 6 πορευόμενοι παρήσαν. ἀλληλิมμένων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ὄντων  
 ἤδη περὶ τὰς πύλας καταγορεύει τις ξυνειδὼς τοῖς ἐτέροις  
 τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα. καὶ οἱ ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι ἦλθον καὶ οὐκ  
 ἔφασαν χρῆναι οὔτε ἐπεξίεναι (οὐδὲ γὰρ πρότερόν πω τοῦτο 10  
 ἰσχύοντες μᾶλλον τολμῆσαι) οὔτε ἐς κίνδυνον φανερόν τὴν  
 πόλιν καταγαγεῖν· εἴ τε μὴ πείσεται τις, αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην  
 ἔσεσθαι. ἐδήλουν δὲ οὐδὲν ὅτι ἴσασι τὰ πρασσόμενα, ἀλλ'  
 ὥς τὰ βέλτιστα βουλευόντες ἰσχυρίζοντο, καὶ ἅμα περὶ τὰς  
 πύλας παρέμενον φυλάσσοντες, ὥστε οὐκ ἐγένετο τοῖς ἐπι- 15  
 βουλευούσι πρᾶξι ὃ ἔμελλον. LXIX. γνόντες δὲ οἱ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῶι ὅτι ἐναντιώμα τι ἐγένετο  
 καὶ τὴν πόλιν βία οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται λαβεῖν,  
 τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχιζον, νομίζοντες, εἰ  
 πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι τινὰς ἐξέλοιεν, θάσσον ἂν 20  
 καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα προσχωρήσαι, (παρεγένετο δὲ

1. ξυνέκειτο Parm. 3. ἀλείψασθαι P. 4. μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς R. 6. οἱ]  
 om. L.N.O.P.V.d.i. Uncis inclusit Poppo. οἱ T. 7. παρήσαν] ἦσαν R.T. ἥδη  
 ὄντων O.c.g. 8. περὶ] ἐπὶ O. 9. καὶ οἱ N. Haack. 10. οὔτε] οὐκέτι  
 Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ οἱ. καὶ οὐκ] καὶ om. R.T. 11. φανεράν L.O.  
 K. 12. πείθεται d.i. Parm. ἦν πείσεται R. 13. ἐδήλου  
 T. οὐδὲ E.K.c.g. 14. εἴσασι K. 15. ἔμενον T. 16. οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται  
 ἀλλ' ὥς Bekk. 17. περὶ] παρὰ g. 18. ἔμενον T. 19. νομίσαντες g. 20. τὰ]  
 κατὰ O.P.

2. αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι κ. τ. λ.] The rubbing themselves over with oil was so common, as preparatory to any great bodily exertion, that it would excite no suspicion.

6. [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευόμενοι] The article here seems quite indefensible. "The goers by night," cannot be a term applied to any portion of the Athenian cavalry, and the sense required by the passage being merely,

"that six hundred cavalry marched all night to reinforce the Athenians," I have followed several MSS. and the authority of Reiske, Poppo, and Dobree, in enclosing the word οἱ in brackets.

12. αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσεσθαι] They should fight it out first on the spot, there, in Megara, before they came to any fighting with or against the Athenians.

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σίδηρός τε ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ταχὺ καὶ λιθουργοὶ καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιτήδεια,) ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐκατέρωθεν ἐς θάλασσαν τῆς Νισαίας, τάφρον τε καὶ τεῖχῃ διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, ἐκ τε τοῦ προαστείου λίθοις καὶ πλίνθοις χρώμενοι, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πῃ δέοιτό τι· καὶ αἱ οἰκίαι τοῦ προαστείου ἐπάλξεις λαμβάνουσαι αὐταὶ

2. οἰκοδομήσαντες K. 4. τε] om. T. 5. τε] om. L.O. 6. εἶποι c.g.  
εἶπον R.T.e.f. δέοιτό τοι T. 7. προαστίου F.H. αὐταὶ A.B.C.F.H.L.N.  
O.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐται.

2. ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους κ.τ.λ.] Poppo and others make ἀπεσταύρουν the principal verb, which cannot be, I think, because "the fortifying with stakes or palisades such points as might need it" can in no sense be considered the principal idea of the whole sentence, to which the preceding clauses are subordinate, but is in fact coordinate with them, expressing one part only, as they express other parts, of the general notion contained in περιετείχίζον. And the amended stopping, in which I have followed Bekker's edit. of 1832, makes the whole construction clear, which is as follows:—περιετείχίζον—νομίζοντες—ἀρξάμενοι δέ, —καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες,—τάφρον τε διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ,—ἐκ τε τοῦ προαστείου χρώμενοι. With regard to the last clause, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα—ἀπεσταύρουν, I am not sure whether we should regard the finite verb ἀπεσταύρουν as used by confusion instead of the participle; or whether it would not be better to make the former sentence end at χρώμενοι, and to make what follows from καὶ κόπτοντες to ὑπὸ ἡν ἔρυσμα another sentence by itself. ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους δ' εἶχον, i.e. "the long walls," here spoken of as one, because they were so close together, that with a view to the operations here described, they were but as a single wall, from each side of which the circumvallation branched off. And probably the space between them was filled up by a cross wall and rampart, so that in fact they would be only one wall at the point where the circum-

vallation walls joined them. Compare the note on II. 13, 9. διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, building a cross wall or countervallation on the side towards Megara, to prevent succour from thence being thrown into Nisæa. τῆς Νισαίας depends upon ἐκατέρωθεν, according to most of the editors; and it may be taken I suppose as explaining the term ἐκατέρωθεν; but is it not possible that it may depend on τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας? "Having built a cross wall on both sides from the long walls to the sea on the side of Nisæa looking towards Megara." According to any construction the words τῆς Νισαίας are out of their proper place. τάφρον τε καὶ τεῖχῃ διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, "the army having divided amongst themselves the several parts of the trench and walls that were to be made." Compare II. 78, 1. διελόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις τὸ χωρίον.—τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην, that is, "the fruit trees which they would naturally find in the gardens of the προαστείου, and timber from forest trees wherever they could meet with them." Compare II. 75, 1. and the note there. The προαστείου of a Greek city was not what we call a suburb, but rather an open space like the parks in London, partly planted with trees, and containing public walks, colonnades, temples, and the houses of some of the principal citizens. It was used as a ground for reviews of the army, and for public games. At Rome the Campus Martius was exactly what the Greeks call προαστείου.

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ὑπῆρχον ἔρυμα. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην εἰργάζοντο. 3 τῇ δ' ὑστεραία περὶ δέιλῃν τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ δέισαντες, σίτου τε ἀπορία (ἐφ' ἡμέραν γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως ἐχρῶντο) καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους οὐ νομίζοντες ταχὺ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, τοὺς τε Μεγαρέας πολε- 5 μίους ἡγούμενοι, ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ῥητοῦ μὲν ἔκαστον ἀργυρίου ἀπολυθῆναι ὅπλα παραδόντας, τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις, τῷ τε ἄρχοντι καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος ἐνὴν, χρῆσθαι 4 Ἀθηναίους ὅ τι ἂν βούλωνται. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁμολογήσαντες ἐξῆλθον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἀπορρήξαντες ἰο ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως καὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν παραλαβόντες τὰλλα παρεσκευάζοντο.

LXX. Βρασίδης δὲ ὁ Τέλλιδος Λακεδαιμόνιος κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτύγχανε περὶ Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον ὦν, ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατιὰν παρασκευαζόμενος. καὶ ὥς 15 ἦσθετο τῶν τειχῶν τὴν ἄλωσιν, δέισας περὶ τε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ Πελοποννησίοις καὶ μὴ τὰ Μέγαρα ληφθῆ, πέμπει ἔς τε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ Τριποδίσκον, (ἔστι δὲ κώμη τῆς Μεγαρίδος 20 ὄνομα τοῦτο ἔχουσα ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Γερανίᾳ), καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων ἦλθεν ἐπτακοσίους μὲν καὶ δισχιλίους Κοριν-

2. δ'] τε d. τῇ δὲ ὑστερ. C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.i. Poppo. παρὰ O.P. τὸ τεῖχος] τοῦ τεύχους τοσοῦτον b.E. οὐκ] οὐπω e. ἀποτετέλεστο F.L.O.Q. Bekker. ed. 1832. ἀπετετέλεστο A.B.E.G. τετέλεστο e. 3. ἐφ' ἡμερίαν C. 4. Deest ἐκ Parm. 5. ἐπιβοηθεῖν K. 7. ἀργύριον P. παραδόντες T.g. παραδιδόντες d. τοῖς δὲ A.B.F. Bekk. Goell. Dobree. ceteri τοῖς τε. 9. ἀν] om. g. 11. τῶν] om. N.V. 12. παρασκευάζοντο F. 13. τε i. δ] om. c. τέλλιος d.i. 14. ἐτύγχανε γὰρ περὶ i. καὶ ἐπὶ θράκης L.O. 15. στρα- 16. τείαν Haack. Poppo. 17. λακεδαιμονίους R. 20. τριποδίσκον A.B.C.E.F.G.H. I.N.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ τριποδίσκον K. ceteri τριποδίσκον. 21. γερανία E.F.H.Q.R.f. Poppo. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo γερα- 22. ἦλθεν ἔχων f. χιλίους c. δισχιλίων T.

7. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις] It appears now from Bekker's smaller edition that three of the best MSS. support his correction of δὲ instead of τε. There can therefore be no longer any hesitation as to admitting it into the text.

The ἄρχων here spoken of was the Spartan commander of the Peloponnesian garrison, like Tantalus at Thyrea, c. 57, 3. Pasitellidas at Torone, V. 3, 1. Menedæus and his colleagues in Acarnania, III. 100, 3.

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θίων ὀπλίτας, Φλιασίων δὲ τετρακοσίους, Σικυνώνιον δὲ  
 ἑξακοσίους, καὶ τοὺς μεθ' αὐτοῦ ὅσοι ἤδη ξυνειλεγμένοι  
 ἦσαν, οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν εἶ καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλατον.  
 ὥς δὲ ἐπύθετο, (ἔτυχε γὰρ νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸν Τριποδίσκον<sup>2</sup>  
 5 ἐξελθὼν,) ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ, πρὶν ἔκπυστος  
 γενέσθαι, προσῆλθε τῇ τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλει λαθὼν τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους ὄντας περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, βουλόμενος μὲν τῷ  
 λόγῳ καὶ ἅμα, εἰ δύναίτο, ἔργῳ τῆς Νισαίας πειρᾶσαι, τὸ δὲ  
 μέγιστον, τὴν τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλιν εἰσελθὼν βεβαιώσασθαι.  
 10 καὶ ἡξίου δέξασθαι σφᾶς, λέγων ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι ἀναλαβεῖν  
 Νίσαιαν. LXXI. αἱ δὲ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις φοβού-  
 μεναι, οἱ μὲν μὴ τοὺς φεύγοντας σφίσιν ἑσα-  
 γαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἐκβάλλῃ, οἱ δὲ μὴ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὁ  
 δῆμος δείσας ἐπιθῆται σφίσι καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐν  
 15 τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀπόλῃ, μάχῃ καθ' αὐτὴν οὖσα ἐγγὺς ἐφεδρευόντων  
 Ἀθηναίων ἀπόλῃ, οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει  
 ἡσυχάσασιν τὸ μέλλον περιδεῖν· ἡλπιζον γὰρ καὶ μάχην  
 ἑκάτεροι ἔσεσθαι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν προσβοηθησάν-  
 των, καὶ οὕτω σφίσιν ἀσφαλεστέως ἔχειν, οἷς τις εἴη εὖνους,  
 20 κρατήσασιν προσχωρήσαι. ὁ δὲ Βρασιίδας ὥς οὐκ ἔπειθεν,<sup>2</sup>  
 ἀνεχώρησε πάλιν εἰς τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα.

LXXII. Ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἑφ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ παρήσαν, διανενοσημέ-  
 νοι μὲν καὶ πρὶν Βρασιίδαν πέμψαι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ Μέγαρα  
 ὥς οὐκ ἀλλοτρίου ὄντος τοῦ κινδύνου, καὶ ἤδη

The Boeotians come  
 up to aid Brasidas,

1. σικυνώνιον δὲ] καὶ σικυνώνιον L. om. C.G.I.O.P.d.e.i. cum ipso ἑξακοσίους.  
 2. καὶ] om. L. ἑαυτοῦ G.H.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Porpo. αὐτοῦ Bekk.  
 4. ἐτύγχανε N.V. 5. ἐξελθεῖν Q. ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ] om. c.g.  
 6. μεγάρων K. 8. πειρᾶσθαι e. cum Prisciano 18. p. 1198, 30. πειρᾶσαι E.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πειράσαι. 12. ἐξαγαγὼν Parm. 13. εἰ δὲ f. τὸ  
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο i. Parm. 14. ἐπιθῆται E.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίθεται. 15. ἑαυτὴν  
 N.V. 16. ἀπολείται A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.h. ἀπόλλῃται e. ἀπόλλυται b. ἐπεδέξαντο c.  
 18. ἑκάτεροι] om. N. 19. οἷς C.d.e.i. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. corr. N. vulgo δε.  
 τις εἴη εὖνους] τι εἴη εὖνουν d.i. τισιν εὖνους e. 20. προχωρήσαι L.O.P.

17. περιδεῖν] Thomas Mag. in perio- et adfert ex hoc loco, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις—  
 ρῷ, περιδεῖν καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ περισκοπήσαι, περιδεῖν. DUKE.

and their cavalry skirmishes with the Athenians, without any decisive result.

ὄντες πανστρατιᾷ Πλαταιᾶσιν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἦλθεν ὁ ἄγγελος, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐρρώσθησαν, καὶ ἀποστείλαντες διακοσίους καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίτας καὶ ἱππέας ἑξακοσίους τοῖς πλείοσιν ἐπῆλθον πάλιν. 2 παρόντος δὲ ἤδη ξύμπαντος τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὀπλιτῶν οὐκ 5 ἔλασσον ἑξακισχιλίων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν περί [τε] τὴν Νίσαιαν ὄντων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐν τάξει, τῶν δὲ ψιλῶν ἀνὰ τὸ πεδίον ἐσκεδασμένων, οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀπροσδοκίτοις ἐπιπεσόντες τοῖς ψιλοῖς ἔτρεψαν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν· ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ οὐδεμῖα βοήθειά πω 10 3 τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν οὐδαμόθεν ἐπῆλθεν. ἀντεπεξέλασαντες δὲ καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς χεῖρας ἦεσαν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἵππομαχία 4 ἐπὶ πολὺ, ἐν ᾗ ἀξιούσιν ἑκάτεροι οὐχ ἥσσους γενέσθαι. τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἵππαρχον τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ† προσελάσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 15 καὶ ἀποκτείναντες ἐσκύλευσαν, καὶ τῶν τε νεκρῶν τούτων κρατήσαντες ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν·

1. πλαταιᾶσιν A. πλαταιᾶσιν B. πλαταιεῦσιν G.L.Q. om. O.P. πλατιεῦσι C. ἐπεὶ c. καὶ ἥδη ἦλθεν d. 3. διακοσίους δὲ καὶ K. χιλίους N. (prima manu) Q.d.i. 6. ἑλαττον A.B.C.E.F.G.N.T.V.b.d.e.f.h.i. 7. περί τε E.G. περί τὴν A.B.F.c. Bekk. Goell. τὴν om. Parm. 8. παιδ'ον ἐσκεδασμένων E. 2. ἀπροσδοκίτως Q.V. 10. ἐν δὲ c. ἐν τῷ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ T. μηδεμῖα K. πω] om. C.G.L.O.e. 11. οὐδαμόθεν] om. N. prima manu. ἀπῆλθεν Q. ἐπῆλθον Parm. ἀντεπεξέλασαντες h. Parm. 14. ἵππαρχον Parm. 15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ†. Libri omnes et edd. αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν.

6. ἔλασσον] Etsi autem hoc tantum unius Cod. MS. auctoritate nititur, tamen vel sine ea in contextum admitti potuisset; quum Grammatici veteres testentur, Thucydidem numquam in talibus gemino τ usum fuisse, quod supra plus semel monitum est. DUK.

10. ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ κ. τ. λ.] Hæc verba rationem reddunt cur in ἀπροσδοκίτους inciderint. HΛΑCΚ.

15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ†] The sense requires the dative, "close under the walls of Nisæa." Portus's conjecture, προσελάσαντας, although approved by Dobree, is inconsistent, as Poppe rightly observes, with the conjunction καὶ immediately following. Nor can

πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν προσελάσαντες be taken to signify, as Poppe seems to understand it, "Athenienses prope Nisæam consulto se recepisse?" for προσελάσαντες, when expressing the movements of cavalry, can only mean, "charging the enemy." The Boeotians had chased the Athenians down to Nisæa; then the Athenians faced about, charged them in return, and cut some of them off. In c. 92, 4. where all the MSS. read τούτοις, the later editors have restored the accusative τούτους, as the sense required; and here, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in substituting, for the same reason, the dative for the accusative.

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οὐ μέντοι ἔν γε τῷ παντὶ ἔργῳ βεβαίως οὐδέτεροι τελευτήσαντες ἀπεκρίθησαν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν.

LXXIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Βρασιίδας καὶ τὸ στράτευμα  
5 ἔχθουρον ἐγγυτέρω τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων  
πόλεως, καὶ καταλαβόντες χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον  
παραταξάμενοι ἡσύχαζον, οἰόμενοι σφίσιν ἐπι-  
10 εἶναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπι-  
στάμενοι περιορωμένους ὅποτέρων ἡ νίκη ἔσται.  
καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ἀμφοτέρα ἔχειν, ἅμα  
μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν προτέρους μηδὲ μάχης καὶ  
κινδύνου ἐκόντας ἄρξαι, ἐπειδὴ γε ἐν φανερώ ἔδειξαν ἐτοῖμοι  
ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοῖς ὥσπερ ἀκονιτὶ τὴν νίκην δικαίως  
15 ἂν τίθεσθαι· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς  
ξυμβαίνειν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ὤφθησαν ἐλθόντες, οὐκ ἂν ἐν  
τύχῃ γίνεσθαι σφίσιν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἂν ὥσπερ ἡσσηθέντων  
στερηθῆναι εὐθὺς τῆς πόλεως· νῦν δὲ κἂν τυχεῖν αὐτοὺς  
Ἀθηναίους μὴ βουλευθέντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ὥστε ἀμαχεῖ ἂν

1. ἐν] om. Parm. παντὶ] παρόντι e. 4. τοῦτο δὲ K. 6. ἐπιτήδειον καὶ  
παραταξάμενοι e. 7. ἡσύχαζον] om. L.O.F. 9. περιορωμένους] om. pr.  
man. N. 10. καλῶς] καὶ ὡς P. μὴ δὲ C.V. ἔχειν] om. E. 11. τὸ  
ἐπιχειρεῖν e. τῷ μὴ F. Parm. 12. ἄρξασθαι T.Q.f. ἐπειδὴ—ἔδειξαν] om.  
C.G.I.L.O.P.e. 13. ἀκονιτὶ C.I.K. ἀκονιτὶ E.F.f. ἀκοντὶ d. ἀκονιτὶ e.  
τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἂν τίθεσθαι A.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Parm.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίθεσθαι C. ἀντιθέσθαι B.E.F. ἀντιτίθεσθαι Q. vulgo  
et Haack. δικ. ἂν τὴν νίκην τίθεσθαι. 15. οὐκ ἂν] om. O.P. 16. ἡσση-  
θέντες V. 17. ἀθηναίους αὐτοὺς G. 18. ἀμαχεῖ A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαχητί.

9. βεβαίως should be taken with τελευτήσαντες, "with a decided result."

10. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] The word ἀμφοτέρα is explained by what follows, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν—ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ξυμβαίνειν. In the last clause, the words ὀρθῶς ξυμβαίνειν are a mere repetition of καλῶς ἔχειν, but added again to make the meaning more palpable. The words καὶ αὐτοῖς—τίθεσθαι seem to be parenthetical, and to depend upon ἐνόμιζον at the beginning of the chapter.

15. οὐκ ἂν ἐν τύχῃ κ. τ. λ.] "They " would have had not a chance of suc-

cess, but would clearly have lost the " city at once, being considered to have " been as good as beaten." The genitive absolute ἡσσηθέντων is remarkable, referring as it does to the subject of the verb στερηθῆναι; so that ἡσσηθέντας or ἡσσηθέντες might seem more natural. But compare V. 33, 1. VI. 7, 2. VII. 57, 11. Herodotus, VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. x. p. 119. Jelf, 710.

17. κἂν τυχεῖν—μὴ βουλευθέντας] " Might chance to be unwilling." For this use of τυγχάνειν with a participle, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 533. 4. Jelf, 694.

4 περιγενέσθαι αὐτοῖς ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs—ὥs οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτάξαντο μὲν παρὰ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐξελθόντες, ἡσύχαζον δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ μὴ ἐπιόντων, λογιζόμενοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνων στρατηγοὶ μὴ ἀντίπαλον εἶναι σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω αὐτοῖς προεκέχωρήκει, 5 ἄρξασι μάχης πρὸς πλείονας αὐτῶν ἢ λαβεῖν νικῆσαντας Μέγαρά ἢ σφαλέντας τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι, τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῶν παρόντων μέρος ἕκαστον κινδυνεύειν εἰκότως ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν· χρόνον δὲ ἐπι-σχόντες, καὶ ὥs οὐδὲν ἄφ' ἐκατέρων ἐπεχειρεῖτο, ἀπῆλθον 10 πρότερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν καὶ αὐθις οἱ Πελοπον-

1. ὅπερ i. 2. περὶ L.O.P. 3. μικρὰ c.g. 4. καὶ ἐκείνων Q. 5. προ-  
κεχωρήκει P. 6. ἄρξασθαι d.i. αὐτῶν E.H.K.L.N.O.V. 7. βελτίστῳ]  
πλείστῳ c.f.g. 8. τῆς] om. prim. man. N. τῆς δὲ ξυμπάσης d.i. μέρος  
ἐκατὸν C. ἐκάστων Poppo. Goell. ἐκάστου κινδυνεύον Dobree. 10. οὐδένα ἐφ'  
ἐκότερον d.i.

1. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs κ. τ. λ.] The verb to this nominative case is to be found in what, according to the common division, is the following chapter; so little could the author of this division have understood the construction of the passage. The construction, if so it may be called, is as follows: οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs—τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἀκριβέστερον εἰπόντι, οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήs, —ἀνοίγουσιν τε τὰς πύλας καὶ ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. The subject, which was at first stated to be οἱ Μεγαρήs, is, after a long parenthesis of twelve lines, stated again more accurately to be οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήs. Compare a somewhat similar passage in Herodotus, VI. 137. where the nominative case Πελασγοὶ at the beginning of the chapter is separated by an interval of half a page from its verb ἐλόχησαν, which occurs, according to our present division, in the following chapter. So that Aristotle had good reason to notice this sort of carelessness, Rhet. III. 5, 2. where he says, δεῖ δὲ, ὥs μέμνηται, ἀνταποδιδόναι ἀλλήλοις, καὶ μῆτε μακρὰν ἀπαρτᾶν, μῆτε συνδέσμον πρὸ συνδέσμου ἀποδιδόναι τοῦ ἀναγκαίου.

5. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω κ. τ. λ.] "Since "in more than half of their object they

"had succeeded; having taken Nisaea, "and thus completely shut out the "Megareans from all communication "with the sea."

8. τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης κ. τ. λ.] That something here is corrupt, seems evident. Various corrections are proposed, of which Dobree's first seems to me one of the neatest, οἱs δὲ—ἐκάστου κινδυνεῖοι. One might correct also ἐκάστῳ simply, and insert either γὰρ after ξυμπάσης, or οὖν after εἰκότως. For the sense is clear, namely, that the enemy might naturally be willing to risk a battle, seeing that each general among them staked only a part of his whole national force, ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως, and also a part only of the force actually engaged, τῶν παρόντων. So that if the whole army were cut off, still the loss of each state would be but small: and still farther, the army might be defeated without being destroyed, and the loss might fall wholly or chiefly on one wing, so that as the soldiers of each state occupied only a part of the line of battle, the loss to any one state might possibly, even in the event of a defeat, be next to nothing. The expression ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν resembles I. 71, 7. βουλομένων ὑμῶν προθύμων εἶναι.

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νῆσιοι ὄθεν περ ὠρμήθησαν—οὕτω δὲ τῷ μὲν Βρασίδα αὐτῷ  
καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἄρχουσιν οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι  
Μεγαρήs, ὡς ἐπικρατήσαντι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκέτι ἐθε-  
λησάντων μάχεσθαι, θαρσύνοντες μᾶλλον ἀνοίγουσί τε τὰς  
5 πύλας καὶ δεξάμενοι καταπεπληγμένων ἤδη τῶν πρὸς [τοὺς]  
Ἀθηναίους πραξάντων ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. LXXIV. καὶ  
ὕστερον ὁ μὲν, διαλυθέντων τῶν ξυμμάχων  
κατὰ πόλεις, ἐπανελθὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν  
Κόρινθον τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατείαν παρε-  
σκεύαζεν, ἵνα περ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμητο· οἱ δὲ  
10 ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρήs, ἀποχωρησάντων καὶ τῶν  
Ἀθηναίων ἐπ' οἴκου, ὅσοι μὲν τῶν πραγμάτων  
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μάλιστα μετέσχον, εἰδό-  
τες ὅτι ὤφθησαν εὐθύς ὑπεξήλθον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι  
κοινολογησάμενοι τοῖς τῶν φευγόντων φίλοις  
15 κατάγουσι τοὺς ἐκ Πηγῶν, ὀρκώσαντες πίστεσι  
μεγάλας μηδὲν μνησικακήσειν, βουλευσείν δὲ  
τῇ πόλει τὰ ἄριστα. οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐγένοντο<sup>2</sup>  
καὶ ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων ἐποιήσαντο, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους  
20 ἐξελέξαντο τῶν τε ἐχθρῶν καὶ οἱ ἐδόκουν μάλιστα ξυμπράξαι

1. περ ὠρμήθησαν] περιορμήθησαν P. περ om. e. 3. οὐκ, omisso ἔτι, A.  
4. τε] om. prim. man. N. 5. τοῦτ] om. H.K.L.N.O.V.g. 7. συμμάχων  
B.C.F.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 8. κατὰ deest Parm. 10. ὥρμητο d.e.m. Parm.  
13. ἐσχον C. ex ras. 14. ἐξήλθον N.V. 16. κατάγουσι τοὺς] κατὰ τοῦ σίτου E.  
ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν T. ὀρκίσαντες L.O.P.Q. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 361.  
17. μεγάλοις c.g. 18. τὰ] om. Parm. 19. ὅχλους d. λόγους Parm.  
20. τῶν] om. Q.

19. ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων] A similar proceeding, with a similar object, is described by Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 8, 9, 10. when the thirty tyrants of Athens wanted to arrest some suspected persons at Eleusis. The review first of all brought the whole population, from whom the victims were to be selected, into one place; and then, as the Greek soldiers always piled their arms before their generals addressed them, an opportunity was thus afforded of seizing the arms, and of securing

any obnoxious individual without resistance, as he must appear before his commander without his spear and shield. A small body either of mercenary troops, or of the aristocracy themselves or their dependents, were the instruments employed in this service; and the citizens themselves were reviewed in different parts of the town, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους, that they might be the more easily overpowered, and deprived of the means of cooperating with each other.



τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἄνδρας ὡς ἑκατὸν, καὶ τούτων πέρι  
ἀναγκάσαντες τὸν δῆμον ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, ὡς  
κατεγνώσθησαν, ἔκτειναν, καὶ ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν τὰ μάλιστα  
κατέστησαν τὴν πόλιν. καὶ πλείστον δὴ χρόνον αὕτη ὑπ'  
ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετὰστας ξυνέμεινεν. 5

LXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, τῆς Ἀντάνδρου ὑπὸ τῶν  
Μυτιληναίων, ὥσπερ διανοοῦντο, μελλούσης κατασκευάζε-  
σθαι, οἱ τῶν ἀργυρολόγων Ἀθηναίων στρα-  
τηγοὶ Δημόδοκος καὶ Ἀριστείδης, ὄντες περὶ  
Ἑλλήσποντον (ὁ γὰρ τρίτος αὐτῶν Λάμαχος 10  
δέκα ναυσὶν ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσεπεπλεύκει), ὡς ἡσθάνοντο τὴν  
παρασκευὴν τοῦ χωρίου καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς δεῖν εἶναι, μὴ  
ὥσπερ τὰ Ἄναια ἐπὶ τῇ Σάμῳ γένηται, ἔνθα οἱ φεύγοντες  
τῶν Σαμίων καταστάντες τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους ὠφέλουν  
ἐς τὰ ναυτικά κυβερνήτας πέμποντες καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει 15  
Σαμίου ἐς ταραχὴν καθίστασαν καὶ τοὺς ἐξιόντας ἐδέχοντο,  
οὕτω δὲ ξυναγείραντες ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων στρατιὰν καὶ

1. τοὺς] om. g. 2. φανεράν ψῆφον c. 5. γενομένη A.E.F.G.H.K.N.c.f.g.h.  
Haack. Porpo. Bekk. Goell. νεμομένη B.C.T.V. (vulgo νεμομένη.) συνέμεινεν  
H.K. 8. ἀθηναῖοι νεῶν E. 9. δημόδοκος L. δημόδοκος καὶ ῥιστίδης E.  
10. λαμάχος c.g. 11. ἐπεπεπλεύκει d. ἐσεπεπλεύκει R. 12. δεῖν] δίκαιον c.  
13. τὰ ἄναια] ἄνω Q. 14. τε] om. d.i. 17. ἀπὸ—πλεύσαντες] om. B.E.F.h.  
et prima manu N. στρατίας C.e.

2. ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν] Compare Lysias against Agoratus, p. 467. Reiske: οἱ μὲν γὰρ τριάκοντα ἐκάθηντο ἐπὶ τῶν βάθρων· δύο δὲ τράπεζαι ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν τῶν τριάκοντα ἐκείσθην· τὴν δὲ ψῆφον οὐκ εἰς καδίσκους, ἀλλὰ φανεράν ἐπὶ τὰς τραπέζας ταύτας ἔδει τίθεσθαι· τὴν μὲν καθαιρούσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑστέραν, τὴν δὲ σώζουσαν, ἐπὶ τὴν προτέραν.

5. ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη.] Because probably not all of the restored exiles, and still less of their friends who had been left in Megara, were concerned in the perfidy of this revolution, any more than the whole aristocratical party at Athens approved of the crimes of Critias. But a few daring men effected the revolution, tacitly countenanced probably by the aristocratical party in general, who thought the worst oli-

garchy better than the ascendancy of the popular party. What Thucydides notices as remarkable is the long duration of a government which owed its existence to a violent revolution, and that too a revolution effected by a very small number of active instruments: ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετὰστας. I have therefore followed Duker and the later editors in adopting the reading γενομένη instead of νεμομένη.

6. τῆς Ἀντάνδρου] Confer Diodorum, lib. XII. p. 322. ubi pro Ἀριστείδην καὶ Σύμμαχον lege omnino Ἀριστείδην καὶ Δημόδοκον. WASS. De hoc consilio exsulum Mitylenæorum et aliorum Lesbiorum est supr. cap. 52, 4. DUKER.

13. τὰ ἄναια] Vid. ad lib. III. cap. 19, 2. et 32, 2. DUKER.

πλεύσαντες, μάχη τε νικήσαντες τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀντάνδρου  
ἐπεξελθόντας, ἀναλαμβάνουσι τὸ χωρίον πάλιν. καὶ οὐ πολὺ  
ὕστερον ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπλεύσας Λάμαχος, ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλε-  
ώτιδι ἰδρύσας† ἐς τὸν Κάληκα ποταμὸν, ἀπόλλυσι τὰς  
5 ναῦς ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου καὶ κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ  
ρεύματος. αὐτὸς τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ περὶ διὰ Βιθυνῶν Θρα-  
κῶν, οἱ εἰσι πέραν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χαλκηδόνα τὴν  
ἐπὶ τῇ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου Μεγαρέων ἀποικίαν.

2. ἐπεξελθόντας B.h. ἐπελθόντας d. καὶ ἐκ f. 3. τὸν] om. d. καὶ ἐν  
τῇ e. 4. ὀρύσας A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.d.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ὀρύσας. [Quod ad N. attinet, hodie in textu habet ὀρύσας: videtur autem  
rasuram in charta factam esse, et ubi nunc est ι, aliam olim literam extitisse.]  
κάλικα d. κάλυκα L.O. ἀπόλλυσι V. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.P.Q. αἰφνιδίου F.  
7. χαλκηδόνα g. καλκεδόνα d. τὴν] om. d.

2. οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον—ἐσπλεύσας Λά-  
μαχος—ἀπόλλυσι. The words οὐ πολὺ  
ὑστερον refer to the loss of the ships,  
and not to their entrance into the Eu-  
xine, for that had taken place before  
Antandrus was recovered. Λάμαχος—  
ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπεπλεύκει.

4. ἰδρύσας† This is undoubtedly  
the reading of the best MSS. and Poppo  
objects to the use of the active ὀρύσας  
instead of the middle ὀρυσάμενος. Yet  
the words ὀρμύν and ὀρμίζειν are so  
frequently confounded in the MSS.  
that their authority is of little weight;  
as, for instance, in VIII. 34. the best  
MSS. read ὀρμίσασαι, where ὀρμήσασαι  
is certainly the true reading; and again  
in VIII. 43, 1. there is a similar mistake.  
And with the accusative τὰς ναῦς fol-  
lowing so immediately afterwards, ὀρμί-  
σας for ὀρυσάμενος seems sufficiently  
excusable. On the other hand, ὀρμίζειν  
ἐς τὸν Κάληκα is more correct than ὀρ-  
μύν ἐς τὸν Κάληκα. I have accordingly  
marked the word as doubtful.

Κάληκα] Huius fluvii nomen apud  
Auctores multum variat. Arrianus in  
Periplo Κάληκα vocat, Diodorus Κά-  
γηκα. Sed Memnon cui magis cre-  
dendum, utpote Heracleotæ et Bithyniæ  
vicino, Κάλληκα nominat. Hodie etiam  
Chelît dicitur, ut ait Belonius in suis  
Observationibus. Palmerius in Exer-  
citat. p. 51. HUDS. Κάληκα vocat Eu-  
stathius ad Dionys. Perieg. v. 793.  
Thracæ Bithyniæ incolæ memorat ibid.

ex Herodot. VII. 75, 2. Add. Strab. XII.  
p. 541. DUKER. The river Calcx, or  
Cales, is hardly more than a mountain  
torrent; or at least has its source in  
the mountains at so short a distance  
from the sea, that its floods must be  
exceedingly sudden and violent; and,  
like the *fiumare* in Sicily, they would  
come down with such a body of water,  
sweeping trees and rocks along with  
them in their course, that vessels drawn  
up on the shore, just at the mouth of  
the river, might very easily have been  
swamped or dashed to pieces.

5. ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου] Poppo  
understands ἄνωθεν to mean "coelitus,"  
but is there any instance in the early  
Greek writers in which ὕδωρ ἄνωθεν  
γενομένου is used as synonymous with  
ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ γενομένου? Thucydides  
uses the word ἄνωθεν often, but never  
in the sense of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ. I believe  
that the words mean, "Rain having  
fallen in the interior," "in the upper  
country." It is well known that  
ἄνωθεν does not always strictly signify  
"from above," but also "above" sim-  
ply, as in III. 68, 4. IV. 108, 1. VII.  
63, 2. That ὕδωρ ἐγένετο will signify  
"there was rain," without any addition  
of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ or ἄνωθεν, may be seen  
from Herodotus VIII. 12, 1. ἐγένετο δὲ  
ὕδωρ ἄπλετον διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός.

7. Χαλκηδόνα] The true name of this  
city, as given universally on its coins,  
is Καλχίδονα. See Eckhel, de Doctr.

BŒOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 80. 1.

LXXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει καὶ Δημοσθένης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ναυπακτον, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Μεγαρίδος ἀναχώρησιν. τῷ γὰρ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ ἐκείνῳ τὰ Βοιωτῖα πράγματα ἀπὸ τινων ἀνδρῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐπράσσετο, βουλομένων μεταστῆσαι τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἐς δημοκρατίαν ὥσπερ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρέψαι· καὶ Πτοιοδώρου μάλιστ' ἀνδρὸς φυγάδος ἐκ Θηβῶν ἐσηγουμένου τάδε αὐτοῖς παρεσκευάσθη. Σίφας μὲν ἔμελλόν τινας προδώσει· αἱ δὲ Σίφαι εἰσὶ τῆς Θεσπικῆς γῆς ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῳ κόλπῳ ἐπιθαλασσίδιοι· Χαιρώνειαν δὲ, ἥ ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Μινύειον πρότερον καλούμενον νῦν δὲ Βοιωτίον ξυντελεῖ, ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐν-

5. βοιώτεια h. 7. τὸν κόσμον] τὴν πολιτείαν K. 8. πτοιοδώρου G.I.K. πτοιοδώρου P. 10. παρεσκευάσθη τι σίφας P. 11. προδώσει B.E.F.H.N.T. V.d.f.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παραδώσει. Σίφαι Bekk. τῆς] om. i. 12. κρισαίῳ T. κρισαίῳ N.V. ἐπιθαλάσσιοι T. χερώνεια T. χερώνειαν F. 13. τὸν] om. b. μινύιον H. μινύιον A.E.F.Q.T. 14. βοιωτίον A.B.E.F.H.K. N.Q.T.V.e.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βοιώτεια.

Numor. vol. II. p. 411. And so it is written in Herodotus, IV. 144, 2. But the Attic writers, or at least the existing MSS. of them, have adopted the form *Χαλκηδὼν*, and the Romans followed them in writing "Chalcedon," and not "Calchedon."

13. ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν—ξυντελεῖ] The Bœotian confederacy consisted of a number of free and sovereign states, each of which elected its Bœotarch, or member of the supreme executive government of Bœotia, with the exception of Thebes, which, on account of its preeminence in rank and power, elected two Bœotarchs. In the Peloponnesian war these states appear to have been either ten or twelve in number, as the Bœotarchs are said to have been either eleven or thirteen, according to the various interpretations of IV. 91. and two of these were Thebans. Their names were, Thebes, Orchomenus, Coronea, Coræ, Tanagra, Thespiæ, Haliartus, and, according to Müller's con-

jecture, Lebedæa, Onchestus, and Okaïlea; but this last place seems hardly entitled to rank amongst the sovereign states, as Strabo classes it among the dependencies of Haliartus. However this may have been, the sovereign states, whichever they were, had each a number of smaller states subject to their authority; as, Chæroneia was dependent upon Orchomenus; Leuctra and Siphæ on Thespiæ; Acræphia, Glisas, Therapne, and others, on Thebes. These smaller states were called *ξυμμοροι*, or *ξυντελεῖς*, to the larger ones; and were obliged to furnish troops and money, to make up the contingent of the state to which they belonged, to the general confederacy of Bœotia.

[All the existing information respecting the constitution and magistrates of Bœotia may be found in Böckh's Introduction to the Bœotian Inscriptions, in his *Corpus Inscription. Græcar.* p. 726—732. or in a shorter compass, in Hermann's *Polit. Antiquit. of Greece*,

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εδίδουσαν, καὶ οἱ Ὀρχομενίων φυγάδες ξυνέπρασσον τὰ μά-  
 λιστα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἐμισθοῦντο ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· ἔστι δὲ  
 ἡ Χαιρώνεια ἔσχατον τῆς Βοιωτίας πρὸς τῇ Φανότιδι τῆς  
 Φωκίδος· καὶ Φωκῶν μετεῖχόν τινες. τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους 4  
 5 ἔδει Δῆλιον καταλαβεῖν τὸ ἐν τῇ Ταναγραίᾳ πρὸς Εὐβοίαν  
 τετραμμένον Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν, ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥήτῃ  
 γίνεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθῇσασιν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον οἱ Βοιω-  
 τοὶ ἄθροοι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κινούμενα.  
 καὶ εἰ κατορθοῖτο ἡ πείρα καὶ τὸ Δῆλιον τειχισθείη, ῥαδίως 5  
 10 ἤλπιζον, εἰ καὶ μὴ παραυτίκα †νεωτερίζοι† τι τῶν κατὰ τὰς  
 πολιτείας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς, ἐχομένων τούτων τῶν χωρίων καὶ  
 ληστευομένης τῆς γῆς καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις διὰ βραχέος ἀπο-  
 στροφῆς οὐ μενεῖν κατὰ χώραν τὰ πράγματα, ἀλλὰ χρόνῳ,  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὲν προσιώντων τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσι, τοῖς δὲ  
 15 οὐκ οὔσης ἀθρόας τῆς δυνάμεως, καταστήσειν αὐτὰ ἐς τὸ  
 ἐπιτήδειον. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλὴ τοιαύτη παρεσκευάζετο.

3. χερώνεια V. φανότιδι H.g. ἀφανότιδι b. φότιδι I. 4. φωκίων V.  
 5. τὸ] τῶν A.B. τῇ E. παναγραία I. 7. γενέσθαι c. 8. ἕκαστος K.  
 κινούμενα A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινούμενοι. 9. καὶ] om. A.B.F.  
 εἴ τι κατορθοῖτο c.f.g. εἴ δὲ N. 10. νεωτερίζοιτο F.Q.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 νεωτερίζοι Bekk. νεωτερίζειν d.i. 11. τούτων] om. b. 12. διὰ βραχέως E.F.  
 βαί  
 13. μένειν A.E.F.K.N.P.T.V.g. μενεῖν G. βαίνειν d.i. 16. ἐπιβολὴ H. παρε-  
 σκευάζετο] om. d.i.

§. 179. Böckh supposes that Lebadea, Anthedon, and Chalia, were the three sovereign states of the league in the Peloponnesian war which Thucydides has not mentioned. The statement of Strabo, referred to in my original note respecting Okalea, is represented by Poppo to be a mistake; but it will be found IX. p. 410. or IX. 2, 26. of Siebenkees's and Tzschucke's edition, Περὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀλιαρίας, καὶ Μεδεών, καὶ Ὀκαλεία.]

3. Φανότιδι] Vide de hac Palmerium Græc. Antiq. VI. 15. DUKER.

4. Φωκῶν μετεῖχόν τινες] Amongst whom perhaps was that Nicomachus, who afterwards betrayed the whole intrigue to the Lacedæmonians.

10. †νεωτερίζοι†] Duker, Haack, Poppo, and Göller, all agree in pre-

ferring νεωτερίζοιτο, which doubtless would be the best Greek, and which is the reading of three MSS. But is it impossible that the nominative case to νεωτερίζοι should be ἡ πείρα? "even if "the attempt should not effect any "immediate alterations in the govern- "ment of Bœotia." Or if τι be the nominative, may not νεωτερίζοι be used in a neutral sense, like our own verb "change?" "should nothing change "immediately in the constitution of "Bœotia."

12. καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις κ.τ.λ.] "The "several partisans of democracy having "a refuge ready at hand within a short "distance, in case of failure, if Siphæ, "Chæroneia, and Delium, on three se- "veral sides of Bœotia, were all occu- "pied by Athenian garrisons."

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LXXVII. ὁ δὲ Ἴπποκράτης αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν ἔχων, ὅποτε καιρὸς εἴη, ἔμελλε στρατεύειν ἐς τοὺς

Demosthenes arrives at Naupactus, and organizes the forces of the Atheſian confederacy in that neighbourhood, to be ready for his attack on Boeotia.

Βοιωτοῦς, τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προαπέστειλε ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, ὅπως ἐξ ἐκείνων τῶν χωρίων στρατὸν ξυλ- 5  
λέξας Ἀκαρνάνων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλείοι ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας ὡς προδοθησόμενας· ἡμέρα δ' αὐτοῖς εἶρητο ἢ ἔδει ἅμα ταῦτα πράσσειν.  
2 καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἀφικόμενος, Οἰνιάδας δὲ ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων πάντων κατηναγκασμένους καταλαβὼν ἐς τὴν 10  
Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν τὸ ἐκείνῃ πᾶν ἐπὶ Σαλύνθιον καὶ Ἀγραίους στρατεύσας πρῶτον καὶ προσποιησάμενος, τᾶλλα ἡτοιμάζετο ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας, ὅταν δέη, ἀπαντησόμενος.

LXXVIII. Βρασίδης δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ 15  
θέρους πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἐς τὰ

THESSALY.  
BRASIDAS sets out on his famous expedition to the north of Greece. By the aid of some of the Thessalian chiefs, and the rapidity

ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐπειδὴ ἐγένετο ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ ἐν Τραχίνι, καὶ προπέμφαντος αὐτοῦ ἄγγελον ἐς Φάρσαλον παρὰ τοὺς ἐπιτηδέιους, ἀξιοῦντος διαγείναι αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν, ἦλθον ἐς 20  
Μελιτιάν τῆς Ἀχαΐας Πάναιρός τε καὶ Δῶρος

2. στρατεύσειν G. 3. δημοσθένει e. 4. ταῖς] om. d.e. τὴν] τὸ d.i.  
5. συλλέξας V. b.c.d.e.g. 6. συμμαχῶν c.g. 7. Omnia a Σίφας usque ad ὅταν δέη om. N. sed prima manu in marg. adscripta sunt; om. etiam E.F.h. habent autem E.F. man. recent. ad marg. script. προδοθησόμενας G. 8. ταῦτα ἅμα g.  
9. δέ] om. Q. τε e. 10. ἡναγκασμένους E. 12. ἐκείνου L.P. ἐκείνων O. σαλύνθειον g. ἀγραῶν C.K.c.g. 13. τᾶλλα] πολλὰ A.B. et marg. F. ὡς] om. B.c.g. 18. τραχίνῃ E.I. τραχίνῃ F. 19. καὶ ἀξιοῦντος L.O.P. 48.  
20. ἦλθεν V. 21. μελητικῶν i. πάριαιρος c.g.

9. ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων—καὶ αὐτὸς—προσποιησάμενος] The meaning is, that Demosthenes was enabled to prepare for his Boeotian expedition with every advantage, as all the enemies of the Athenians in the west of Greece were already put down before he commenced it: Œniadæ he found had been reduced by the combined forces of the Acarnanians; and he had himself attacked and subdued the only remaining ene-

my of Athens, Salynthius, king of the Agræans. How Dr. Bloomfield can translate προσποιησάμενος “by way of ‘pretence’” it is difficult to understand. The word occurs in the sense of “re- ducing to a state of dependent alli- ‘ance’” several times in Thucydides, I. 8, 4. 38, 4. 55, 1. III. 70, 1.

21. Μελιτίαν τῆς Ἀχαΐας] Achaia Phthiotis, which is the country here spoken of, was believed to be the earli-

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of his marches, he is enabled to pass through Thessaly without interruption, although the bulk of the Thessalian people was friendly to Athens.

καὶ Ἱππολοχίδας καὶ Τορύλαος καὶ Στρόφακος  
 πρόξενος ὦν Χαλκιδέων, τότε δὴ ἐπορεύετο.  
 ἦγον δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Θεσσαλῶν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκ<sup>2</sup>  
 Λαρίσης Νικονίδας Περδίκκα ἐπιτήδειος ὦν.  
 5 τὴν γὰρ Θεσσαλίαν ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὐπορον ἦν διέναί ἄνευ  
 ἄγωγού, καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ καὶ τοῖς πᾶσί γε ὁμοίως  
 Ἑλλήσιν ὑποπτον καθεστήκει τὴν τῶν πέλας μὴ πείσαντας  
 διέναί τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις αἰεὶ ποτε τὸ πλήθος τῶν Θεσ-  
 σαλῶν εὖνουν ὑπῆρχεν. ὥστε εἰ μὴ δυναστεία μᾶλλον ἢ<sup>3</sup>  
 10 ἰσionoμία ἐχρῶντο τὸ ἐγχώριον οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ, οὐκ ἂν ποτε

1. στρώφακος 48. 3. θεσσαλοὶ d. 4. λαρίσης E.F.H. Bekk. ed. 1832.  
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo, Haack. λαρίσης. λικονίδας K. περδίκκας V. 6. τοῖς]  
 om. Q. πᾶσιν ὁμοίως T. 7. καθειστήκει Q.c.g. καθεστήξειν T. 8. ἀθη-  
 ναίοις οἷς αἰεὶ d. 9. ὑπῆρχον 47. 10. ἐγχώριον] χωρίον B.h.

east seat of the Hellenian race, (Thucyd. I. 3, 2. Herodot. I. 56, 4.) and extended originally from the Asopus (a small river running into the Malian bay, near Thermopylae, Herodot. VII. 199. 200.) to the Enipeus. (Kruse, Hellas, vol. I. p. 475.) In the time of Herodotus and Thucydides, however, the Sperchius seems to have been considered as the southern boundary, (Herodot. VII. 198.) and the country to the south of the Sperchius was reckoned to belong to the Meliensians, or Maliensians. (Thucyd. III. 91. Herod. VII. 198.) But both the Achaians and Maliensians, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, were subject to the Thessalians. (Thucyd. VIII. 3, 1. III. 93.)

4. Λαρίσης] "On all the coins of Larissa the name of the town is written with one s only." Dodwell, Class. Tour, vol. II. p. 103. Compare Eckhel, Doctr. Numm. Vet. vol. II. p. 140.

6. καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ κ. τ. λ.] I have retained the stopping of this passage as given by Bekker, as I do not think that καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ can properly terminate a sentence. Had it been καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ οὐχ ἤκιστα, the case would have been different; but as the words now stand, they are as abrupt a close to a sentence as it would

be in English to say, "For Thessaly, generally speaking, is not easy to pass through without a conductor, and with arms at any rate;" or, "and with arms certainly." It appears to me that the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων—διέναί are all meant to correspond to the preceding clause, ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὐπορον κ. τ. λ. "Brasidas required an escort through Thessaly for three reasons: 1. Thessaly could not easily be passed through without one under any circumstances: 2. Under the actual circumstances, as Brasidas was at the head of an armed force, his passage, without previous permission asked and obtained, would have been objected to not only by the Thessalians, but by any nation in Greece whatsoever: 3. The commons of Thessaly were well disposed towards Athens." "And when it was with an armed force especially, it was a thing ill looked upon among all the Greeks without distinction, to pass through a neighbour's country, without first having obtained his consent."

[Göller in his second edition has restored the common stopping. I am still inclined to follow Bekker in connecting the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ with what follows. But see, on the other hand, Poppo's note p. 254.]

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προῆλθεν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τότε πορευομένῳ αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσαντες ἄλλοι τῶν τάναντία τούτοις βουλομένων ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ ποταμῷ ἐκόλυνον, καὶ ἀδικεῖν ἔφασαν ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενον. οἱ δὲ ἄγοντες οὔτε ἀκόντων ἔφασαν διάξειν, αἰφνιδίον τε παραγενόμενον ξένοι ὄντες κομίζειν. ἔλεγε δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Βρασιδᾶς τῇ Θεσσαλῶν γῇ καὶ αὐτοῖς φίλος ὢν ἶέναι, καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πολεμίοις οὔσι καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνοις ὄπλα

1. προῆλθον Q. ἀπαντήσαντες] om. c.g. 2. τούτοις] om. l. 4. διώξειν c.  
5. παραγενόμενοι A.h. 6. αὐτοῖς] αὐτὸς d.

2. ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ ποταμῷ] The geography of Thessaly is even yet far from accurately known. The situation of Melitæa itself is uncertain, but I should think it plain from this passage of Thucydides that it did not stand in the valley of the Enipeus, but rather on the same ridge of hills on which Thaumacia stands, and some distance to the east of that town, probably near to Lamia, or Zeitoun. There is nothing said of Brasidas *crossing* the Enipeus; nor was it a stream capable of affording any obstacle to his progress in the middle of summer: but it seems that the valley of the Enipeus was the first point at which he entered Thessaly; the hills above, on which I suppose Melitæa to have stood, being in Achaia Phthiotis. On his first descent into the valley, therefore, the Thessalians were going to stop him; and after their departure he seems to have marched down it as far as Pharsalus, and a little beyond, to its junction with the valley of the Apidanus. From thence he descended the valley of the Apidanus as far as Phacium, which was situated at its lower extremity, where it joins the valley of the Peneus. From Phacium, instead of following the Peneus to Larissa, he seems to have crossed immediately into Peræbia, and to have marched diagonally across that country in a straight line towards Dium, where he would rejoin the ordinary coast road which led from Macedonia to Larissa, through Tempe. Brasidas possibly avoided Tempe, and crossed the Pierian mountains into lower Macedonia, by nearly the same route which the army of Xerxes had followed, when

moving in the opposite direction, and with the same object, of avoiding the pass of Tempe. (Herodot. VII. 128, 1. 131, 1.) It appears from Strabo (IX. 5, 6.) that Melitæa was not on the side of the river, but rather on the high ground above it; for he speaks of the people of Hellas leaving their own town on account of its low situation, and removing to Melitæa. Possibly its territory may have extended some way down the valley; and then the words of Thucydides, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ, would merely mean that Brasidas was still in the valley of the Enipeus when the Thessalians stopped him; that is, that he was stopped at his first entrance into their country.

3. Ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενον] Id est: *sine voluntate et consensu* τοῦ κοινού Thessalorum; ut recte Pet. Faber II. Semestr. 18. qua significatione ἄνευ etiam apud Demosthenem in Oratione de Corona, in Epistola Philippi, p. 148. poni, alii ostenderunt: Καὶ ταῦτα συνετάχθη τῷ ναυάρχῳ ἄνευ μὲν τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὑπὸ δὲ τινων ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐτέρων ἰδιωτῶν. Sic jam ante Homerus loquutus fuerat, *Iliad* ὁ. v. 213. ἄνευ ἐμέθεν καὶ Ἀθηναίων. Et *Od.* ὁ. 530. οὐ τοι ἄνευ θεοῦ ἔπατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις. Poterat hoc quoque, ut Faber e Xenoph. 4. Ἀπομν. in fin. adnotat, dici ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ πάντων κοινού γνώμης: quomodo etiam Plutarch. in Vita Lycurgi Rhetoris, ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ προτέρου δεσπότης γνώμης. Sit τὸ κοινόν, *Commune* alicujus gentis sit, nemo ignorat. Τὸ κοινόν Θεσσαλῶν memorat etiam Callistratus in l. XXXVII. D. de Judic. DUKER.

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ἐπιφέρειν, Θεσσαλοῖς τε οὐκ εἰδέναι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις  
 ἔχθραν οὔσαν ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων γῇ μὴ χρῆσθαι, νῦν τε  
 ἀκόντων ἐκείνων οὐκ ἂν προελθεῖν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι),  
 οὐ μέντοι ἀξιοῦν γε εἶργεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα  
 5 ἀπήλθον, ὃ δὲ κελευόντων τῶν ἀγωγῶν, πρὶν τι πλέον  
 ξυστῆναι τὸ κωλύσον, ἐχώρει οὐδὲν ἐπισχὼν δρόμῳ. καὶ  
 ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἐκ τῆς Μελιτίας ἀφώρμησεν, ἐς  
 Φάρσαλόν τε ἐτέλεσε καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο ἐπὶ τῇ Ἀπιδανῷ  
 ποταμῷ, ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐς Φάκιον, καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐς Περαιβίαν.  
 10 ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἀγωγοὶ πάλιν  
 ἀπήλθον, οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ αὐτὸν ὑπήκοοι ὄντες Θεσσαλῶν  
 κατέστησαν ἐς Δίον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς, ὃ ὑπὸ τῇ  
 Ὀλύμπῳ Μακεδονίας πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς πόλισμα κεῖται.  
 LXXIX. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ Βρασίδας Θεσσαλίαν φθάσας  
 15 διέδραμε πρὶν τινα κωλύειν παρασκευάσασθαι, καὶ ἀφίκετο

2. οὔσαν ἔχθραν g. γῇ μὴ] γνώμη K. τε] δὲ B. 4. γε] om. T.  
 5. πρὶν] πλην A.B.C.E.F.G.K.P.h.i. 47, 48. 6. ξυστῆναι H. ξυστῆσαι R.  
 9. φάσκιον G.I.L.O.Q. 47. παρεβίαν L.O.P. 47, 48. παραβίαν e. et mox  
 παρεβοὶ P. 48. παραβοὶ e. 10. ἤδη μὲν θεσσαλῶν V. ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν A.B.F.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἤδη οἱ μὲν C.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.b.c.d.e.f.g. 47, 48.  
 Haack. vulgo ἤδη μὲν τῶν. 11. περραιβοὶ E. αὐτὸν F.G.H.T. 47, 48. Parm.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 12. κατέστησαν ἐς A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 κατέστησαν αὐτὸν ἐς. Δίον A.E.F.K.N.V. 47, 48. et A. infra quoque c. 109, 3.  
 praecute. 13. πόλις καλεῖται Q. 14. τοιοῦτῳ τρόπῳ R.f. τοιοῦτῳ μὲν  
 τρόπῳ T. 15. κωλύειν d.i.

11. οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ] The Peræbians, or Perrhæbians, had in early times possessed a large part of the plain of Thessaly, including the valley of the Peneus in its whole length, to its junction with the sea. From thence they were driven by the Lapithæ, and retired to the mountains, some taking refuge in the chain of Pindus to the west, and others in that of Olympus and the other chains to the North of the Peneus. The remnant who stayed behind in the plains became as usual the slaves or rather the villains of the conquerors; and were one of the chief elements out of which the Penestæ of Thessaly, who

answered exactly to the Helots of Sparta, derived their origin. Those who retired to the mountains maintained perpetual hostilities for a long period with the Thessalians, but at length were rendered tributary to them, and followed their standard in war, yet without losing altogether their distinct existence as a people. This continued till the growth of the Macedonian power, when the Thessalians and their dependent states all fell alike under the dominion of the kings of Macedon. See Strabo, IX. 5, 19, 20, 22. Aristotle, Politics, II. 7. [II. 9, 2, 3. Oxford ed. 1837.] Müller, Dorier, II. p. 65.



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## 2 MACEDONIA.

He arrives in Macedonia, having been originally invited to undertake the expedition by Perdiccas and the revolted Chalcidians, who both dreaded the resentment of Athens.

ὥς Περδίκκαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὥς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δείσαντες οἱ τε ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀφεστῶτες Ἀθηναίων καὶ Περδίκκας ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, οἱ μὲν Χαλκιδῆς νομίζοντες ἐπὶ σφᾶς πρῶτον ὀρμήσειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (καὶ ἅμα αἱ πησιόχωροι πόλεις αὐτῶν αἱ οὐκ ἀφεστηκυῖαι ξυνεπήγον κρύφα), Περδίκκας δὲ πολέμιος μὲν οὐκ ὢν ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, φοβούμενος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ παλαιὰ διάφορα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ μάλιστα βουλόμενος Ἀρριβαῖον τὸν Λυγκηστῶν βασιλέα παραστήσασθαι. LXXX. ξυνέβη δὲ αὐτοῖς, ὥστε ῥᾶον ἐκ

## LACEDÆMON.

And the Lacedæmonians eagerly adopted the plan, as the means of effecting a diversion in their own favour, and at the same time of employing on foreign service some of their Helots, of whom they stood in such fear, that they about this time

## 2 treacherously mur-

τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατὸν ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἡ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακοπραγία. τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἐγκειμένων τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τῇ ἐκείνων γῇ ἥλπιζον ἀποστρέψαι αὐτοὺς μάλιστα, εἰ ἀντιπαρалуποῖεν πέμψαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν στρατιὰν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων τρέφειν τε καὶ ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει σφᾶς ἐπικαλουμένων. καὶ ἅμα τῶν Εἰλώτων βουλομένοις ἦν ἐπὶ 20

1. ἐς] om. L.R.T. 3. ἡτύχει Q.c.g. 7. αἱ G. 8. περδίκκας μὲν T.  
10. ἀρρίβαιον A.F.G.H.L.N.O.V. τὸν] τῶν A.N.O.T.V. λυγκιστῶν H.Q.  
13. ἐν τῷ παρόντι] om. K. παρανίκα R. 16. ἀποτρέψαι C.G.H.T.b.d.e.f.i.  
ἀποτρέψειν L.O.P. 18. τρέφειν καὶ E.R.T. 19. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει A.B.C.E.F.  
H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσεις G.I.  
vulgo ἐπὶ τῇ ἀποστάσει.

4. ἐξήγαγον] Dobree, (*Adversaria*, p. 68.) wishes to read ἐπηγάγοντο, and understands τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους as the subject of the infinitive ἐξαγαγεῖν at the beginning of ch. 80. I believe that, however unusual, ἐξήγαγον is the true reading, and that ἐξαγαγεῖν also refers to Perdiccas and the Chalcidians. It is true that ἐπηγάγοντο would be more natural than the active voice; yet ἐπάγειν is used in Thucydides where ἐπάγεσθαι would be more usual, (I. 107, 6.) and in this very chapter we have ξυνε-

πήγον, applied to the Chalcidians, and not ξυνεπήγοντο. As to the use of ἐξάγειν instead of ἐπάγειν, it is applied with great propriety in the present case, for the getting the Peloponnesians to move out of Peloponnesus was the great difficulty.

20. βουλομένοις ἦν ἐκπέμψαι] i. e. ἐβούλοντο ἐκπέμψαι. Compare II. 3, 2. οὐ βουλομένη ἦν ἀφίστασθαι, and, as there referred to, Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf 599. 3. See also Koen, on Gregor. Corinth. p. 376. ed. Schæfer. and

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dered two thousand of the bravest of them, to whom they had pretended to give their liberty.

προφάσει ἐκπέμψαι, μή τι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τῆς Πύλου ἐχομένης νεωτερίσωσιν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸδε ἔπραξαν φοβούμενοι αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα καὶ τὸ πλῆθος· (αἲ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις πρὸς τοὺς 5 Εἰλωτας τῆς φυλακῆς περὶ μάλιστα καθεστήκει·) προείπον αὐτῶν ὅσοι ἀξιοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις γεγενῆσθαι σφίσιν ἄριστοι, κρίνεσθαι, ὡς ἐλευθερώσοντες, πείραν ποιούμενοι καὶ ἡγούμενοι τούτους σφίσιν ὑπὸ φρονήματος, ὅπερ καὶ ἡξίωσαν πρῶτος ἕκαστος ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάλιστα ἂν καὶ ἐπι- 10 θέσθαι. καὶ προκρίναντες ἐς δισχιλίους, οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώ- 3 σαντό τε καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ περιῆλθον ὡς ἡλευθερωμένοι, οἱ δὲ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἡφάνισάν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ οὐδεὶς ᾔσθετο ὅτφ τρῶφ ἕκαστος διεφθάρη. καὶ τότε προθύμως τῷ Βρασίδᾳ 4 αὐτῶν ξυνέπεμψαν ἑπτακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκ 15 τῆς Πελοποννήσου μισθῷ πείσας ἐξήγαγεν. αὐτόν τε Βρα- 5 σίδα βουλόμενον μάλιστα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπέστειλαν, LXXXI. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς, ἄνδρα ἓν τε

3. τὰδε N.V.c.f.g. αὐτῶν τὴν σκαιότητα B.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832, αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα A. τὴν νεότητα αὐτῶν e. νεότητα E.F.G., F quidem post deletas tres quattuorve. 4. τὰ] om. L.O. Λακεδαιμονίους A.E.h. 5. καθεστήκει Q.R.c.g. 8. ἀξίωσαν b. 10. χιλίους O. καὶ οἱ μὲν T. 11. παρήλθον h. 12. ᾔσθετο] ἔγνω d. 13. βρασίδα αὐτῷ V. 15. τε τὸν βρασίdan N.Q.V. 17. προὔθυμῃσαν A.B.E. F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.h.

D'Orville on Chariton, p. 467. as referred to by Göller. τῶν Εἰλωτῶν ἐκπέμψαι, "to send out some of the Helots." This is exactly what is called the partitive article in French: "des Helotes."

4. αἲ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ κ. τ. λ.] "For at all times most of the institutions of Lacedæmon were framed specially with a view to the Helots, to guard against their insurrections." This sentence is a complete illustration of the view given of the constitution of Lacedæmon, vol. I. Appendix II. where the situation of the Spartans is compared to that of an army of occupation in a conquered country, perpetually on its guard to prevent the inhabitants from breaking out into insurrection.

10. καὶ προκρίναντες, οἱ μὲν κ. τ. λ.]

A similar construction occurs III. 34, 3. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσάμενος—ὁ μὲν ἐξῆλθε κ. τ. λ. The nominative case seems so appropriately to express the subject of a proposition, that it is used in every clause of the chapter, because the subject is continually the same; and the introduction of a new subject in the words οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντο κ. τ. λ. is so subordinate to the general sense of the passage that it does not interrupt the construction. Otherwise, as Göller observes, the more natural construction would be, προκρίναντες—στεφανωθέντας—ἡφάνισαν.

17. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς] i. e. προὔθυμήθησαν ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν, or, ὥστε ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν. Compare VII. 86, 3. τοὺς ἄνδρας—προὔθυμήθη—ὥστε ἀφεθῆναι.

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τῇ Σπάρτῃ δοκοῦντα δραστήριον εἶναι ἐς τὰ πάντα καὶ

As for Brasidas, he  
2 chiefly at his own de-  
sire, and the ability  
and liberality which  
he displayed in this  
expedition were of im-  
mense subsequent be-  
nefit to the Lacedae-  
monians, by concili-  
ating to them public  
opinion throughout  
Greece.  
ἐπειδὴ ἐξῆλθε πλείστου ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίοις  
γενόμενον. τό τε γὰρ παραντίκα ἑαυτὸν παρα-  
σχὼν δίκαιον καὶ μέτριον ἐς τὰς πόλεις ἀπέ-  
στησε τὰ πολλὰ, τὰ δὲ προδοσίᾳ εἶλε τῶν 5  
χωρίων, ὥστε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις γίγνεσθαι  
ξυμβαίνειν τε βουλομένοις, ὅπερ ἐποίησαν,  
ἀνταπόδοσιν καὶ ἀποδοχὴν χωρίων, καὶ τοῦ  
πολέμου ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου λώφησιν· ἐς  
τε τὸν χρόνον ὕστερον μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας πόλεμον ἢ τότε 10  
Βρασίδου ἀρετὴ καὶ ξύνεσις, τῶν μὲν πείρα αἰσθομένων τῶν  
δὲ ἀκοῇ νομισάντων, μάλιστα ἐπιθυμίαν ἐνεποίει τοῖς Ἀθη-  
3 ναίων ξυμμάχοις ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. πρῶτος γὰρ ἐξ-  
ελθὼν καὶ δόξας εἶναι κατὰ πάντα ἀγαθὸς ἐλπίδα ἐγκατέλιπε  
βέβαιον ὥς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν.

15

## MACEDONIA.

The Athenians declare  
war against Perdiccas,  
and bestow a stricter  
attention on their de-  
pendencies in the north  
of Greece.

LXXXII. Τότε δ' οὖν ἀφικομένου αὐτοῦ

ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πυθόμενοι τὸν  
τε Περδίκκαν πολέμιον ποιοῦνται, νομίσαντες  
αἷτιον εἶναι τῆς παρόδου, καὶ τῶν ταύτῃ  
ξυμμάχων φυλακὴν πλέονα κατεστήσαντο. 20

LXXXIII. Περδίκκας δὲ Βρασίδαν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν εὐθὺς  
λαβὼν μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμεως στρατεύει ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαῖον

Perdiccas employs  
Brasidas and his army  
against Arrhibæus, an

ὄμορον ὄντα, διαφορᾶς τε αὐτῷ οὔσης καὶ

2. ἐξῆλθον e. πλείστον A.F. 3. τότε H.K.L.O.V. 4. ἐς τὰς]  
καὶ τὰς d. 9. ἔς τε] ὥστε i. ὥστε περὶ d. 10. χρόνῳ B.C.E.F.G.H.K.R.  
(marg.) V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον. τὰ]  
τὸν A.B.F.H.N.T.V. e.h. 12. ἀθηναίοις e. 15. οἱ] om. C.Q. 18. ποι-  
οῦντα C. 19. τῶν τότε V. 22. ἐπὶ] ἐς τὸν d.i. ἀρριβαῖον T. 23. λυγκι-  
στῶν Q.T.f. 24. αὐτῶν Q.

10. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας] Dixit scriptor  
in mente habens μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας  
ἀναχώρησιν. GÖLLER. Is it not rather,  
"after what befell them from Sicily;"  
the disasters which the Sicilian expedi-  
tion brought upon them. See on this

use of ἐκ, the note on I. 64, 1. and III.  
21, 1.

23. Λυγκιστῶν Μακεδόνων] Compare  
II. 99, 2. τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων εἰσὶ καὶ  
Λυγκισταί.

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enemy of his own; but Brasidas listening to the proposals of Arrhibæus, and withdrawing his army, Perdiccas is highly offended, and reduces the subsidy which he gave to the Peloponnesians, from one half to one third of the whole expense of their maintenance.

βουλόμενος καταστρέψασθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγένετο αὐτῷ στρατῷ μετὰ τοῦ Βρασιδίου ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου, Βρασιδίδας λόγοις ἔφη βούλεσθαι πρῶτον ἐλθὼν πρὸ πολέμου Ἀρριβαῖον ξύμμαχον Λακεδαιμονίων, ἣν δύνηται, ποιῆσαι. καὶ γάρ τι καὶ Ἀρριβαῖος ἐπεκηρυκεύετο, αὐτοῖς ὡς Βρασιδὰ μέσῳ δικαστῇ ἐπιτρέπew· καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδέων πρέσβεις ξυμπαρόντες ἐδί-

1. καταστρέψαι Q. ἐπειδὴ A.F.e.  
L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g. ἔφη λόγοις T.c.g.

2. τοῦ] om. c. 3. τῆς] τοῦ C.I.K.  
5. ποιήσῃ d. 6. τοι V.e.g.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου] This pass into the country of the Lyncestæ from lower Macedonia, is the same with that described by Livy, XXXII. 39. as leading from the valley of the Erigonus into Eordæa. It was probably the line of the great Roman road, the *via Egnatia*; which, according to Strabo, passed through the country of the Lyncestæ and the Eordæi to Edessa and Pella, Strabo, VII. 7, 4. The pass was over the chain of mountains which divides the valley of the *Æstræus* from that of the Erigonus; and the narrow gorge spoken of by Thucydides, IV. 127, 2. as leading into the country of Arrhibæus, was probably a spot where the road having crossed the ridge followed the course of one of the streams that run down into the Erigonus. In crossing a mountain chain, the worst parts of the road are never where it goes over the summit of the ridge, but in the narrow torrent valleys or gorges, which it follows on both sides of it, in order to arrive at its foot. Such are the gorges of the *Via Mala* in the upper valley of the Rhine leading to the Splügen and Bernardin passages of the Alps; of the Devil's Bridge, in the valley of the Reuss, just under the S. Gothard; and of Primolano, in the valley of the Brenta, on the direct road from Venice to the upper valley of the Adige, by Monte Pergine. That the pass into Lynceus included the crossing of a mountain range, as well as the passage of a defile, is proved by the expression of Polybius, XVIII. 6. where he calls it *τὰς εἰς τὴν Ἑορδαίαν ὑπερ-*

*βολὰς*, and still more by Thucydides himself, who, when describing the retreat of Brasidas, IV. 128, 3. says, that after forcing the defile, "he gained the heights," i. e. the top of the ridge, and then proceeded safely. See Cramer's *Anc. Greece*, vol. I. p. 193. 202.

7. μέσῳ δικαστῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ μεσίτη καὶ διαιτητῇ. Ἡ τῶν προύχοντων ἀρετὴ ἐν τε πόλεσι καὶ ἐν στρατείαις πανταχοῦ καθίσταται τὸ ὑπὲρ τοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων ποιεῖ μὴ καταφρονεῖν. ἐν μὲν τοῖς ἔλλησι τὸν Βρασιδᾶ καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ στρατίαν, ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις δὲ Βελιστάριον εἰς παράστασιν τοῦ παρόντος λόγου παραβάλλοντες. SCHOL. μέσῳ δικαστῇ i. e. "an arbitrator," or "one to judge between them as a third party interposing to settle their quarrel." Compare Aristotle, *Ethics*, V. 4, 7. ζητοῦσι δικαστὴν μέσον καὶ καλοῦσιν ἐνιοὺς μεσιδίου, ὡς ἐὰν τοῦ μέσου τύχῃσι τοῦ δικαίου τευξόμενοι. Thus Aristotle, accommodating his etymology to his doctrine about the μέσον. But it may be doubted whether the sense both in μέσος δικαστῆς and in μεσιδίου, be not as much that of *interposition* as of *impartiality*: expressing the *stepping in between* two parties to separate and pacify them, as well as the equal settlement of the dispute, or the judges standing equally aloof from the interest of either. This latter sense, however, is probably mixed up with that of interference; as *ἀρχων μεσιδίου* in Aristotle, *Politics*, V. 6, 13. seems to mean, "a commander who belonged to neither party."

δασκον αὐτὸν μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ, ἵνα. προθυμοτέρῳ ἔχοιεν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἑαυτῶν χρῆσθαι. ἅμα δέ τι καὶ εἰρήκεσαν τοιοῦτον οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Περδίκκου ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμόνι, ὥς πολλὰ αὐτοῖς τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν χωρίων ξύμμαχα ποιήσοι, ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασιδᾶς τὰς 5 τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξίου πράσσειν. Περδίκκας δὲ οὔτε δικαστὴν ἔφη Βρασιδᾶν τῶν σφετέρων διαφορῶν ἀγαγεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ καθαιρέτην ὃν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀποφαίνοι πολεμίων, ἀδικήσειν τε εἰ αὐτοῦ τρέφοντος τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατοῦ ξυνέσται Ἀρριβαίῳ. 6 ὁ δὲ ἄκοντος καὶ ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται, καὶ πεισθεὶς τοῖς 10 λόγοις ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν χώραν. Περδίκκας δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τρίτον μέρος ἀνθ' ἡμίσεος τῆς τροφῆς ἐδίδου, νομίζων ἀδικεῖσθαι.

1. αὐτῷ T. ὑπεξελεῖν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπεξελεθῆν. 2. αὐτῶν R. 4. περὶ c. αὐτὸν Bekk. 5. ποιῆσαι I.P.e. et correct. C. 7. διαφορῶν] om. L.O.P. 10. συγγίγνεται F.H.L.O.g. ξυγγίγνεται C.V. 11. ἀπήγαγε d. πρὶν] πλὴν c.g. 12. περὶ τι μέρος T. ἡμίσεος A.B.G.Q.T.h. vulgo ἡμίσεως.

1. μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ] "Not to remove from out of the way "of Perdiccas every object of his apprehension." Compare Herodotus, VII. 8, 3. οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ἔθνος ὑπολείπεσθαι τοιούτων ὑπεξαραιμμένων. Demosth. de falsa Legat. p. 365. Reiske. τῶν ἰδίων τι κτημάτων ὑπεξαρουμένοι. Sophocles, Œdip. Tyr. 227. τοῦπικλημ' ὑπεξελεῖν αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ.

[Plato, Republic. VIII. p. 567. b. ὑπεξαρεῖν δὴ τοὺτους πάντας δεῖ τὸν τύραννον, εἰ μέλλει ἄρξειν, ὥς ἂν μήτε φίλων μήτ' ἐχθρῶν λίπη μηδένα.]

5. ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ—πράσσειν] "So that "on this ground Brasidas thought "himself entitled to deal jointly with "Perdiccas in the matters of Arrhibæus, rather than leave Perdiccas to "manage them as he pleased." This must surely be the meaning of κοινῇ τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου πράσσειν. Perdiccas had promised the Lacedæmonians that he would procure them some new allies in his neighbourhood: Brasidas therefore thought that now there was an opportunity to ensure the fulfilment of this promise, by gaining the alliance of

Arrhibæus, and he accordingly claimed the right of negotiating with him as a principal party in conjunction with Perdiccas; whereas Perdiccas insisted that he was not a principal in the quarrel, but merely engaged to act as his auxiliary.

[Dr. Bloomfield and Poppo understand κοινῇ to signify "impartially," as if Brasidas professed to regard Arrhibæus no less than Perdiccas as one entitled to just and friendly treatment on the part of Lacedæmon. This suits the sense of the passage well, but it appears to me a forced interpretation of the word κοινῇ.]

10. ἐκ διαφορᾶς] "Post altercationem "et dissensionem haud amicam cum "Perdicca." Bauer, approved by Poppo. The expression appears to me rather to resemble that of ἐκ βίας, or ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐκ παρατάξεως, where the sense is very nearly that of an adverb. ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται seems to mean, "Brasidas has an interview with "Arrhibæus in decided opposition to "Perdiccas," "in actual quarrel with "him." See Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 543, 3.

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LXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει εὐθὺς ὁ Βρασίδης, ἔχων καὶ Χαλκιδέας, ἐπὶ Ἀκανθὸν τὴν Ἀνδριῶν ἀποικίαν ὀλίγον

ACANTHUS. Brasidas attempts A-  
canthus, one of the A-  
thenian dependent al-  
lies. At his request,  
the Acanthians give  
him an audience with-  
in their city.

πρὸ τρυγῆτου ἐστράτευσεν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τοῦ  
δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν κατ' ἀλλήλους ἐστασίαζον, οἱ  
τε μετὰ τῶν Χαλκιδέων ξυνεπάγοντες καὶ ὁ  
δῆμος. ὅμως δὲ, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος ἔτι  
ἔξω ὄντος πεισθὲν τὸ πλῆθος ὑπὸ τοῦ Βρα-  
σίδου δέξασθαι τε αὐτὸν μόνον καὶ ἀκούσαντας βουλευ-  
σασθαι δέχεται· καὶ καταστὰς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος, (ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ  
ἀδύνατος, ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν) ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXXV. “ Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἔκπεμψίς μου καὶ τῆς στρατιάς  
“ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ὧ Ἀκάνθιοι, γεγένηται τὴν αἰτίαν  
SPEECH OF “ ἐπαληθεύουσα ἦν ἀρχόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου  
BRASIDAS. “ προεῖπομεν, Ἀθηναίοις ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν  
(85-87.) “ Ἑλλάδα πολεμήσει· εἰ δὲ χρόνῳ ἐπῆλθο-  
I am come hither as  
15 your deliverer, and  
marvel therefore that  
you do not at once  
receive me. Your  
hesitation implies a  
doubt either of my  
power or of my ho-  
nour and integrity.  
20 Yet my power was  
shown at Megara,  
when the whole force  
of Athens feared to  
give me battle ;

“ μέν, σφαλέντες τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκεῖ πολέμου  
“ δόξης, ἣ διὰ τάχους αὐτοὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ὑμετέρου  
“ κινδύνου ἡλπίσαμεν Ἀθηναίους καθαιρήσειν,  
“ μηδεὶς μεμφθῆναι νῦν γὰρ ὅτε παρέσχεν ἀφι-  
“ γμένοι καὶ μετὰ ὑμῶν πειρασόμεθα κατερ-  
“ γάζεσθαι αὐτούς. θαυμάζω δὲ τῇ τε ἀπο-  
“ κλήσει μου τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἀσμένους

1. δέ] om. L.O. 2. καὶ] om. d. τὴν] τῶν K. ἀνδριῶν F. ὀλίγου h.  
ὀλίγῃ N.V. 3. πρὸ τοῦ τρυγῆτου Q. τρυγῆτου E. 4. ἀλλήλων L.O. 6. ἔξω  
ὄντος ἔτι O.P. 8. καὶ ἀκούσαντας—καταστὰς om. T. ἀκούσαντες e. 9. ἐπὶ] ἐς c.g.  
11. ἐπίπεμψις c. 12. ὧ Ἀκάνθιοι] om. c.g. 16. τοῦ ἐκεῖ τοῦ πολέμου R.f.  
17. καὶ δόξης Q. 18. ἀθηναίους c. 19. μέμφη E. 21. ὑποκλήσει A.B.C.  
E.F.H.K.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσει.

2. τὴν Ἀνδριῶν ἀποικίαν] The article is apparently added to distinguish this Acanthus from other towns of the same name, of which there was one near Cnidus in Asia Minor, and another in Athamania. See Stephanus Byzant. in voce.

10. ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος] Vid. Ælianus, Var. Hist. XII. 50. Livius, XXXII. 33. “ Vir, ut inter Ætolos, facundus,” et ad ea verba Gronovium. Wass. Dionys.

Halic. X. 36. de L. Siccio Dentato : εἰπεῖν τε, ὥς στρατιώτης, οὐκ ἀδύνατος. Cornel. Nep. Epamin. cap. V. “ Satis “ exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum “ scilicet.” DUKER.

14. προεῖπομεν Ἀθηναίοις] Τὸ ἐξῆς, Ἀθηναίοις πολεμήσειν. SCHOL.

19. νῦν γὰρ, ὅτε παρέσχεν] Νῦν γὰρ ὅτε τὰ πράγματα παρουσίας ἡμῶν ἐξουσίαν παρέσχεν. SCHOL.

- 3 " ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἰόμενοι τε  
 " παρὰ ξυμμάχους καὶ πρὶν ἔργῳ ἀφικέσθαι τῇ γοῦν γνώμῃ  
 " ἤξειν, καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι, κίνδυνόν τε τοσούνδε ἀνερ-  
 " ρίψαμεν διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἰόντες  
 " καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι· ὑμεῖς δὲ εἴ τι ἄλλο ἐν 5  
 " νῷ ἔχετε, ἢ εἰ ἐναντιώσεσθε τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ  
 4 " καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, δεινὸν ἂν εἴη. καὶ γὰρ οὐ μόνον

1. γὰρ] om. L.O.e. 2. ἀφικέσθαι Q. γνώμῃ μὴ ἤξειν B. 3. ἀπερρίψαμεν  
 C.E.F.K.L.M.R.b.c.e.f.g. ἀνερρ. Bekk. 6. εἴ] om. L.O.P.d. ἐναντιώ-  
 σασθαι T. τε] om. O. 7. ἂν] γὰρ Q.

1. γὰρ] om. L.O.e. 2. ἀφικέσθαι Q. γνώμῃ μὴ ἤξειν B. 3. ἀπερρίψαμεν  
 C.E.F.K.L.M.R.b.c.e.f.g. ἀνερρ. Bekk. 6. εἴ] om. L.O.P.d. ἐναντιώ-  
 σασθαι T. τε] om. O. 7. ἂν] γὰρ Q.

1. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι]  
 Ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ εἰς κίνδυνον τηλικούτον  
 κατέστημεν, διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ὁδοιπορή-  
 σαντες, καὶ προθυμίαν ἔδειξαν ἐνδεξά-  
 μεθα, ἐλπίσαντες τὴν παρουσίαν ἡμῶν  
 ἀσμένους ὑμῖν ἔσεσθαι, οὓς γε καὶ πρὶν  
 ἀφικέσθαι, τῇ γοῦν προαιρέσει φίλους  
 εἶναι ἔξην τε ὅποτε βουλοίμεθα, ὥς παρὰ  
 φίλους ἀφικέσθαι. SCHOL.

οἰόμενοι τε—δεινὸν ἂν εἴη] The first  
 part of this sentence is thus explained  
 by Gölle. " Credideramus fore ut  
 " veniremus ad eos qui prius, quam  
 " reapse veniremus, voluntate certe so-  
 " cii essent." And he adds, " ad  
 " γνώμῃ supplendum ὄντας, prorsus  
 " ut, III. 70, 8. οἱ δὲ τινες τῆς αὐτῆς  
 " γνώμης τῇ Πειθίᾳ, et I. 122, 3. εἰ μὴ  
 " καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἕκαστον  
 " ἄστυ μὲν γνώμῃ ἀμυνούμεθα αὐτοῦς."  
 [The latter quotation seems to me  
 inapplicable.] " We thought that we  
 " should find ourselves amongst men  
 " who were our allies in heart at least,  
 " even before our actual arrival." The  
 conjunction τε after οἰόμενοι might be  
 explained by supposing it to be mis-  
 placed, as if the sense were, οἰόμενοι—  
 ἤξειν τε—καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι. But  
 the construction of the second τε after  
 κίνδυνον is more difficult. Poppo cuts  
 the knot by inclosing it in brackets.  
 Haack, and apparently the Scholiast,  
 suppose that παρεχόμενοι is a careless  
 manner of writing for παρεχόμεθα.  
 There is doubtless a confusion in the  
 sentence somewhere, but perhaps it  
 may pervade the whole of it, and may  
 be explained by repeating after ἡμεῖς οἱ  
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι either the verb ἀφίγμεθα  
 or παρέσμεν, or some similar word, and

then making the three several clauses  
 οἰόμενοι τε,—κίνδυνόν τε—ἀπερρίψαμεν,  
 and καὶ—παρεχόμενοι, all dependent on  
 this principal statement; the finite verb  
 ἀπερρίψαμεν being introduced between  
 the two participles οἰόμενοι and παρε-  
 χόμενοι; as in VIII. 45, 4. it follows  
 by a similar carelessness after the par-  
 ticiples ὥς οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἰεν,  
 πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπι-  
 κούρια δὲ δμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιοῦσι—ἀλ-  
 λους—κινδυνεύειν.

[The above explanation is disap-  
 proved of both by Poppo, vol. III. p.  
 272, and by Gölle in his second edi-  
 tion; but I do not see what they would  
 offer in place of it. Unless we decide  
 that the text is corrupt, and proceed at  
 once to correct it, there is no remedy  
 but that the explanations of this and  
 many other similar passages must be  
 harsh and open to objection, because  
 the text is not to be made out according  
 to the common rules of language. We  
 have therefore but a choice of anomalies,  
 and it is much easier to see what is  
 clearly wrong than to determine what  
 is right. It is possible that the con-  
 junction τε in the words κίνδυνόν τε  
 τοσούνδε ἀπερρίψαμεν was meant to have  
 its corresponding conjunction in the  
 following clause in some such way as  
 this, ὑμᾶς τε ἀξιοῦμεν μὴ ἐναντιώσασθαι  
 τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ κ. τ. λ.  
 and that the form of that subsequent  
 clause being altered, the preceding  
 clause became ungrammatical.]

5. καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι]  
 Ex hoc loco Ammonius ostendit dis-  
 crimen inter παρέχειν et παρέχεσθαι.  
 DUKER.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἀνθίστασθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἷς ἂν ἐπίω, ἡσσόν τις  
 “ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι, δυσχερὲς ποιούμενοι εἰ ἐπὶ οὖς πρῶτον  
 “ἦλθον ὑμᾶς, καὶ πόλιν ἀξιώχρεων παρεχομένους καὶ ξύν-  
 “εσιν δοκοῦντας ἔχειν, μὴ ἐδέξασθε καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ  
 5 “ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδεικνύναι, ἀλλ’ ἡ ἄδικον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν  
 “ἐπιφέρειν, ἡ ἀσθενὴς καὶ ἀδύνατος τιμωρῆσαι τὰ πρὸς  
 “Ἀθηναίους, ἣν ἐπίωσι, ἀφίχθαι. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε τῇδ’ 5

2. πρόσσεισι δυσχερὲς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρόσσεισι καὶ δυσχερὲς. εἴη E. 3. παρασχομέ-  
 νους A. 4. δέξεσθε K.R.c.f.g. ἐδέξεσθε A.F. δέξασθε C. οὐκ ἔχω H.  
 3. πίστιν E. 7. ἀφίγμα P.

6. ἐπιφέρειν—ἀφίχθαι] These infin-  
 itives depend upon αἰτίαν ἔξω, “I shall  
 “be charged with,” repeated from the  
 words, though of a different significa-  
 tion, τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδει-  
 κνύναι: “The reason of your not join-  
 ing me I shall never be able to make  
 “out to men’s satisfaction, but I shall  
 “be charged either with offering you a  
 “false liberty, or with having come  
 “hither too weak and helpless to aid  
 “you against the Athenians.”

7. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε κ. τ. λ.] Poppo  
 has properly remarked, that the com-  
 mon division of the chapters is very  
 ill placed after ἀποστείλαι; for Brasidas  
 is now replying to the two supposed  
 charges against him, want of power or  
 want of honesty. To the first he re-  
 plies from στρατιᾷ γε down to ἀποστεί-  
 λαι; and to the second from αὐτὸς τε  
 down to θαρσύναντας. A third sup-  
 posed charge is then noticed, that,  
 namely, of favouring one particular  
 party in Acanthus; and to this he re-  
 plies throughout the rest of chap. 86.  
 down to ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον. In reply to  
 the first charge there is much confu-  
 sion and obscurity; for the point of  
 the conclusion is left to be supplied by  
 the reader. The sense is as follows:  
 “As for my power, the force under  
 “my own command, without reckon-  
 ing your aid, was one which the  
 “Athenians, though superior in num-  
 bers, were on a late occasion un-  
 willing to fight with; so that you  
 “cannot suppose that now, when they  
 “must come by sea, they will send  
 “against you such a force as they did

“then against me; and if not, we know  
 “that they will not venture to meddle  
 “with us.” These last words, which  
 are the real conclusion meant by the  
 ὥστε, are left to be supplied by the  
 reader; and what is in fact only an ad-  
 ditional consideration, from which the  
 conclusion follows, is put as if it were  
 itself the main thing to be proved. I  
 know of no other instance of *μητὶ*  
 being used as an adverb, without either  
*στόλῳ* or *στρατῷ* being added. Can it  
 be then that the words τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ  
 are an unlucky insertion of some copy-  
 ist, who, not understanding the pas-  
 sage, thought to explain what *στρατὸς*  
 Thucydides was speaking of? If they  
 be omitted, the sense is plain; “So  
 “that it is not likely that now, when  
 “their force must come by sea, they  
 “can send against you numbers suffi-  
 “cient to cope with you.” *ἴσον* I  
 should understand as equivalent to  
*ἀξιώμαχον*, “a force fairly competent to  
 “contend with you.” Compare a cu-  
 rious sense of the same word in VII.  
 27. 4. τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς, “the regular  
 “garrison;” i. e. “the garrison pro-  
 perly fitted for the duties of the  
 “place.” Compare also the expression  
 “justus exercitus” in Latin. Since the  
 above was written, I see that Dobree  
 suggests the same correction.

[Compare, however, V. 14. 3. and the  
 note there. Poppo says that *στρατῷ*  
 may be so easily understood with *μητὶ*  
 as it follows almost immediately, that it  
 is not necessary to strike out the words  
 τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ. And certainly the indi-  
 rect nature of the argument, in which



ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 82. 1.

- “ ἦν νῦν ἐγὼ ἔχω ἐπὶ Νίσαιαν ἐμοῦ βοηθήσαντος οὐκ  
 “ ἠθέλησαν Ἀθηναῖοι πλέονες ὄντες προσμίξαι, ὥστε οὐκ  
 “ εἰκὸς νηϊτῇ γε αὐτοὺς †τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ† στρατῷ ἴσων  
 6 and my integrity is “ πλῆθος ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἀποστεῖλαι· αὐτὸς τε οὐκ  
 shewn by the solemn “ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἐπ’ ἐλευθερώσει δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 5  
 guarantee which I “ παρελήλυθα, ὄρκοις τε Λακεδαιμονίων κατα-  
 have procured from “ λαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις ἢ μὴν οὖς  
 the Spartan govern- “ ἂν ἔγωγε προσαγάγωμαι ξυμμάχους ἔσεσθαι  
 ment, that every state “ αὐτονόμους, καὶ ἅμα οὐχ ἵνα ξυμμάχους  
 that accedes to my so- “ ὑμᾶς ἔχωμεν ἢ βία ἢ ἀπάτῃ προσλαβόντες, 10  
 licitation shall become “ ἀλλὰ τούναντίον ὑμῖν δεδουλωμένοις ὑπὸ  
 the independent ally “ Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχήσουτες. οὐκουν ἀξιῶ οὗτ’  
 of Lacedæmon. Above “ αὐτὸς ὑποπτεύεσθαι, πίστει γε διδούς τὰς  
 all, I disclaim most “ μεγίστας, οὔτε τιμωρὸς ἀδύνατος νομισθῆναι,  
 solemnly all thought “ προσχωρεῖν τε ὑμᾶς θαρσήσαντας.” 15  
 of abusing your com-  
 7 pliance to the exalta-  
 tion of one party a-  
 mong you, and the de-  
 pression of the other;  
 for this were to de-  
 serve your hatred, and  
 not your gratitude.

LXXXVI. “ Καὶ εἴ τις ἰδία τιμὰ δεδιὼς ἄρα, μὴ ἐγὼ  
 “ τισι προσθῶ τὴν πόλιν, ἀπρόθυμός ἐστι, πάντων μάλιστα  
 2 “ πιστευσάτω. οὐ γὰρ συστασιάσων ἤκω, οὐδὲ ἀσαφῇ τὴν

1. ἦν νῦν ἔχω ἐγὼ Q.T.e. ἦν νῦν ἔχω C.G.I.d.i. ἦν ἐγὼ ἔχω K. ἦν ἔχω O. ἦν  
 ἐγὼ νῦν ἔχω V. 2. ἐθέλησαν V. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι K. 3. νηϊτῇ γε στρατῷ  
 αὐτοὺς V. νηϊτῇ δὲ d. τῷ ἐκεῖ στρατῷ E. 4. ἡμᾶς H. 5. ἐλευθερία f.  
 6. παραγέγονα Q. καταλαβὼν τὰ τέλη λακεδαιμονίων e. 7. ἢ μὴν] om. d.  
 8. ἂν om. G. προσαγάγωμαι καὶ ξυμμάχους c.f.g. ἔσεσθαι—ξυμμάχους  
 om. E. 9. συμμάχους C.V.e.h. 11. ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων C. 12. συμμαχι-  
 σοντες Q. 13. γε Haack. Poppo. Bekker. libri τε. om. L.O.P. 15. τε] δὲ  
 Bekk. in ed. 1832. 19. ἀσφαλῇ F.M.N. Conf. Hemsterhus. ad Luc.  
 Nesyom. 7.

the main conclusion is left to be supplied by the reader, is exactly paralleled in the passage referred to, V. 14. 3.]

4. αὐτὸς τε οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ κ. τ. λ.] I have placed only a colon before these words, in order to shew their close connexion with what precedes them, as containing the reply to the second and more personal suspicion, that Brasidas would not deal honestly with the Acathians. To this his answer is twofold; first, grounded on his own personal

conduct, in having obtained from his government a solemn pledge, that all whom he individually should win to the Lacedæmonian alliance should be independent; and secondly, drawn from the nature of the case, that the Acathians had more need of the Lacedæmonians than the Lacedæmonians of them.

19. οὐδὲ ἀσαφῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν κ. τ. λ.] If the text be right, Kistemacher's interpretation, quoted by Poppo, (Observatt. Critic. p. 202.) and adopted by

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olym. 89. 1.

“ ἐλευθερίαν νομίζω ἐπιφέρειν, εἰ τὸ πάτριον παρεῖς τὸ πλεόν  
 “ τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἢ τὸ ἔλασσον τοῖς πᾶσι δουλώσαιμι. χαλε- 3  
 “ πατέρα γὰρ ἂν τῆς ἀλλοφύλου ἀρχῆς εἴη, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐκ ἂν ἀντὶ πόνων χάρις καθίστατο, ἀντὶ  
 5 “ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μᾶλλον· οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
 “ ἐγκλήμασι καταπολεμοῦμεν, αὐτοὶ ἂν φαινοίμεθα ἐχθίονα  
 “ ἢ ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν κατακτώμενοι. ἀπάτη γὰρ 4  
 “ εὐπρεπεῖ αἴσχιον τοῖς γε ἐν ἀξιώματι πλεονεκτῆσαι ἢ βία  
 “ ἐμφανεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἰσχύος δικαιοῦσι, ἣν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν,  
 10 “ ἐπέρχεται, τὸ δὲ γνώμης ἀδίκου ἐπιβουλή. οὕτω πολλήν

1. τὸ] om. C. 2. ἔλαττον e. δηλώσαιμι e. χαλεπώτερον d. χαλεπώ-  
 τερα g. 3. ἀρχῆς ἂν εἴη T.f. 4. καθίστατο B.F. 6. φαινόμεθα A.B.C.E.  
 F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.h.i. φαινόμεθα K. 7. οἱ μὴ ὑποδείξαντες N. δείξας Q.  
 ἀρχὴν M.Q.b. 8. αἰσχίων τι τοῖς Stobæus. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.M.P.T.  
 d.e.g. om. L.O. ἀξιώμασι e.g. 10. ἐπέρχεται b.

him, as well as by Haack and Göller, must be considered as the true one: “Nor am I minded to offer you a dim and doubtful liberty, by making the many the slaves of the few, or the few of the many.” For the use of νομίζω in the sense of νομίζω χρῆναι, see Lobeck, Paregra ad Phrynichum, c. VI. p. 753. and the note on Thucyd. II. 42, 5. in this edition. And for the brevity of expression, by which εἰ δουλώσαιμι is equivalent to ἐπιφέρωμι δ’ ἂν, εἰ δουλώσαιμι, compare the notes on I. 38. III. 11, 4. But Dobree observes that σαφῶς and ἀσαφῶς are confused in the MSS. in c. 125, 1. and he seems inclined to adopt Bauer’s conjecture, οὐδὲ ἂν σαφῇ. To this I object, that if such had been Thucydides’ meaning, the order of the words would rather have been, οὐδ’ ἂν νομίζω [or rather οἶμαι] σαφῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐπιφέρειν. See the note on II. 89, 6.

5. οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κ. τ. λ.] “And the very charges wherewith we are bearing down the Athenians, we should ourselves be found to incur in more hateful measure than they who had shewn no glimpses of honesty at all.” The ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν is illustrated by the scandalous avowals made by the Athenians on sundry occasions, that might made

right. See I. 76. V. 89. 105. VI. 83. 85. For the sense of ὑποδείξας, see the note on I. 77, 7; and for the sentiment that follows, ἀπάτη γὰρ—ἐπιβουλή, compare also I. 77, 5. and the quotations from Aristotle and Xenophon given in the note on that chapter.

10. οὕτω πολλὴν περιωπὴν κ. τ. λ.] These words should be closely connected with the following clause, καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω—ὥς εἶπον, and the chapter should end at εἶπον instead of at ποιούμεθα. Brasidas here sums up all that he had been saying in proof of his own sincerity and that of his government: “Over and above the solemn pledges which my government has given me, honesty is clearly our best interest; for none would suffer so much as we should by being detected in any departure from it. Thus then,” he concludes, “we are greatly careful about matters which concern us so nearly: nor can you receive any stronger assurance, over and above the oaths already sworn, than from those who, if you compare their words with the actual facts, you must needs be convinced are interested in acting even as they have told you.” Περιωπὴ, “a looking about us,” i.e. “circumspection, care, anxious thought about a thing.” Καλεῖ δὲ περιωπὴν

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ περιωπὴν τῶν ἡμῖν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα διαφόρων ποιούμεθα  
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω πρὸς τοῖς ὅρκοις βεβαίωσιν λάβετε ἢ οἷς  
 “ τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθρούμενα δόκησιν ἀναγκαίαν  
 “ παρέχεται ὡς καὶ ξυμφέροι ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον.

LXXXVII. “ Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προῖσχομένου ἀδύνατοι 5  
 “ μὲν φήσετε εἶναι, εὖνοι δ' ὄντες ἀξιῶσθε μὴ κακούμενοι  
 But if you refuse my “ διωθεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν μὴ ἀκίνδυνον  
 offers of liberty thus “ ὑμῖν φαίνεσθαι, δίκαιόν τε εἶναι, οἷς καὶ δυ-  
 recommended to you, “ νατὸν δέχεσθαι αὐτὴν, τούτοις καὶ ἐπιφέρειν,  
 I cannot suffer your “ ἄκουτα δὲ μηδένα προσαναγκάζειν, μάρτυρας 10  
 had example to ob- “ μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ποιήσο-  
 struct the independ- “ μαι ὡς ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἥκων οὐ πείθω, γῆν δὲ τὴν  
 ence of other states, “ ὑμετέραν δηρὸν πειράσσομαι βιάζεσθαι, καὶ οὐκ  
 and to thwart the ge- “ ἀδικεῖν ἔτι νομῶ, προσεῖναι δέ τι μοι καὶ  
 neros purposes of  
 Sparta; I shall there-  
 fore treat you as ene-  
 mies, and endeavour  
 to force you to join us.

1. περιωπὴν K.i. διαφόρων g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. διαφορῶν.  
 2. πρὸς] om. c. g. λάβετε g. 3. ἀναθεωρούμενα e. ἀφοριούμενα K.  
 8. ἡμῖν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f.h. Bekk. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i. 9. αὐτοῖς f.  
 12. τὴν] om. f. 13. ἡμετέραν d. 14. τι] om. K.

τὴν φροντίδα καὶ τὴν περίσκεψιν, οὐ τὸν τόπον, ὡς Ὅμηρος. Photius Lexic. in περιωπῇ. The construction of the following words seems to be, ἢ ἀπ' ἐκείνων οἷς κ. τ. λ. “ than from those for whom “ facts, compared with their words, “ convince us that they state their real “ interest truly.” So Dobree interprets this passage, observing that εἶπον is the third plural, not the first person singular. Οἷς would thus be masculine, and not neuter; for if it were neuter, the preposition ἐν could hardly be omitted. The dative depends on ξυμφέροι.

5. εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα] Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προτεινόντος καὶ ἐπαγγελλομένου, φήσετε μὴ δύνασθαι ἥτοι ἐλευθερωθῆναι ἢ συμμαχεῖν, μενούσης δὲ τῆς φιλίας ἀξιῶσθε ἡμᾶς διωθεῖσθαι, ὑφορώμενοι μὴ ἄρα οὐκ ἀκίνδυνος ὑμῖν ἢ ἐλευθερία γένηται. ἔτι δὲ εἰ λέγοιτε ὡς δίκαιον τούτους ἐλευθεροῦν, οἱ καὶ δύνανται δέξασθαι τε καὶ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἄκουτα δὲ μηδένα ἀναγκάζειν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάρτυρας μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.  
 SCHOL.

7. μὴ ἀκίνδυνον ὑμῖν] Both Poppo and Gölle have rightly retained the common reading, for which Bekker, on the authority of some of the best MSS. had substituted ἡμῖν. But ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς are, in all their cases, so often confused by the copyists, that the authority of MSS. on this point is of very little value. Ἡμῖν would be much too dramatic for the style of Thucydides, who does not, like Herodotus, when describing in a speech the sentiments of others, introduce them as expressed by the parties themselves in the first person. Besides, as Gölle has well remarked, ἡμῖν is utterly inconsistent with the infinitive φαίνεσθαι. In what follows, μάρτυρας μὲν—τῇ δὲ, the two conjunctions seem to express merely order and division, without any distinction or contrast: “ I will first appeal to the “ gods, and then will try to force you “ to join us by ravaging your land.”

11. θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους] Sic. II. 71, 6. et 74, 2. Aristoph. Equit. 573. τῇ πόλει ἀνίστειν καὶ θεοῖς ἐγχωρίοις. In lege Draconis apud Porphy-

“κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας τὸ εὐλογον, τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων,  
 “ὅπως μὴ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, εἰ μὴ προσαχθήσεσθε, τοῖς ἀπὸ  
 “ὑμῶν χρήμασι φερομένοις παρ’ Ἀθηναίους βλάπτωνται, οἱ  
 “δὲ Ἕλληνες ἵνα μὴ κωλύωνται ὑφ’ ὑμῶν δουλείας ἀπαλ-  
 5 “λαγῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εἰκότως γ’ ἂν τάδε πράσσοιμεν, οὐδὲ  
 “ὀφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινοῦ τινὸς ἀγαθοῦ αἰτία  
 “τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν. οὐδ’ αὖ ἀρχῆς ἐφίεμεθα, 3  
 “παῦσαι δὲ μᾶλλον ἐτέρους σπεύδοντες τοὺς πλείους ἂν

1. κατὰ τὰς δύο G.L.O.P. 1. 2. ὑπὸ N.V. e. 6. αἰτία] om. e. 7. οὐδ’  
 ἀρχῆς T.R. 8. πλείους R.f.

rium, IV. de Abstinēt. 22. θεοὺς τιμᾶν  
 καὶ ἥρωας ἐγχαρίους. Vid. Salmas. ad  
 Solin. p. 51. et Stanlei. ad Æschyl.  
 Sept. Theb. v. 14. DUKE.

1. κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας] i. e. “consider-  
 ing that there are two reasons which  
 “make it impossible for me to act  
 “otherwise.” Compare III. 40, 9. ὁ  
 μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ τι παθών: “He who  
 “suffers with nothing to make his  
 “having avoided suffering impossible.”  
 The genitive τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων refers  
 to ἀνάγκῃ understood, as if Thucydides  
 had written τὴν μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων  
 τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων; but in the latter  
 clause he varied the construction by  
 substituting the nominative οἱ Ἕλληνες.  
 Ἡ ἀνάγκη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὅπως μὴ  
 βλάπτωνται is, “the necessity with re-  
 “spect to the Lacedæmonians; namely,  
 “of preventing them from sustaining  
 “hurt.” In the words that follow, it  
 may be doubted whether τῷ ὑμετέρῳ  
 εὖνῳ is the dative expressing the in-  
 strument, or simply the circumstances  
 accompanying the action, “with all  
 “your good will; while you are wish-  
 “ing us well all the time.” If, as is  
 more probable, it be meant to express  
 the instrument, the words τοῖς ἀπὸ ὑμῶν  
 —φερομένοις are added to explain the  
 τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, which is equivalent to  
 ὅπως μὴ ὑμῖν, καίπερ εὖνῳ, ὡς προφέ-  
 ρετε, οὖσιν. Compare III. 47, 5. τὸ  
 Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ ξυμφορον,  
 where τὸ Κλέωνος is equivalent to ὁ  
 προφέρει Κλέων.

5. οὐ γὰρ δὴ κ. τ. λ.] The connexion  
 is as follows: “And this second ne-  
 cessity for my doing as I am doing

“—the necessity of not suffering you  
 “to hinder the common deliverance of  
 “the Greeks—is that which actuates  
 “me most of all. For otherwise, cer-  
 “tainly, we could with no good grace  
 “be thus dealing with you; nor is it  
 “the duty of the Lacedæmonians to  
 “force freedom upon any, were it not  
 “on account of some common good.  
 “And again, as we are not striving  
 “after dominion, but labouring rather  
 “to abate the dominion of others, we  
 “should wrong the general interest, if,  
 “when offering independence to all,  
 “we should suffer you to set your-  
 “selves against it.” He means to say,  
 that the common interest of Greece,  
 more than the private right of the  
 Lacedæmonians, to stop a conduct  
 which was in fact strengthening their  
 enemies, justified him in not tolerating  
 the neutrality of Acanthus. [Compare  
 the arguments used in defence of the  
 expedition against Denmark in 1807.]  
 “Nay,” he continues, “our own in-  
 “terest in this war is the common in-  
 “terest; for our objects in undertaking  
 “it are not selfish: and therefore in  
 “not allowing you to support our  
 “enemies, we are in fact hindering  
 “you from supporting the enemies  
 “of Greece.” In the words οὐδ’ αὖ  
 ἀρχῆς ἐφίεμεθα the sense is as if it  
 were written καὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφίεμενοι  
 —παῦσαι δὲ—σπεύδοντες: or else, καὶ  
 ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφίεμεθα, παῦσαι δὲ  
 —σπεύδομεν. After παῦσαι must be  
 repeated ἀρχῆς, or, what is the same  
 in point of sense, ἀρχοντας, from the  
 preceding ἀρχῆς.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ἀδικοῦμεν εἰ ξύμπασιν αὐτονομίαν ἐπιφέροντες ὑμᾶς τοὺς  
 4 “ἐναντιούμενους περιίδοιμεν. πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέσθε εὖ,  
 “καὶ ἀγωνίσασθε τοῖς τε Ἑλλήσιν ἄρξαι πρῶτοι ἐλευθερίας  
 “καὶ αἰδίων δόξαν καταθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ τε ἴδια μὴ βλα-  
 “φθῆναι καὶ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ πόλει τὸ κάλλιστον ὄνομα περι- 5  
 “θεῖναι.”

LXXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ  
 Ἀκάνθιοι πολλῶν λεχθέντων πρότερον ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα, κρύφα  
 διαψηφισάμενοι, διὰ τε τὸ ἐπαγωγὰ εἰπεῖν τὸν  
 Βρασίδαν καὶ περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβῳ, ἔγνωσαν 10  
 οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασθαι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πιστώ-  
 σαι αὐτὸν τοῖς ὄρκοις, οὓς τὰ τέλη τῶν

1. ἐπιφέροντες—ἀγωνίσασθε] om. P. ἀποφέροντες T. 2. ἐναντίους T. f.  
 ὑπερίδοιμεν L. 3. ἀγωνίσεσθε V. τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἄρξαι πρῶτον c.g. πρῶτοι et  
 Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 4. τὰ δὲ ἴδια T. g. 5. τὸ] om. A. 7. μὲν οὖν  
 βρασίδης L. P. 9. διαψηφισάμενοι A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. V. c. d. e. f. g. h. i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ψηφισάμενοι.

9. διαψηφισάμενοι] The force of the preposition in this word is doubted. “*Constat nunc*,” says Poppo, “διαψηφίεσθαι significare omnes deinceps “*suffragia ferre*.” And so Schneider interprets it in his *Lexicon*. The older critics, Abresch, for instance, and Reiske, in his *Index Demosth.*, understand the διὰ as expressing division: “*ferre suffragium suum alterutram in “partem*.” But the first of these explanations will not suit the word when it is used in the singular number; e. g. Demosth. Timocrat. p. 747. Reiske; διαψηφισομαι περὶ αὐτοῦ οὐδ’ ἂν ἤ δι-ωξίς: nor will the latter, when the word is applied to the voting all on the same side, as Demosth. Aphob. p. 842. Reiske; ἡ δίκαιόν ἐστι, ταύτη διαψηφί-σασθε. The truth is, that διαψηφίε-σθαι seems to contain both notions, and is, strictly speaking, applicable only to a number of persons giving their several votes on a question; but when applied to an individual it is used, improperly, merely to signify “giving a “vote,” from the frequency of its use to express the voting of a body. The meaning of κρύφα seems to shew that

the votes were taken by ballot, and not, as was the usual way, by a show of hands. At Athens the term ψηφί-εσθαι was constantly used, even where the votes were given by the show of hands, and not by ballot; and hence the word κρύφα was added by Thucydides, to shew that in this particular instance the voting was, for the sake of greater secrecy, conducted by ballot. See Schömann, *De Comitibus Atheniensium*, pp. 122—125.

12. τὰ τέλη—ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμ-ψαν] The order of the words is in favour of Dobree’s opinion, that ὁμόσαντα agrees with αὐτόν: the sense requires the common interpretation, which refers ὁμόσαντα to τὰ τέλη; for there was no conceivable reason why the Spartan government should have required such an oath from Brasidas, and we have already seen that he had in fact required it of them. c. 85, 6. Τὰ τέλη being a masculine noun in sense, though neuter in form, has a plural verb, according to a well known rule. See Porson on *Hecuba*, 1141. and Poppo, *Prolegom.* vol. I. p. 97.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

The people of Stagi-  
rus follow the exam-  
ple.

Λακεδαιμονίων ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν, ἡ  
μὴν ἔσεσθαι ξυμμάχους αὐτονόμους οὐδ' αὖ  
προσαγάγηται, οὕτω δέχονται τὸν στρατόν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ  
ἕστερον καὶ Στάγειρος Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία ξυναπέστη. ταῦτα  
5 μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἐγένετο.

LXXXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς ἀρχο-  
μένου, ὡς τῷ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ Δημοσθένει στρατηγοῖς οὖσιν

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ.

Demosthenes proceeds  
to make the concerted  
10 attempt upon Boeotia;  
(see ch. 77.) but owing  
to some mistake Hip-  
pocrates was not ready  
to cooperate with him  
on the side of Delium,  
and the enterprise  
fails.

Ἀθηναίων τὰ ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδото, καὶ  
ἔδει τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς τὰς  
Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, γενο-  
μένης διαμαρτίας τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐς ἃς ἔδει ἀμφο-  
τέρους στρατεύειν, ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης πρότερον  
πλεύσας πρὸς τὰς Σίφας, καὶ ἔχων ἐν ταῖς  
ναυσὶν Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ πολλοὺς ξυμ-  
15 μάχων, ἄπρακτος γίγνεται, μηνυθέντος τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύματος  
ὑπὸ Νικομάχου ἀνδρὸς Φωκέως ἐκ Φανοτέως, ὃς Λακεδαι-  
μονίοις εἶπεν, ἐκείνοι δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ βοηθείας γενομένης  
πάντων Βοιωτῶν (οὐ γάρ πω Ἴπποκράτης παρελύπει ἐν τῇ  
γῇ ὧν) προκαταλαμβάνονται αἱ τε Σίφαι καὶ ἡ Χαιρώνεια.  
20 ὥς δὲ ᾗσθοντο οἱ πράσσοντες τὸ ἀμάρτημα, οὐδὲν ἐκίνησαν

1. ἐξέπεμψεν Q. 2. μὴ] μὴ I. 3. προσαγάγηται G.P. στρατόν. οὐ H.  
πολὺ C.G.I.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.i. 4. ἕστερον στάγειρος N.O.V.c.g. 7. ἵπο-  
κράτει d.i. 8. τοῖς] om. O. ἐνεδίδοντο d. 9. δημοσθένει G.P.e. 10. τὸ]  
τὸν Q. om. L.O.P. 11. ἡμερῶν ds R.T. 15. βουλεύματος K. 16. φανο-  
τέως Q. φανότερου c. 18. πάντων τῶν Βοιωτῶν d.i. 19. Σίφαι Bekk.  
χειρώνεια V. 20. οὐδὲ ἐκινήθησαν L.O.P.

9. ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι] Non  
video, quid sibi voluerit Portus inter-  
polanda versione Vallæ, addito pro-  
nomine ei. Ἀπαντᾶν sæpe est certo  
tempore, vel loco adesse, præsto esse, ut  
ἀπαντᾶν ἐπὶ τὴν δίκην, ἐπὶ τὴν κυρίαν,  
ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον, ἐπὶ τὴν δαίταν. De  
quibus Budeus in Commentar. p. 40.  
et ad I. 2. D. de Orig. Jur. Supr. c.  
70, 1. Κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαν-  
τῆσαι ἐπὶ Τριποδίσκον. Latini occurrere  
dicunt. Cicero, I. Philipp. 4. "Non  
quo me ad tempus occursum putat-  
rem." "Occurrere concilio," Liv.

XXXI. 20. "Occurrere ad vadimo-  
nium," Sueton. Cal. XXXIX. Duk.

20. οἱ πράσσοντες] Habet hæc vox in  
universum significationem clandestinæ  
molitionis, et studii partium. Unde  
etiam illi, qui id agunt, ut alios sibi  
concilient, et in suas partes pertrahant,  
quique aliorum rebus student ac favent,  
dicuntur, πράσσειν. Thucyd. I. 57, 3. δε-  
διώς τε ἔπρασεν, ἐς τε τὴν Λακεδαιμονα  
πέμπων, ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς  
πρὸς Πελοποννησίους. IV. 1, 1, 2. ἀπέστη  
Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο  
μάλιστα οἱ Συρακούσιοι. Et IV. 83, 4.

BGEOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν. ΧC. ὁ δὲ Ἱπποκράτης ἀναστήσας

A few days afterwards, Hippocrates sets out from Athens to execute his part of the original plan, and occupies and fortifies Delium; after which he commences his return homewards.

Ἀθηναίους πανδημεῖ, αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς μετόικους καὶ ξένων ὅσοι παρήσαν, ὕστερος ἀφικνεῖται ἐπὶ τὸ Δήλιον, ἥδη τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀνακεχωρηκότων ἀπὸ τῶν Σιφῶν· καὶ καθίσας τὸν στρατὸν Δήλιον ἐτείχιζε τοιῶδε τρόπον, τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. τάφρον μὲν κύκλῳ

περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεὼν ἔσκαπτον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρύγματος ἀνέβαλλον ἀντὶ τείχους τὸν χεῖρον, καὶ σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες, ἄμπελον κόπτοντες τὴν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐσέβαλλον, καὶ λίθους ἅμα καὶ πλίνθον ἐκ τῶν οἰκοπέδων τῶν ἐγγύς καθαιροῦντες, καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐμετεώριζον τὸ ἔρμα. πύργους τε ξυλίνους κατέστησαν ἥ καιρὸς ἦν καὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ οἰκοδόμημα οὐδὲν ὑπῆρχεν· ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ, καταπεπτῶκει. 3 ἡμέρα δὲ ἀρξάμενοι τρίτῃ ὥς οἰκοθεν ὥρμησαν, ταύτην τε 15

1. ἀναστήσας] om. V. 2. τοὺς] om. e. 3. ὕστερον G.e.f. 5. ὑπὸ d. 8. τῶν νεῶν E.F. 9. ἀνέβαλον K.e.f. ἀντὶ τοῦ τείχους c.g. καταπηγνύντες B.F.H.N.R.T.f.h. et, praepositione in litura posita, A. Sed marg. N. παρακαταπηγνύντες. 10. ἐσέβαλον C.G.R. 11. πλίνθους O.Q. 12. ὄρυγμα Q. 14. ἥπερ A.I. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. εἴπερ F.K.T. ἥπερ B.E. vulgo ἥπερ. 15. ὥς οἰκοθεν T. τε] om. A.B.F.i.

δοτε ἐκ τοῦ τοιοῦτου κοιῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασιδας τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξίου πράσσειν. DUKER.

8. περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεὼν] Ἱερὸν et νεὼν hic distingui, quum alioqui saepe pro eodem dicantur, observat in Thes. Stephanus. Distinguuntur etiam a Pausan. V. 6. qui locus Interpretes torsit, τέμενος, καὶ ἱερὸν, καὶ νεὼν Ἀρτέμιδι ἐκδομήσατο Ἐφεσίᾳ. Et ab Anton. Liberal. cap. 6. καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ νεοὺς ἐποίησαν αὐτοῦ. Schol. Cass. ad h. l. hoc discrimen statuit: Ἱερὸν, inquit, νεοῦ διαφέρει. ἱερὸν μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ προσιερωμένος τόπος τῷ θεῷ· νεὸς δὲ ἐνθα ἵδρυται αὐτὸ τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ θεοῦ. Ammonius ἱερὰ τοὺς περιβάλλους τῶν νεῶν esse dicit. Vid. etiam Interpretes Pollucis, I. 6. et IX. 40. In Pausania τέμενος potest esse lucus, quomodo saepe apud alios sumitur, et apud Thucydidem, III. 70, 5. DUKER.

9. καὶ σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες κ. τ. λ.] A rampart was made, con-

sisting chiefly of the earth thrown up from the ditch, with a palisade set along it; but they threw in besides other materials, such as brushwood obtained from the vines which grew round the temple, and stones and bricks procured by pulling down the adjacent houses. That the vines were used in building the rampart or wall, appears from ch. 100, 3. and their use appears to have been to form a sort of wattling to keep the earth together; as at Platæa the clay for the besiegers' mound was rammed into flat cases or frames of reeds. ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου ἐνελλόντες, and as the earth was inclosed besides in a wooden frame, ὅπως μὴ διαχέοιτο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ χῶμα. II. 75, 2. 76, 1.

14. ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ] "I say, where "there was no part of the temple "buildings already subsisting; for on "one side this was the case, the cloister "or covered walk, which did formerly "exist, having previously fallen down."

ΒΑΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olym. 89.1.

εἰργάζοντο καὶ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ τῆς πέμπτης μέχρι ἀρίστου.  
 ἔπειτα, ὡς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον 4  
 προαπεχώρησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Δηλίου οἶον δέκα σταδίου ὡς ἐπ'  
 οἴκου πορευόμενον, καὶ οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώ-  
 5 ρουν, οἱ δ' ὀπλῖται θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἡσύχαζον Ἴπποκράτης  
 δὲ ὑπομένων ἐτι καθίστατο φυλακὰς τε καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ  
 προτείχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρὴν ἐπιτελέσαι.

XCI. Οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ξυνελέγοντο  
 ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων παρή-  
 10 σαν καὶ ἡσθάνοντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προχω-  
 ροῦντας ἐπ' οἴκου, τῶν ἄλλων βοιωταρχῶν, οἳ  
 εἰσιν ἔνδεκα, οὐ ξυνεπαινούντων μάχεσθαι,  
 ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἐτι εἰσὶ (μάλιστα  
 γὰρ ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ὠρωπίας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 15 ἦσαν, ὅτε ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα,) Παγώνδας ὁ Αἰο-  
 λάδου βοιωταρχῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν μετ' Ἀριανθίδου τοῦ Λυσι-  
 μαχίδου, καὶ ἡγεμονίας οὔσης αὐτοῦ, βουλόμενος τὴν μάχην

1. ἀρίστου. ἔπειτα] Hæc post πλείστα ponunt C.I.L.O.P.d.i. et, suffectis illi  
 ἔπειτα his ἐπεὶ δέ, e. 2. ἀποτετέλεστο e. ἀπεστέλλετο f. τὸ μὲν] om. P.  
 5. οἱ δὲ ὀπλῖται V. 6. φυλακὰς τε F.G. Bekker. ed. 1832. Porpo in annott.  
 p. 295. Vulgo φύλακας τε. τείχισμα Q.g. 7. ἀποτελέσαι c.g. ὑποτελέσαι  
 G.L.O.P.e. 10. προχωροῦντας A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.  
 Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωροῦντας. 11. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων T.  
 βοιωτάρχων G. 12. οὐν ξυνεπαυν. Q. 13. ἐτι] om. B. ante ἐν ponunt  
 Q.T.e. ἐτι ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ ἐτι f. 14. γὰρ] δὲ O. τοῖς Ὠρωπίοις T. ἦσαν  
 οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.R.T.f. 15. ὅτι ἔθεντο T. παγόνδας Q. αἰλάδου P.  
 αἰολάνδου i. 16. ῥιανθίδου A.B.F.h. ῥιανθίδου K. ἀριστολάνθου T. λυσι-  
 μάχου Q.d.i. 17. αὐτῷ T. sed superscript. οὐ.

11. οἳ εἰσιν ἔνδεκα] Müller [See his  
 "Orchomenos," p. 404. note 2.] un-  
 derstands these words to refer to "the  
 "other Bæotarchs," as if the whole  
 number, including Pagondas, had been  
 twelve. And Wesseling, in his note  
 on Diodorus, II. p. 45. (as quoted by  
 Schneider, note on Xenoph. Hellen.  
 V. 4. 2.) is of the same opinion. But  
 if the words do refer to "the other  
 "Bæotarchs," and not simply to "the  
 "Bæotarchs," the whole number must  
 have been thirteen, for the present  
 tense εἰσι shews that τῶν ἄλλων cannot  
 be meant in distinction to the indivi-

dual Pagondas, but to the Bæotarchs  
 of Thebes. It is, however, the general  
 opinion, supported by the Scholiast on  
 Thucyd. II. 2, 1. that the relative οἳ refers  
 to βοιωταρχῶν simply, without any re-  
 ference at all to the words τῶν ἄλλων.  
 But as the number of the Bæotarchs  
 varied at different periods, there having  
 been only seven in the time of Epami-  
 nondas, [See Diodorus, XV. 52, 53.  
 p. 185. Rhodoman.] it is impossible  
 now to determine whether in the Pelo-  
 ponnesian war they were eleven or  
 thirteen.



ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 82.1.

ποιῆσαι καὶ νομίζων ἄμεινον εἶναι κινδυνεύσαι, προσκαλῶν ἐκάστους κατὰ λόχους, ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὅπλα, ἔπειθε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἵνα ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα ποιείσθαι, λέγων τοιαύδε.

XCII. "XPHN μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Βοιωτοί, μηδ' ἐς ἐπίνοιάν 5  
 "τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν τῶν ἀρχόντων ὥς οὐκ εἰκὸς Ἀθηναίους,  
 "ἦν ἄρα μὴ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι καταλάβωμεν  
 "αὐτοὺς, διὰ μάχης ἐλθεῖν. τὴν γὰρ Βοιωτίαν,  
 "ἐκ τῆς ὁμόρου ἐλθόντες, τεῖχος ἐνοικοδομη-  
 "σάμενοι μέλλουσι φθίρειν, καὶ εἰς δῆπου 10  
 "πολέμοι, ἐν ᾧ τε ἂν χωρίῳ καταληφθῶσι  
 "καὶ ὅθεν ἐπελθόντες πολέμα ἔδρασαν. νυνὶ  
 "δ' εἴ τῃ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, μεταγνώτω. οὐ  
 "γὰρ τὸ προμηθές, οἷς ἂν ἄλλος ἐπὶ, περὶ τῆς σφετέρας

2. λόχους] τάχος K.

4. τάδε G.I.L.O.P.

5. χρή L.P. ἐχρῆν K.d.i.

μὲν οὖν &amp; P.

7. εἰ ἄρα Q.

τῇ] om. L.O.d.e.i.m.

9. ἐλθόντες καὶ

τείχος e.

10. διαφθίρειν g.

12. νῦν Q.

13. εἴπω I.G.

14. ἀλ-

ως G. ἐπὶ Q.R.

2. ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὅπλα] This confirms and illustrates what has been said in the note on II. 2, 5. as to the practice of the Greek soldiers piling their arms the moment they halted in a particular part of the camp, and always attending the speeches of their general without them. Had then all the soldiers gone to hear Pagondas at once, the arms would have been left with none to guard them, and in case of a sudden attack, the whole army would have had some distance to run before they could arm themselves, nor could so many men have taken up their spears and shields at once in the hurry of such an alarm without great confusion. See the note already alluded to II. 2, 5.

5. ἐς ἐπίνοιάν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν] Τινὰ προ τινός. Nihil interest inter phrasin, qua hic utitur Thucydides, ἐς ἐπίνοιάν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν, et eam, qua III. 46, 5. Χρῆ—προκαταλαμβάνειν, ὅπως μὴδ' ἐς ἐπίνοιαν τοῦτον ἴωσι, praevenire, ut ne quidem in cogitationem hujus rei veniant. DUKER.

13. εἴ τῃ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον κ. τ. λ.] The force of the conjunction καὶ is expressed in English by laying an emphasis on the auxiliary verb. "No one should have ever entertained the notion at all; but if any have entertained it, let them now change their minds." Compare I. 97, 2. ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές] Sententiam pulchre exponit Scholion Cod. Cass. Ἡ προμήθεια τοῦ μέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ πρόνοια οὐχ ὁμοίου χρήζει διαλογισμοῦ τῶν τε ὑπερμαχοῦντων τῆς ἰδίας γῆς, καὶ τῶν ἐχόντων μὲν τὴν ἰδίαν, ὀρεγομένων δὲ γῆς ἀλλοτρίας, καὶ ἐπιόντων. ἐμφαίνει δὲ, ὅτι χρῆ ἡμᾶς ὑπερμαχοῦντας τῇ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν τόλμῃ χρήσασθαι, καὶ ἀπονοία μᾶλλον, ἢ περ λογισμῶ. DUKER.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές κ. τ. λ.] "Prudence when men are invaded by others, does not so much allow them to deliberate, when their own country is at stake, as it allows those whose own country is in no danger, but who out of mere ambition are wantonly invading others." In other words, "In our case, invaded as we

ΒΑΣΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν, καὶ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει,  
 “τοῦ πλείονος δὲ ὀρεγόμενος ἐκὼν τινι ἐπέρχεται. πατριόν 3  
 “τε ὑμῖν στρατὸν ἀλλόφυλον ἐπελθόντα καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ  
 “καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν πέλας ὁμοίως ἀμύνεσθαι. Αθηναίους δὲ καὶ  
 5 “προσέτι ὁμόρους ὄντας πολλῶ μάλιστα δεῖ. πρὸς τε γὰρ 4  
 “τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθί-  
 “σταται, καὶ πρὸς τούτους γε δὴ, οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς ἀλλὰ  
 “καὶ τοὺς ἄποθεν πειρῶνται δουλοῦσθαι, πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ  
 “ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἀγῶνος ἐλθεῖν; (παράδειγμα δὲ ἔχομεν  
 10 “τούς τε ἀντιπέρας Εὐβοέας καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος τὸ  
 “πολὺ ὥς αὐτοῖς διάκειται) καὶ γινῶναι ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις  
 “οἱ πλησιόχωροι περὶ γῆς ὄρων τὰς μάχας ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν  
 “δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν, ἣν νικηθῶμεν, εἰς ὅρος οὐκ ἀντίλεκτος

1. ἄλλως ε. μὲν] om. K. 2. τοῦ πλείονος δὲ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.T.V.c.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦ δὲ πλείονος. δὲ om. G. 3. ἡμῖν  
 στρατὸν ἀλλότριον T.V.c.g. οἰκία C.G.K.P.V.g. 4. ἀμύνεσθαι G.d.i.  
 5. μᾶλλον O. 7. τούτους A.B.F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. τούτοις  
 9. ἀγῶνας T. δὲ] om. A.B.F.H.Q. τούς τε ἔχομεν K. 10. εὐβοίας L.M.O.O.

“are by others, prudence itself bids us  
 “be bold and decisive, rather than to  
 “waste time in deliberation.” [The  
 construction is *τούτοις οἷς ἂν ἄλλος  
 πρὶν οὐχ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν καὶ  
 τούτῳ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει κ. τ. λ.*  
 “Does not allow or admit of delibera-  
 “tion for those who are invaded by  
 “others,” &c. i.e. “does not so much  
 “allow them to deliberate, as those  
 “who are themselves the invaders.”]  
 Dobree wishes to strike out the word  
*λογισμὸν*; but the Scholiast on the  
 Casse MS. clearly acknowledges it, as  
 well as the text of every known MS.  
 Compare besides the words of De-  
 mosthenes at Pylus, IV. 10, 1. *ὅσα γὰρ  
 ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίκται λογισμὸν ἥκιστα ἐν-  
 δεχόμενα κινδύνου τοῦ ταχίστου προσ-  
 δεῖται.*

7. οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς κ. τ. λ.] *Mh*  
*hoc loco est non dicam, pro quo alibi*  
*unitatius dicitur μὴ εἶ: de qua formula*  
*vid. Viger. p. 458. ibique Herman.*  
*p. 804. [not. 267.] GÖLLER.* But if  
 Hermann be right, the true explanation  
 is not “non dicam,” but “ne dicas.”  
 “Who are trying to enslave, you must

“not say their neighbours, but even  
 “those who live at a distance.”

11. ὥς αὐτοῖς διάκειται] These words  
 are variously interpreted, “αὐτοῖς refero  
 “ad Athenienses, ut sit pro ὑπ’ αὐτῶν,  
 “‘qua per illos conditione utatur max-  
 “ima Græciæ pars.’ Patet enim Paren-  
 “thesin illam adjectam esse ad illius-  
 “trandam vim infinitivi δουλοῦσθαι.”  
 HAACK. “Ut puto, ὥς αὐτοὶ διακείμενται  
 “[sic] ut ᾧδ’ ἔχει μοι—ᾧδ’ ἔχω, &c.”  
 DOBREE. I am inclined to prefer the  
 explanation of the Scholiast, “in what  
 “sort of a relation it stands towards  
 “them,” i. e. towards the Athenians.  
 αὐτοῖς instead of πρὸς αὐτούς.

διάκειται] Ὡς ἔχει πρὸς αὐτούς.  
 SCHOL.

καὶ γινῶναι, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις κ. τ. λ.]  
 Compare I. 122, 3. *εἰ μὲν ἡμῶν ἦσαν*  
*ἐκάστοις πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων*  
*διαφοραὶ, οἷστέον ἂν ἦν.* And Herodot.  
 VII. 8, 12. *γῆν τὴν Περσίδα ἀποδέξο-*  
*μεν τῷ Διὶς αἰθέρι δμουρέουσιν* οὐ  
 γὰρ δὴ χώραν γε οὐδεμίαν κατόψεται ὁ  
 ἥλιος δμουρον εἶδυσαν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ, ἀλλὰ  
 σφεας πάσας ἐγὼ ἄμα ὑμῖν μίαν χώραν  
 ἔθσω.

- “παγήσεται· εἰσελθόντες γὰρ βία τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔξουσιν.  
 “τοσούτῳ ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκισιν τῶνδε  
 5 “ἔχομεν. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που θράσει τοῖς πέλας,  
 “ὥσπερ Ἀθηναῖοι νῦν, ἐπίοντες τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα καὶ ἐν  
 “τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον ἀμυνόμενον ἀδεέστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν, τὸν 5  
 “δὲ ἔξω ὄρων προαπαντῶντα καὶ ἦν καιρὸς ἣ πολέμου  
 6 “ἄρχοντα ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. πείραν δὲ ἔχομεν ἡμεῖς  
 “αὐτοῦ ἐς τούσδε νικήσαντες γὰρ ἐν Κορωνείᾳ αὐτοὺς, ὅτε  
 “τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στασιαζόντων κατέσχον, πολλὴν ἀδειαν τῇ  
 7 “Βοιωτίᾳ μέχρι τοῦδε κατεστήσαμεν. ὦν χρὴ μνησθέντας 10  
 “ἡμᾶς τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πρὶν ἔργοις,  
 “τοὺς τε νεωτέρους πατέρων τῶν τότε ἀγαθῶν γενομένων  
 “παῖδας πειρᾶσθαι μὴ αἰσχύναι τὰς προσηκούσας ἀρετὰς,  
 “πιστεύσαντας δὲ τῷ θεῷ πρὸς ἡμῶν ἔσσεσθαι, οὐ τὸ ἱερὸν  
 “ἀνόμως τειχίσαντες νέμονται, καὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἃ ἡμῖν θυσα- 15  
 “μένοις καλὰ φαίνεται, ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖσδε, καὶ δεῖξαι  
 “ὅτι, ὦν μὲν ἐφίενται, πρὸς τοὺς μὴ ἀμυνομένους ἐπίοντες  
 “κτάσθωσαν, οἷς δὲ γενναῖον τὴν τε αὐτῶν αἰὲ ἐλευθεροῦν

1. ἐσελθόντες Bekk. 2. τοσούτον ἐπικίνδυνον Q. τοσούτο F. ἐπικινδυνότεραν E.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπικινδυνωτέραν. 3. οἱ] om. c. τοὺς πέλας d. 4. ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.Q.h. 5. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀμυνόμενον L.O.e. τῶν δὲ T. 6. δὲ καὶ ἔξω Stobæus. προαπαντῶντα K. 7. αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς c.g. 8. κορωνία I. 9. τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ. 12. τότε] πώποτε L.O.P. γενομένους d.e.f.g.i. 14. πιστεύσαντες H.M. 17. ὅτι] om. L. μὴ] om. c. ἐπίοντας K. 18. αὐτῶν E.F.G.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. αὐτῶν Bekk.

2. ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκισιν κ. τ. λ.] i. e. ἐπικινδυνότεραν τῆς ἐτέρων.

3. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που κ. τ. λ.] Compare VI. 34. 7. τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἣ τοῖς γε ἐπιχειροῦσι προηλούντας ὅτι ἀμύνονται, μᾶλλον πεφόβηται. The words ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν seem to signify, “are less forward to meddle with,” κατέχειν being “to lay hold on a man in order to overpower him. “To try to get him down.” Compare VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυτικῷ ὅπερ πάντα κατέσχον. “With which they were carry-

ing all before them, getting the better of every thing.” See also Herodotus, VI. 129, 2. where κατέχων πολλὸν τοὺς ἄλλους ὁ Ἰσπολειδῆς is probably, “thinking greatly to overbear the others.” See Schneider’s note on Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 6, 10.

16. δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτάσθωσαν] Conjunction duarum locutionum; nam vel καὶ δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτῆσονται scribere poterat, vel omissis δεῖξαι ὅτι, scribere καὶ κτάσθωσαν. Jam utrumque ita conjunxisse putandus est, ut se præmisisse illa oblitum simulet. GÖLLER.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ μάχη καὶ τὴν ἄλλων μὴ δουλοῦσθαι ἀδίκως, ἀνανταγώ-  
 “ νιστοὶ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀπίασι.”

XCIII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Παγώνδας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς παραινέσας  
 ἔπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ τάχος ἀναστήσας  
 5 The Boeotians accord- ἦγε τὸν στρατόν· (ἦδη γὰρ καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας  
 5 The Boeotians accord- ὀψέ ἦν·) καὶ ἐπειδὴ προσέμιξεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ  
 ingly pursue the ene- στρατεύματος αὐτῶν, ἐς χωρίον καθίσας ὅθεν  
 my, and form them- λόφου ὄντος μεταξὺ οὐκ ἐθεώρουν ἀλλήλους, ἔτασσέ τε καὶ  
 selves in order of bat- παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐς μάχην. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει ὄντι περὶ τὸ  
 tle. 10 Δήλιον ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη ὅτι Βοιωτοὶ ἐπέρχονται, πέμπει ἐς  
 τὸ στράτευμα κελεύων ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ  
 πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐπῆλθε, καταλιπὼν ὡς τριακοσίους ἰππείας  
 περὶ τὸ Δήλιον, ὅπως φύλακές τε ἅμα εἶεν εἴ τις ἐπίοι αὐτῷ,  
 καὶ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καιρὸν φυλάζαντες ἐπιγένοιτο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.  
 15 Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τούτους ἀντικατέστησαν τοὺς ἀμυνομένους, 3  
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ καλῶς αὐτοῖς εἶχεν, ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου καὶ  
 ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, ὅπλῃται ἑπτα-

1. ἄλλην G.L.O.e.f. ἄλλω Q. τῶν ἄλλων d.i. ἀνανταγώνιστοι A.B.F.H.I.  
 N.Q.T.V.d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνταγώνιστοι f.i. vulgo ἀναγώνιστοι.  
 2. ἱπ' i. ἀπίασιν Q. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἦγε τὸν στρατὸν ἀναστήσας f. 6. ἦν ὀψέ e.  
 ἐπεὶ δὲ C.L.O. Bekk. Goell. καὶ ἐπεὶ δὲ A.B.F.G.H.N.V.d.h.i. προσέμιξεν B.f.  
 9. παρεσκευάζετο b. ὡς] om. G.L.O.P.e.f. 10. ὡς αὐτῶν ἡγγέλθη T. ἐγέλθη O.  
 ἔρχονται T. 11. κελεύων] om. L. 12. ἀπῆλθε T. 13. εἴ τις A.B.C.  
 E.G.I.K.L.O.P.e.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. εἴτι. 15. τούτους T.  
 ἀντεκατέστησαν B.C. τοὺς—ἔθεντο] om. L. ἀμυνομένους Bekker. ed. 1832.  
 Dobræus. Vulgo ἀμυνομένους.

9. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει—πέμπει] Duplex  
 structura confusa τῷ Ἴπποκράτει ὡς ἡγ-  
 γέλθη, et ὁ Ἴπποκράτης, ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλ-  
 θη, πέμπει. Similia sunt verba I. 114, 1.  
 καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκὸς ἦδη Περικλέους  
 στρατῖα Ἀθηναίων, ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ. VI.  
 82, 2. ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννη-  
 σίους Δωριεῦσι καὶ πλείοσιν οὖσι καὶ παρ-  
 οικοῦσιν ἐσκεψάμεθα, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἤκιστ'  
 ἂν αὐτῶν ὑπακούσόμεθα. Conf. Poppo.  
 ad Xenoph. Cyrop. IV. 3, 19. et inter-  
 pretes ad Xenoph. Econom. VII. 23.  
 GÖLLER.

10. ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη] Abundat αὐτῷ,  
 ut esse apud alios. Turbam locorum  
 congesserunt viri docti ad Matth. iv.

16. v. 40. et xxi. 41. DUKER.

17. τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον] i. e.  
 ὥσπερ ἔμελλον τάσσεσθαι, and so Krü-  
 ger (ad Dionys. p. 118.) and Göller un-  
 derstand it. Compare VIII. 51, 2. ὡς  
 μέλλουσα, Σάμος βάσσον ἐτειχίσθη, where  
 Emil. Portus rightly translates it,  
 “quæ alioquin munienda erat.” The  
 meaning is in the present passage,  
 “that the Boeotians were not at all  
 “taken by surprise and compelled to  
 “alter their order on the spur of the  
 “moment, but executed on the field of  
 “battle the same disposition of their  
 “forces which they had previously  
 “resolved on.”

BCEOTIA. A. C. Olymp. 89.1.

κισχίλιοι μάλιστα καὶ ψилоὶ ὑπὲρ μυρίους, ἱππῆς τε χίλιοι  
 4 καὶ πελτασταὶ πεντακόσιοι. εἶχον δὲ δεξιὸν μὲν κέρασ  
 Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμοροι αὐτοῖς· μέσοι δὲ Ἀλιάρτιοι καὶ  
 Κορωναῖοι καὶ Κωπαῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ περὶ τὴν λίμνην· τὸ  
 δὲ εὐώνυμον εἶχον Θεσπιῆς καὶ Ταναγραῖοι καὶ Ὀρχομένιοι. 5  
 ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ κέρα ἑκατέρω οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ψилоὶ ἦσαν. ἐπ'  
 ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, οἱ δὲ  
 ἄλλοι ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον. αὕτη μὲν Βοιωτῶν παρασκευὴ καὶ  
 διάκοσμος ἦν. XCIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ οἱ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ  
 Hipocrates draws up  
 his army to receive  
 them. *ισοπαλεῖς τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἱππῆς δὲ ἐφ' ἑκατέρω*  
*τῷ κέρα. ψилоὶ δὲ ἐκ παρασκευῆς μὲν ὀπλισμένοι οὔτε τότε*

1. μάλιστα—χίλιοι] om. H. τε] δὲ Bekk. 2. μὲν] om. f. 3. ξύμμοροι  
 E.K.d.i. 4. κωπεῖς N.V.e.i. 5. εἶχον οἱ θεσπιῆς B.h. καὶ οἱ ὀρχομένιοι K.  
 6. ἐπὶ τῷ κέρα T. ἐκάστῳ K. ἐπ' ἀσπίδας μὲν T. 7. δὲ] om. P. εἴκοσι  
 θηβαῖοι. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἴκοσιν οἱ  
 θηβαῖοι. 9. μὲν οἱ δὲ C.e. ἐπὶ] om. T. ὀκτῶ] om. c.g. 11. ἰσοπο-  
 λεῖς C.

3. οἱ ξύμμοροι] That is, "those who  
 "inhabited the same *μοῖρα*, or division  
 "of Bœotia with the Thebans," as for  
 instance the Parasopii, Therapnenses,  
 and Peteonii. (See Strabo, IX. 2, 24,  
 26.) See the note on chap. 76, 3.

6. ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι Θη-  
 βαῖοι] In the famous battle of Leuctra  
 the Thebans formed their line, or rather  
 column, fifty deep. [Xenoph. Hellen.  
 VI. 4, 12.] The Syracusans in their  
 first battle with the Athenians were  
 drawn up sixteen deep. [Thucyd. VI.  
 67, 2.] and this was the ordinary depth  
 of the Macedonian Phalanx. (Polybius,  
 XVIII. 13.) When the Romans used  
 the same tactics, their phalanx, con-  
 sisting of four different descriptions of  
 soldiers drawn from the four highest  
 classes, seems to me to have been  
 drawn up twenty deep at least, and  
 perhaps more. On the contrary, the  
 Athenians and Lacedæmonians gene-  
 rally formed their line only eight deep,  
 (Thucyd. IV. 94, 1. V. 68, 3. VI. 67, 1.)  
 in the Peloponnesian war; though after-  
 wards, the Lacedæmonians, when op-

posed to the Thebans at Leuctra and  
 elsewhere, adopted a deeper order of  
 battle. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 12.)  
 The causes of this difference are pro-  
 bably to be found in the circumstance,  
 that the phalanx at Athens and in  
 Sparta was formed entirely out of citi-  
 zens of the same class and similarly  
 armed; whereas in Bœotia and Macedo-  
 nia, as at Rome, it contained a large  
 admixture of poorer citizens, who being  
 unable conveniently to furnish them-  
 selves with the full equipment of the  
 heavy armed soldier, were less fitted  
 for the front of the line, and were  
 therefore stationed in the rear of their  
 better armed comrades, to add weight  
 to their charge by the mere force of  
 numbers. The same tactics would also  
 be adopted where the population, as at  
 Syracuse, was unused to the service of  
 the phalanx, and ill disciplined; and  
 this was the reason, I believe, which  
 led the French, at the early part of the  
 revolution war, to adopt the system of  
 charging in columns.

παρήσαν οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει· οἷπερ δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον  
ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι τῶν ἐναντίων, ἄσπλοί τε πολλοὶ ἡκο-  
λούθησαν ἅτε πανστρατιάς ξένων τῶν παρόντων καὶ ἀστῶν  
γενομένης, καὶ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, οὐ παρεγέ-  
5 νοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. καθεστῶτων δὲ ἐς τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἦδη  
μελλόντων ξυνιέναι, Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπιπαριῶν  
τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε  
τοιάδε.

XCV. “Ω ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ, δι' ὀλίγου μὲν ἡ παραίνεσις  
10 “ γίγνεται, τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύναται  
And makes a short “ καὶ ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν.  
address to his men, to  
remember what was “ παραστῇ δὲ μηδενὶ ὑμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ  
due to the glory of “ οὐ προσήκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦ-  
Athena.  
“ μεν. ἐν γὰρ τῇ τούτων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται·

1. ἐγένοντο τῇ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ. συνεσέβαλον B.C.F.H.K.h.i. συνισέβαλον c.g. συνέ-  
βαλον N.T.V.d.f. 2. ἄσπλοί—ἡκολούθ.] om. N. sed in marg. adscript. habet.  
4. οὔτε e. 5. τὴν] om. N.V. καὶ ἦδη A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦδη καὶ. 6. συνιέναι K. 7. παρεκέ-  
λευέ K. τε] om. O.e. 10. δέ] τε E. 11. ἔχειν e. 12. ἡμῶν N.V.  
13. τοσούτων Q. 14. τῇ γὰρ K. ἡμετέρας A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.  
d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑμετέρας.

1. οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει] It is to be remarked, in illustration of what is here said, that, in the statement of the Athenian military force made by Pericles at the beginning of the war, (II. 13.) there is no mention made of any ψιλοί; that in the first expedition to Sicily, a hundred and twenty ψιλοὶ are spoken of, meaning of course ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὠπλισμένοι, but it is added that they were Megarean exiles: (VI. 43.) and that in the second expedition the dartmen, ἀκοντισταὶ or ψιλοὶ, who served on board the Athenian ships in the last decisive battle, are said to have been either Acarnanians or foreigners of some other country. (VII. 60, 4.) Is the fact to be attributed to the great extent of the Athenian naval service, which would give employment to all the citizens of the poorer classes? and may not the attention paid at Athens

to archery, as one particular branch of the light armed service, to the exclusion of the dartmen and slingers, who are principally meant by the term ψιλοὶ, have contributed to produce the same result? For the circumstance οὐ παρεγένοντο, compare what had been said in ch. 90, 4. οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν (ἐπ' οἴκου.)

6. Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγός] Huic Hipponicus Calliae filius erat adjunctus, ut patet ex Andocidis oratione contra Alcibiadem. Palmerius Exercitat. pag. 52. Huns.

10. πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας] The conjunction is here again out of its place; the sense being πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας τὸ ἴσον τε δύναται, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ἔχει. So Haack and Gøller understand the passage. See also at ch. 109, 1.

BOEOTIA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

“καὶ ἦν νικῆσωμεν, οὐ μή ποτε ὑμῖν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς τὴν  
 “χώραν ἄνευ τῆς τῶνδε ἵππου ἐσβάλωσιν, ἐν δὲ μᾶ μάχῃ  
 “τῇνδε τε προσκτᾶσθε καὶ ἐκείνην μᾶλλον ἐλευθεροῦτε.  
 3 “χωρῆσατε οὖν ἀξίως ἐς αὐτοὺς τῆς τε πόλεως, ἦν ἕκαστος  
 “πατρίδα ἔχων πρώτην ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν μγάλλεται, καὶ 5  
 “τῶν πατέρων, οἳ τοῦσδε μάχῃ κρατοῦντες μετὰ Μυρωνίδου  
 “ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τὴν Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔσχον.”

XCVI. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἱπποκράτους παρακελευομένου, καὶ  
 μέχρι μὲν μέσου τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐπελθόντος τὸ δὲ πλεόν

BATTLE OF  
 DELIUM,  
 OR OROPUS.

The Athenians are de-  
 feated, and the re-  
 mains of their army  
 2 return by sea to A-  
 thena.

οὐκ ἔτι φθάσαντος, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ, παρακελευσα- 10  
 μένου καὶ σφίσιν ὥς διὰ ταχέων καὶ ἐνταῦθα  
 Παγώνδου, παιωνίσαντες ἐπῆρσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 3 λόφου. ἀντεπῆρσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ  
 προσέμιξαν δρόμῳ. καὶ ἐκατέρων τῶν στρα-  
 τοπέδων τὰ ἔσχατα οὐκ ἦλθεν ἐς χεῖρας, ἀλλὰ τὸ αὐτὸ 15  
 ἔπαθε· ρύακες γὰρ ἐκώλυσαν· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο καρτερᾷ μάχῃ καὶ  
 3 ὤθισμῳ ἀσπίδων ξυνεστήκει. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον τῶν  
 Βοιωτῶν καὶ μέχρι μέσου ἦσσάτο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
 ἐπίεσαν τοὺς τε ἄλλους ταύτῃ καὶ οὐχ ἦκιστα τοὺς Θεσπίας.  
 ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, καὶ κυκλω- 20

1. ἡμῖν Q.c. 2. ἐσβάλλωσιν L.N.O.T.V.c. ἐσβάλουσιν Q. 3. τε] om. L.  
 6. τῶν] om. c. 8. ἱπποκράτεος N. 9. τοῦ μέσου Q. 10. οὐκέτι V.  
 βοιωτῶ E. παρακελευσάμενοι B.E.h. 11. καὶ] om. Q. 12. παιωνίσαντες  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παιανί-  
 σαντες L.O. vulgo παιωνίσαντος. ἀπῆρσαν d. 13. οἱ] om. K. 14. ἐκατέρω  
 τῷ στρατοπέδῳ f. 15. ἦλθον C.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 16. ἐκώ-  
 λυνον K. 17. ξυνεστήκει Q. καὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον T. τῶν] om. i. 18. μέχρι  
 μέσου A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέ-  
 χρι τοῦ μέσου. 19. ἐπίεσαν A.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.V.d.h.i. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπῆρσαν. [correcti C. and N. ἐπίεσαν.] 20. καὶ] om. P.

17. ὤθισμῳ ἀσπίδων] Umbonibus se  
 propellentes. Valla. “Umbonum im-  
 pulsu,” Valer. Max. III. 2. 23. Vid.  
 Lipsium III. de Milit. Rom. 2. DUK.

18. μέχρι μέσου] The omission of the  
 article here in all the best MSS. is con-  
 firmed by the passage already noticed,  
 ch. 31, 2. and may be explained perhaps  
 by the reason there assigned for it.

20. ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.]  
 It is strange that the Scholiast, Haack,  
 and Göller, should all agree in referring  
 αὐτοῖς to the Athenians, as if τῶν παρα-  
 τεταγμένων could possibly signify *those*  
*opposed to them*. On the contrary it  
 can only mean “those drawn up next  
 “to them in the line, whether on the  
 “right or left.” Compare V. 71, 1. 72, 4.

ΒΟΕΩΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

θέντων ἐν ὀλίγῳ, ὅσπερ διεφθάρησαν Θεσπιάων, ἐν χερσὶν  
ἀμυνόμενοι κατεκόπησαν· καὶ τινες καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ  
τὴν κύκλωσιν παραχθέντες ἠγνόησάν τε καὶ ἀπέκτειναν  
ἀλλήλους. τὸ μὲν οὖν ταύτῃ ἦσάτο τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ πρὸς 4  
5 τὸ μαχόμενον κατέφυγε· τὸ δὲ δεξιόν, ἧ οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἦσαν,  
ἐκράτει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ὠσάμενοι κατὰ βραχὺ τὸ πρῶτον  
ἐπηκολούθουν. καὶ ξυνέβη Παγώνδου περιπέμψαντος δύο 5  
τέλη τῶν ἱππέων ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς περὶ τὸν λόφον, ὥς ἐπόνει  
τὸ εὐώνυμον αὐτῶν, καὶ ὑπερφανέντων αἰφνιδίως, τὸ νικῶν  
10 τῶν Ἀθηναίων κέρας νομίσαν ἄλλο στράτευμα ἐπιέναι ἐς  
φόβον καταστήναι· καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη, ὑπὸ τε τοῦ τοι-  
ούτου καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἐφεπομένων καὶ παραρρηγνύν-  
των, φυγὴ καθειστῆκει παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.  
καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὸ Δῆλίον τε καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ὥρμησαν, 6  
15 οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ, ἄλλοι δὲ πρὸς Πάρνηθα τὸ ὄρος, οἱ  
δὲ ὥς ἕκαστοί τινα εἶχον ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ ἐφε- 7  
πόμενοι ἔκτεινον, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ  
Λοκροὶ, βεβοηθηκότες ἄρτι τῆς τροπῆς γιγνομένης· νυκτὸς

2. ἀμυνόμενοι P. 4. οὖν] om. i. 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K. 6. ἐκράτησαν T.  
7. πάγωνδα T. δύο τέλη περιπέμψαντος c.g. 8. τῶν ἱππέων] om. c.  
ἐκ τοῦ] αὐτοῦ g. 12. καὶ τῶν θηβ. T. 13. καθειστῆκει A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.  
N.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καθειστῆκει. 14. τε]  
om. c. 15. πάρνηθον c. 17. οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.  
c.e.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἳ τε ἱππεῖς d. 18. ὅτε ἱππεῖς T. οἱ ἱππεῖς αὐτῶν  
C. vulgo οἳ τε ἱππῆς αὐτῶν. 18. γενομένης c.

αὐτοῖς refers to the Thespians, and the sense of the passage is, "for being exposed by the retreat of those stationed next to them, and being surrounded in a narrow space, the men whom they lost were cut down in their ranks while continuing to defend themselves." The same subject is continued through the whole sentence, and the dative αὐτοῖς is used, according to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1. to represent the retreat of the other Boeotians with reference to its effect upon the Thespians, and not as a mere fact by itself. The sense therefore of αὐτοῖς ὑποχωρησάντων κ. τ. λ.

is exactly, "the Thespians being exposed by the retreat of their neighbours."

12. παραρρηγνύντων] "Breaking off one part of the line from the other." The Athenian right was rather advanced beyond its original position, and thus, when their left was forced back from its ground by the Thebans, the Athenian line was broken, and the soldiers on the right being exposed in flank and even in the rear, gave way and fled. The same thing is described in the battle of Mantinea by the expression παραρρήγνυντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάτερα.



BOEOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δὲ ἐπιλαβούσης τὸ ἔργον ῥᾶον τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φευγόντων.  
 8 διεσώθη. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ τε ἐκ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ καὶ οἱ ἐκ  
 τοῦ Δηλίου φυλακὴν ἐγκαταλιπόντες (εἶχον γὰρ αὐτὸ ὅμως  
 ἔτι) ἀπεκομίσθησαν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπ' οἴκου. XCVII. καὶ  
 οἱ Βοιωτοὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν 5  
 ἀνελόμενοι νεκροὺς, τοὺς τε τῶν πολεμίων  
 σκυλεύσαντες, καὶ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες,  
 ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν καὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ  
 2 ἐπεβούλευον ὡς προσβαλοῦντες. ἐκ δὲ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων κήρυξ πορευόμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς 10  
 ἀπαντᾷ κήρυκι Βοιωτῷ, ὃς αὐτὸν ἀποστρέψας καὶ εἰπὼν ὅτι  
 οὐδὲν πράξει πρὶν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀναχωρήσῃ πάλιν, καταστὰς ἐπὶ  
 Ἀθηναίους ἔλεγε τὰ παρὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ὅτι οὐ δικαίως  
 δράσειαν παραβαίνοντες τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἑλλήνων· πᾶσι  
 γὰρ εἶναι καθεστηκὸς ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἱερῶν τῶν 15  
 ἐόντων ἀπέχεσθαι, Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον τειχίσαντες ἐνοι-  
 κεῖν, καὶ ὅσα ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γίνεσθαι  
 αὐτόθι, ὕδωρ τε ὃ ἦν ἄψαυστον σφίσι πλὴν πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ  
 3 χέρνιβι χρῆσθαι, ἀνασπάσαντας ὑδρεύεσθαι· ὥστε ὑπὲρ τε  
 τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐαυτῶν Βοιωτοὺς, ἐπικαλουμένους τοὺς ὁμωχέτας 20

2. τε] τ' Bekk. 3. γὰρ αὐτῷ T. 8. τῷ] om. g. 9. προσβαλόντες T.  
 11. βοιωτῶν G.N.P.Q.T. 12. ἀναχωρήσει K.V. ἐπὶ ἀθηναίους A.B.F.H.N.b.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀθηναίους. [N. articulum habet superscriptum.]  
 13. ἔλεγε παρὰ c.d.g.i. 16. δὲ καὶ δήλιον B. 17. ἄνθρωποι] ἄλλοι Q.  
 19. χέρνιβα T. τε] om. T. 20. τοῦ] om. N.V. καλουμένους ὁμωχέτας e.

7. σκυλεύσαντες] Diodor. ἐκ τῆς τῶν  
 λαφύρων τιμῆς τὴν τε ΣΤΟΑΝ τὴν μεγά-  
 λην ἐν ἀγορᾷ κατασκευάσαι, καὶ χαλκαῖς  
 ἀνδριᾶσι κοσμήσαι etc. Confer Pausa-  
 niam, V. 398. de porticu, p. 752. vid.  
 Plutarch. Cim. 489. Wlass.

19. χέρνιβι] De voce χέρνιβι ita A-  
 thenæus, lib. IX. c. 18. Ἔστι δὲ ὕδωρ,  
 εἰς ὃ ἀπέβαπτον δαλὸν ἐκ τοῦ βωμοῦ  
 λαμβάνοντες, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν θυσίαν ἐπετέ-  
 λουν, καὶ τοῦτω περιρραίνοντες, τοὺς πα-  
 ρόντας ἡγνίζον. Vide Casauboni notas.  
 HUDS. Et eumdem ad Theophrasti  
 Character. cap. 16. ubi hæc adfert ex  
 Euripidis Hercul. Fur. 928. Μέλλων δὲ  
 δαλὸν χειρὶ δεξιᾷ φέρειν, εἰς χέρνιβ' ὡς

βάψκειν Ἀλκμήνης τόκος. Similiter Ari-  
 stophanes Pace, 956. Περίθι τὸν βωμὸν  
 ταχέως ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ. Φέρε δὴ τὸ δάδιον τόδ'  
 ἐμβάψω λαβὼν. Nec minus tamen ex-  
 tra usum sacrorum χέρνιβι dicitur τὸ  
 κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ, quæ ante prandium,  
 vel cœnam manibus adfundeatur, ut  
 in illo plus semel repetito in Odyssea  
 Homeri, Χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολος προχόφ'  
 ἐπέχευε φέρουσα. Vid. Eustath. in II.  
 ω'. p. 1351. et Odys. α'. p. 1400. Pol-  
 luc. II. 149. Sed ad prius genus per-  
 tinet hic locus Thucydidis. DUKER.

20. τοὺς ὁμωχέτας] Ὁμωχέται οἱ συμ-  
 μετέχοντες τῶν αὐτῶν ναῶν καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν  
 ἱερῶν. SCHOL.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δαίμονας καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, προαγορεύειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀπιόντας ἀποφέρεισθαι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν. XCVIII. το-

The Athenians allege, that the right of conquest conferred a lawful possession of sacred as well as of profane property; and therefore refuse to evacuate Delium.

σαῦτα τοῦ κήρυκος εἰπόντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἑαυτῶν κήρυκα τοῦ μὲν ἱεροῦ οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι ἔφασαν οὐδὲν οὔτε τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐκόντες βλάψειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐσελθεῖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοὺς ἀδικούντας μᾶλλον σφᾶς ἀμύνωνται. τὸν δὲ νόμον τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν εἶναι, ὧν ἂν ᾖ τὸ κράτος τῆς γῆς

ἐκάστης ἣν τε πλέονος ἣν τε βραχυτέρας, τούτων καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ αἰεὶ γίγνεσθαι, τρόποις θεραπευόμενα οἷς ἂν πρὸς τοῖς εἰωθόσι καὶ δύνωνται. καὶ γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἄλλων, ὅσοι ἐξαναστήσαντές τινα βίᾳ νέμονται γῆν, ἄλλοτριόις ἱεροῖς τὸ πρῶτον ἐπελθόντας οἰκεία νῦν κεκτῆσθαι.

καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πλέον δυνηθῆναι τῆς ἐκείνων κρατῆσαι, τοῦτ' ἂν ἔχουσιν· νῦν δὲ ἐν ᾧ μέρει εἰσὶν, ἐκόντες εἶναι ὥς ἐκ σφετέρου οὐκ ἀπιέναι. ὕδωρ τε ἐν τῇ ἀνάγκῃ κινῆσαι, ἣν οὐκ αὐτοὶ ὕβρει προσθέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους προτέρους ἐπὶ

1. προαγορεύειν e.

3. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i.

4. ἑαυτῶν κήρυκα] om. Q.

5. ἔφασαν ἀδικῆσαι e.

7. ἐπελθεῖν K.T.

ἵνα] in margin F. om. A.B.E.h.

8. ἀμύνονται A.B.E.F.i.

12. γὰρ] om. f.

13. τὴν γῆν T.

15. δυνηθῆναι

A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δυνηθῆναι.

16. νῦν δ' ἐν V. Bekk.

ἐκόντων T.

18. προθέσθαι d.

5. οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι—οὔτε ἐκόντες βλάψειν. The distinction between the words ἀδικεῖν and βλάπτειν, so familiar to the readers of Aristotle's Ethics, is here strictly observed. The Athenians had done no injury to the temple; for there can be no injury where men are not the aggressors, but are merely repelling wrong offered to themselves: and what harm they might do to the temple would be wholly involuntary, because it was necessity which compelled them to apply sacred things to profane uses.

11. οἷς ἂν—δύνωνται] The sense of these words is, that the temples become the lawful possession of an invader, not only when all their accustomed rites are kept up, but also when such are kept up as are practicable.

All that is required to satisfy the gods, is, that their temples should be respected as far as was possible. This, no less than the performance of all the usual observances, would be sufficient to avoid the guilt of profanation. The construction is equivalent to *θεραπευόμενα τοῖς τε εἰωθόσι τρόποις καὶ οἷς ἂν καὶ δύνωνται*.

15. εἰ μὲν—δυνηθῆναι] Compare I. 91, 5. *ὅσα αὐμὲν ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι*. II. 102, 7. *ὅτε δὴ ἀλᾶσθαι αὐτὸν*, and the note on this last passage quoted from Göller.

16. ἐκόντες εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] "But as it was, the portion which they did occupy, they would not, if they could help it, stir from it, as they considered it to be their own property." For the expression *ἐκὼν εἶναι*, see the note on II. 89, 10.

6 τὴν σφετέραν ἐλθόντας ἀμυνόμενοι βιάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. πᾶν  
 7 ὃ εἰκὸς εἶναι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τινὶ κατειργόμενον ξύγ-  
 γνωμόν τι γίνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ γὰρ τῶν  
 ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων καταφυγὴν εἶναι τοὺς βωμοὺς, παρα-  
 νομίαν τε ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκῃ κακοῖς ὀνομασθῆναι, καὶ οὐκ 5  
 7 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν τι τολμήσασι. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς  
 πολὺ μειζόνως ἐκείνους ἀντὶ ἱερῶν ἀξιούντας ἀποδιδόναι  
 ἀσεβεῖν ἢ τοὺς μὴ ἐθέλοντας ἱεροῖς τὰ μὴ πρέποντα κομί-  
 8 ζεσθαι. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον σφίσιν εἰπεῖν, μὴ “ἀπιούσιν ἐκ  
 “τῆς Βοιωτῶν γῆς” (οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἐτι εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ δὲ 10  
 δορὶ ἐκτήσαντο), ἀλλὰ “κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τοὺς νεκροὺς σπέν-  
 “δουσιν ἀναιρεῖσθαι.” XCIX. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο,

2. τὸ πολέμῳ corr. F.N. κατειργασμένον d. ξύγγνωμόν τι om. E. 4. ἐκου-  
 σίων A.B.F.T.b.e.h. 5. οὐκ—ξυμφορῶν] μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν g. 6. τι]  
 om. A.B.T.d. 7. τολμῶσι I.L.O.P.Q.e. 7. καταδιδόναι h. 8. εὐσεβεῖν L.  
 O.P.Q. ἐθέλοντας ὥσπερ τιμῇματι ἱεροῖς g. τὰ μὴ πρέποντα G.H. Schol.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα Q. Taur. vulgo τὰ πρέποντα. [N. habet τὰ  
 πρέποντα, sed τὰ ex rasura ubi olim plures literæ extabant.] 9. ἀπιούσιν] ἀπι-  
 εῖναι κελεύειν Q. 10. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν c. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἐν Q. 11. δορεκτῆ-  
 σαντο E. καὶ τὰ πάτρια T. τὰ om. A.

1. πᾶν ὃ εἰκὸς εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] I am inclined to read τὸ πολέμῳ—κατειργό-  
 μων, which Gölter also prefers. “And  
 “every thing, it was likely, which was  
 “done under the pressure of war and  
 “some instant danger, would come to  
 “be something pardonable even in the  
 “judgment of the God.” In this man-  
 ner ξύγγνωμον keeps the sense which it  
 has in III. 40, 2. ξύγγνωμον ὃ ἐστὶ τὸ  
 ἀκούσιον. For πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, “in the  
 “judgment of the God,” see Poppo’s  
 note, p. 322. and compare I. 71, 6.

3. τῶν ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων κ. τ. λ.]  
 As in the case of accidental homicide,  
 where the slayer fled to the altars for  
 protection, and remained there till he  
 could get some one to administer to  
 him the rites of purification. See the  
 well known story of Adrastus in the  
 first book of Herodotus.

7. ἐκείνους] τοὺς βοιωτοὺς. τοὺς Θη-  
 βαίους ἀξιούντας κομίζεσθαι μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν  
 τὸ ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ, ἀνταποδιδόναι δὲ τοὺς  
 νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἀσεβεῖν μᾶλλον  
 ἢ περ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ θέλοντας κο-  
 μίσασθαι τὰ μὴ πρέποντα τοῖς ἱεροῖς

μηδὲ νεκροὺς θεῶν ἀντικαταλλάττεσθαι.  
 SCHOL.

9. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον κ. τ. λ.] “The  
 “Athenians desired the Bœotians to  
 “tell them at once to bury their dead,  
 “without its being necessary for them  
 “first to evacuate Bœotia; for in fact  
 “they were not in Bœotia, but in a  
 “spot which their arms had fairly con-  
 “quered.” The answer which the  
 Athenians wanted the Bœotians to give  
 them was this: “that they might bury  
 “their dead without being required to  
 “leave the territory of the Bœotians.”

12. οἱ δὲ βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο κ. τ. λ.]  
 The Bœotians wished not to give up  
 the Athenian dead till the Athenians  
 should have evacuated Delium. Ac-  
 cordingly, finding that the Athenians  
 had answered their charge of sacrilege  
 and profanation of the temple, they  
 now varied their ground, and tried to  
 evade the Athenian request in this  
 manner: “If, as you say, you are not  
 “in our country, but in your own,  
 “then you can bury your dead without  
 “asking permission of us: but if you

BOEOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Upon which the Boeotians on their side refuse to restore the dead.

εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ εἰσὶν, ἀπιόντας ἐκ τῆς  
 5 εἰ αὐτῶν ἀποφέρεισθαι τὰ σφέτερα, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ  
 ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γινώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον, νομί-  
 ζοντες τὴν μὲν Ὀρωπίαν, ἐν ᾗ τοὺς νεκροὺς (ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς  
 μάχης γενομένης) κείσθαι ξυνέβη, Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸ ὑπήκουον  
 εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοὺς βία σφῶν κρατῆσαι αὐτῶν· οὐδ' αὖ  
 ἐσπένδοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων· τὸ δὲ “ἐκ τῆς εἰαυτῶν”  
 εὐπρεπὲς εἶναι ἀποκρίνασθαι “ἀπιόντας καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν ἃ  
 “ἀπαιτοῦσιν.” ὁ δὲ κήρυξ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας ἀπήλθεν  
 10 ἄπρακτος.

C. Καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ εὐθὺς μεταπεμψάμενοι ἔκ τε τοῦ Μη-  
 λείως κόλπου ἀκοντιστὰς καὶ σφενδονήτας, καὶ βεβοηθηκότων

The Boeotians attack  
 the fort of Delium,  
 and take it.

αὐτοῖς μετὰ τὴν μάχην Κορινθίων τε δισχιλίων  
 15 ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐκ Νισαίας ἐξεληλυθότων  
 Πελοποννησίων φρουρῶν καὶ Μεγαρέων ἅμα,  
 ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον καὶ προσέβαλον τῷ τειχίσματι,  
 ἄλλω τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον, ἥπερ  
 εἶλεν αὐτὸ, τοιάνδε. κεραίαν μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες ἐκοί-  
 λαναν ἅπασαν, καὶ ξυνήρμοσαν πάλιν ἀκριβῶς ὥσπερ αὐλὸν,

2. αὐτῶν N.Q. αὐτῶν V. 3. γινώσκειν—μάχης] om. P. 5. συνέβη B.F.  
 V.c.f.g. 6. αὐτὸς P. σφῶν βία T.f. 7. τῶν ἐκείνων V. αὐτῶν N.V.  
 8. ἀποκρίνεσθαι V. ἀπιόντας] ἅπαντας P. ἃ om. F. 11. μηλίως P.  
 12. σφενδονήστας E. βεβοηκότων T. 17. ἤπερ εἶλον K.d.e.i. 18. εἶλεν  
 αὐτῷ T. sed ab ead. manu τὸ ο superscriptum habet. 19. πάλιν] om. g.

“are in our country, then first go out  
 “of it, and afterwards you shall have  
 “your dead.” The Boeotians knew all  
 the time that this was merely vexatious;  
 for the Athenians could not bury their  
 dead without their leave, whether the  
 ground which they occupied belonged  
 to Attica or to Boeotia. Οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπέν-  
 δοντο κ. τ. λ. “Nor, according to their  
 “own statement, did they like to grant  
 “a truce for a country which did not  
 “belong to them;” i.e. they pretended  
 that the land being alleged to be out of  
 their dominion, there was no need for  
 them to grant a truce for any thing  
 done in it.

16. Δῆλιον] Hunc locum spectat Har-  
 pocration in ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ. WASS.

18. κεραίαν] Talem fere machinam  
 ita depingit Apollodorus Poliorcet. p.  
 21. Γίνονται χύτραι, ἧ ὀστράκινοι σιδη-  
 ραῖς λεπτοῖς δεδεμένοι ἀπὸ τοῦ πυθμένος,  
 δακτυλίου τρυπήματι, ἀνεφρότες οὗτοι  
 πύμπλυνται ἀνθρακος λεπτοῦ, καὶ ἔχουσι  
 σύριγγα σιδηρᾶν, εἰς ἣν ἄλλη ἐντίθεται  
 σύριγξ ἀσκόματα ἔχουσα. πῦρ δὲ λαβὼν  
 ὁ ἀνθραξ ἀπτεται ἐμφυσώμενος καὶ πλη-  
 γὴν ὁμοίαν ἐργάζεται φλογί, καὶ ἐπεμ-  
 βαίνει τῷ λίθῳ, καὶ ὀρύσσεται ὄρους, ἧ  
 ἄλλου τῶν δριμύων ἐγγεομένου. Confer  
 Aeneæ Com. Tacticum, 33, 34. et Ju-  
 lium Africanum, cap. XLIV. WASS.  
 Inter alia exempla ἐκφράσεως etiam  
 hunc locum proponit Theon Progy-  
 mnasm. cap. XI. DUKER.

ΒΕΒΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

καὶ ἐπ' ἄκραν λέβητά τε ἤρτησαν ἀλύσεισι, καὶ ἀκροφύσιοι  
 ἀπὸ τῆς κεραίας σιδηροῦν ἐς αὐτὸν νεῦον καθέιτο, καὶ ἐσε-  
 3 σιδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου. προσήγον δὲ ἐκ  
 πολλοῦ ἀμάξαις τῷ τείχει, ἣ μάλιστα τῇ ἀμπέλφ καὶ τοῖς  
 ξύλοις φκοδόμητο· καὶ ὅποτε εἶη ἐγγὺς, φύσας μεγάλας 5  
 4 ἐσθέντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἄκρον τῆς κεραίας ἐφύσων. ἡ  
 δὲ πνοὴ ἰούσα στεγανῶς ἐς τὸν λέβητα, ἔχοντα ἄνθρακας τε  
 ἡμμένους καὶ θείον καὶ πίσσαν, φλόγα ἐποίει μεγάλην καὶ  
 ἦψε τοῦ τείχους, ὥστε μηδένα ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ μῆναι, ἀλλὰ  
 ἀπολιπόντας ἐς φυγὴν καταστῆναι καὶ τὸ τείχισμα τούτῳ 10  
 5 τῷ τρόπῳ ἁλῶναι. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν οἱ μὲν ἀπέθανον, διακό-  
 σιοι δὲ ἐλήφθησαν· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὰς ναῦς  
 ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη ἐπ' οἴκου.

CI. Τοῦ δὲ Δηλίου ἐπτακαίδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ληφθέντος μετὰ  
 τὴν μάχην, καὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκος, οὐδὲν 15  
 ἐπισταμένου τῶν γεγεννημένων, ἐλθόντος οὐ  
 πολὺ ὕστερον αὖθις περὶ τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀπέδο-  
 2 san οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οὐκέτι ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο.  
 ἀπέθανον δὲ Βοιωτῶν μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ὀλίγῳ  
 ἐλάσσους πεντακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους χιλίων 20  
 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς, ψιλῶν δὲ καὶ σκευοφόρων  
 πολὺς ἀριθμὸς.

3 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ταύτην καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὀλίγῳ  
 ὕστερον, ὡς αὐτῷ τότε πλεύσαντι τὰ περὶ τὰς Σίφας τῆς

1. τε] om. L.O.P. ἤρτησαν V.f. ἀκροφύσιον O. 2. ἐς] ὡς N.V.  
 αὐτὸ G.I. ἐσεσιδῆρωντο I. 3. ξύλου τὸ πλεόν L.Q. 4. ἀμάξας g.  
 6. θέντες K. 7. ἔχοντά τε ἄνθρακας g. 9. ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.  
 O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἔτι. 11. τῷ]  
 om. A.E.F.H.h. 13. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.  
 e.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθησαν T. vulgo ἐμβὰν  
 ἀπεκομίσθησαν. 18. ταῦτα C.H.K.V. 21. ψιλῶν c. 23. δέ] om. d.  
 24. τότε] τε e.

3. ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου] See  
 the note on II. 76, 4.

7. πνοή] Agnoscit Pollux, II. 77.  
 WASS.

20. Ἀθηναίων] Diodorus, lib. 12. tan-  
 tum caesorum numerum fuisse scribit,

ut Thebani ex manubiis ingentem in  
 foro porticum construerent, templa spo-  
 liis armorum replerent, Deliorumque  
 solemnem conventum ex pecuniis præ-  
 dae instituerent. HUDS.

21. ψιλῶν—πολὺς ἀριθμὸς] But Thu-

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

WESTERN  
GREECE.

After the failure of his attempt on Boeotia, Demosthenes makes an unsuccessful descent on the coast of

Sicyon.

προδοσίας περί οὐ προὐχώρησεν, ἔχων τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ Ἀγραιῶν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλί-  
τας, ἀπόβασιν ἐποιήσατο ἐς τὴν Σικυνωίαν.

καὶ πρὶν πάσας τὰς ναῦς καταπλεῦσαι βοηθή- 4

σαντες οἱ Σικυνῶνιοι τοὺς ἀποβεβηκότας ἔτρεψαν καὶ κατε-  
δίωξαν ἐς τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας  
ἔλαβον. τροπαῖον δὲ στήσαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους

## THRACE.

Death of Sitalkes. His nephew Seuthes suc-  
ceeds him.

10

ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ Σιτάλκης Ὀδρυσῶν 5

βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῖς ἐπὶ Δη-  
λίῳ, στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Τριβαλλοῦς καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ. Σεύθης  
δὲ ὁ Σπαράδοκου ἀδελφιδοῦς ὦν αὐτοῦ ἐβασίλευσεν Ὀδρυ-  
σῶν τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης ἥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος.

CII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Βρασίδης ἔχων τοὺς ἐπὶ

15 Θράκης συμμάχους ἐστράτευσεν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυ-

COASTS OF  
MACEDONIA and  
THRACE.

Brasidas proceeds to  
attack AMPHIPO-

μόνι ποταμῷ Ἀθηναίων ἀποικίαν. τὸ δὲ χω- 2

ρίον τοῦτο ἐφ' οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν ἐπέειρασε

μὲν πρότερον καὶ Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος

1. προὐχώρησεν B.C.E.K.L.N.O.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
προχώρησεν F.H. vulgo προὐχώρησεν. 3. τετρακισχιλίου d. 4. ἐποίησαντο  
L.O.P.i. ἐπὶ K. 5. τὰς ναῦς] om. V. 6. ἐς σικυνωίαν T. 11. τριβαλλοῦς  
L.O.Q.V.g. et in textu N. sed alterum λ. superscript. 12. σπαράδικου d. περ-  
σίδου Q. σπαρδόκου Haack. ἀδελφιδοῦς A.g. ἑαυτοῦ B. ἐβασίλευεν f.  
14. τοῦ δὲ αὐτοῦ V. 15. συμμάχους ὥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος συμμάχους K. 18. μη-  
λίστιος E.F.

cydides had said before that the light troops had set off for their homes before the Boeotian army came up, so that not many of them were present at the battle. See ch. 90, 4. and 94, 1. οὐ παρεγένοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. Dr. Bloomfield explains this by supposing that they were overtaken and cut off by the Boeotian cavalry in the pursuit, not having got far enough to be out of reach of the enemy after the battle.

3. καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλίτας] I have put a comma before these words, to shew that the "four hundred heavy "armed men" were only the epibatæ of

the forty Athenian ships already mentioned as being under the command of Demosthenes in the Corinthian gulf. chap. 77, 1. We have already seen that the number of epibatæ on board an Athenian ship at this period was probably about ten men. See the note on III. 95, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν] The first unsuccessful attempt of Aristagoras to effect a settlement at Amphipolis took place A. C. 497; the second was made A. C. 465; and the colony of Agnon was planted A. C. 437. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellen. Append. IX.

LIS. Origin of the colony and description of its site.

φεύγων βασιλέα Δαρείον κατοικίσαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ  
 Ἡδῶνων ἐξεκρούσθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἔτεσι δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὕστερον, ἐποίκους μυρίους σφῶν  
 τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸν βουλόμενον πέμψαντες, οἱ διε-  
 3 φθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν. καὶ αὖθις ἐνὸς δέοντι 5  
 τριακοστῷ ἔτει ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀγνωνος τοῦ Νικίου  
 οἰκιστοῦ ἐκπεμφθέντος, Ἡδῶνας ἐξελάσαντες ἔκτισαν τὸ  
 4 χωρίον τοῦτο, ὅπερ πρότερον Ἐυνέα ὁδοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο. ὥρ-  
 μῶντο δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἡόνος, ἣν αὐτοὶ εἶχον ἐμπόριον ἐπὶ τῷ  
 στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπιθαλάσσιον, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι στα- 10  
 δίους ἀπέχον ἀπὸ τῆς νῦν πόλεως, ἣν Ἀμφίπολιν Ἀγνων  
 ὠνόμασεν, ὅτι ἐπ' ἀμφότερα περιρρέοντος τοῦ Στρυμόνος, διὰ  
 τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν τείχει μακρῷ ἀπολαβὼν ἐκ ποταμοῦ ἐς  
 ποταμὸν περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ὥκισεν.  
 CIII. ἐπὶ ταύτην οὖν ὁ Βρασιδᾶς ἄρας ἐξ Ἀρνῶν τῆς Χαλ- 15  
 κιδικῆς ἐπορεύετο τῷ στρατῷ. καὶ ἀφικόμενος περὶ δείλῃν  
 ἐπὶ τὸν Αὐλῶνα καὶ Βρομίσκον, ἧ ἡ Βόλβη  
 λίμνη ἐξίησιν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ δειπνοποιη-  
 2 σάμενος ἐχώρει τὴν νύκτα. χειμῶν δὲ ἦν καὶ ὑπένειφεν· ἧ  
 καὶ μᾶλλον ὥρμησε, βουλόμενος λαθεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀμφι- 20  
 πόλει πλὴν τῶν προδιδόντων. ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀργιλίων τε ἐν

1. κατοικῆσαι E. ἀπὸ G.L.O.P.d.e. 2. ἡδῶνων H.K.P. Mox ἡδῶνας L.N.  
 O.g. ἡδῶνας K. ἡδωνοὺς I. Infra IV.108. ἡδῶνες F.H.K. ἡδῶνες L.O. ἡδῶνες  
 g. et V. 6. ἡδῶνας L.N.O.g. ἡδῶνας H. ἡδωνὰς K. 3. ἐποίκους τε μυρίους  
 σφῶν αὐτῶν T. σφῶν τε αὐτῶν V. 4. καὶ τῶν] om. V. μεταπέμψαντες T.f.  
 5. δραβησκῷ B.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. θαβησκῷ g. δραβήσκῳ C. [sic]. δέοντι A.  
 B.E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δέον Priscianus, p. 1181. vulgo δέοντος.  
 [sed N. ex rasura.] 7. ἡδῶνας G. 8. ὁ πρότερον G.I.L.O.P.d.e.  
 ἐκαλοῦντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἐκαλεῖτο. 9. ἐπὶ στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ d. τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ  
 στόματι c.g. 14. ὥκισεν I. 15. ἐξ ἀρνῶν τῆς χαλκιδικῆς ἄρας e. 16. περὶ  
 c.g. δῆλῃν E. 17. βρομίσκον A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βρωμίσκον.  
 βολβῇ V. 18. δειπνον ποιησάμενος d.g. 19. ὑπένειφεν A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.  
 O.P.T.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπένειφεν. [ὑπένειφεν N. sed ex  
 rasura.] 20. καί] om. Q. 21. ἀργιλίων—οἱ] om. L.O.

11. ἣν Ἀμφίπολιν ὠνόμασεν] For every thing connected with the topography of Amphipolis, see the memoir at the end of the volume, accompany-

ing the map. For the sense of the words διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, compare δι' ἀχθηδόνα, ch. 40, 2. and V. 53. διὰ τὴν ἑσπραξιν.

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αὐτῇ οἰκήτορες, (εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι Ἀνδρίων ἄποικοι,) καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ ξυνέπρασσον ταῦτα, οἱ μὲν Περδίκκα πειθόμενοι, οἱ δὲ Χαλκιδεῦσι. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι ἐγγὺς τε προσ-  
 5 οικοῦντες καὶ αἰεὶ ποτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὄντες ὑποπτοὶ καὶ ἐπι-  
 5 βουλευόντες τῷ χωρίῳ, ἐπειδὴ παρέτυχεν ὁ καιρὸς καὶ Βρα-  
 σίδας ἦλθεν, ἔπραξάν τε ἐκ πλείονος πρὸς τοὺς ἐμπολιτευόν-  
 τας σφῶν ἐκεῖ ὅπως ἐνδοθήσεται ἡ πόλις, καὶ τότε δεξάμενοι  
 αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἀποστάντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκείνῃ τῇ  
 νυκτὶ κατέστησαν τὸν στρατὸν πρόσω ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ  
 10 ποταμοῦ. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα πλεον τῆς διαβάσεως, καὶ  
 οὐ καθεῖτο τείχῃ ὥσπερ νῦν, φυλακὴ δέ τις βραχεῖα καθει-  
 στήκει· ἦν βιασάμενος ῥαδίως ὁ Βρασίδας ἅμα μὲν τῆς προ-  
 δοσίας οὔσης, ἅμα δὲ καὶ χειμῶνος ὄντος καὶ ἀπροσδόκητος

1. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 2. πειθόμενοι περδίκκα e. 3. πρόσκοιτο T. 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ N.Q.T.V. παρέσχεν g. καὶ ὁ βρασίδας N.V. 6. ἔπραξάν A.B.C.E.F.G. I.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἔπραξεν. 8. ἐκείνη A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἐν ἐκείνῃ, probatum Schaefero ad L. Bos. Ellips. p. 701. 9. πρόσω G. πρὸ ἔω γρ. H. Bekk. Goell. προσει E. 11. τύχῃ N. καθεστήκει c.g. 12. ὁ βρασίδας ῥαδίως N.V.

9. πρόσω] Bekker and Gölle have received into the text the marginal reading of the Cassel MS. [H.] πρὸ ἔω; but I agree with Poppo in thinking the old reading πρόσω by no means indefensible. It signifies, "set him on, or "forward, on his way;" as if the Argilians, not contented with having entertained Brasidas in their own city, were anxious also to guide and assist him on his way beyond it. It appears that Brasidas performed the march from Arnæ to Amphipolis in something less than twenty-four hours, with no other halt than at Bromiscus, where the men had their supper. The distances are not easy to ascertain. Bromiscus (*Bormiscus* in Steph. Byzant.) is the traditional scene of the death of Euripides. In the Jerusalem Itinerary, there occurs the corrupt name "Pepiridis," as distant twenty miles from Amphipolis; with the remark subjoined, "Ibi positus est Euripides poeta." Ammianus Marcellinus is speaking of the same place, when he mentions "Arethusa convallis et statio, in

"qua visitur Euripidis sepulchrum." XXVII. p. 339. ed. Vales. The "Arethusa convallis et statio" of Ammianus is evidently the "Aulon and Bromiscus" of Thucydides; the very name "Aulon" being descriptive of the place, a valley through which the lake Bolbe discharges itself into the sea. But we have no means of ascertaining the distance between Arnæ and Bromiscus, as the situation of Arnæ is altogether unknown.

10. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα κ. τ. λ.] "The town is further off than the passage of the river:" i. e. when Brasidas had crossed the Strymon, he was not yet come to Amphipolis, but was so far distant from it, that he was enabled to effect his passage unobserved. The town, as we shall see, stood on the hill above; and the bridge was probably near the south-eastern end of the reach of the Strymon, which flows round Amphipolis; just where the coast road, keeping at the foot of the hill of Ceryllium, would first come upon the river.



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προσπεσὼν, διέβη τὴν γέφυραν, καὶ τὰ ἔξω τῶν Ἀμφιπολι-  
τῶν οἰκούντων κατὰ πᾶν τὸ χωρίον εὐθὺς εἶχε. CIV. τῆς δὲ

The people of Amphipolis are thrown into great agitation. The friends of the Athenian connexion summon THUCYDIDES, the Athenian commander  
2 on the coast of Thrace, to their assistance.

διαβάσεως αὐτοῦ ἄφνω τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει γε-  
γεννημένης, καὶ τῶν ἔξω πολλῶν μὲν ἀλίσκο-  
μένων τῶν δὲ καὶ καταφευγόντων ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, 5  
οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται ἐς θόρυβον μέγαν κατέστησαν,  
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις ὑποπτοὶ ὄντες. καὶ  
λέγεται Βρασιδαν, εἰ ἠθέλησε μὴ ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν  
τῷ στρατῷ τραπέσθαι ἀλλ' εὐθὺς χωρῆσαι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν,  
3 δοκεῖν ἂν ἐλεῖν. νῦν δὲ ὁ μὲν ἰδρύσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τὰ 10  
ἔξω ἐπέδραμε, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔνδον ὡς προσε-  
δέχετο ἀπέβαινε, ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι,  
κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ὥστε μὴ αὐτίκα τὰς πύλας ἀνοίγεσθαι,  
πέμπουσι μετὰ Εὐκλέους τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, ὃς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-  
ναίων παρὴν αὐτοῖς φύλαξ τοῦ χωρίου, ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον στρα- 15  
τηγὸν †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης, Θουκυδίδην τὸν Ὀλόρου, ὃς τὰδε  
ξυνέγραψεν, ὄντα περὶ Θάσον (ἔστι δὲ ἡ νῆσος Παρίων  
ἀποικία, ἀπέχουσα τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως ἡμίσεος ἡμέρας μάλιστα  
4 πλοῦν), κελεύοντες σφίσι βοηθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀκούσας κατὰ  
τάχος ἐπταῖ ναυσὶν αἱ ἔτυχον παροῦσαι ἔπλει, καὶ ἐβούλετο 20  
φθάσαι μάλιστα μὲν οὖν τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, πρὶν τι ἐνδοῦναι,  
εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὴν Ἡϊόνα προκαταλαβών. CV. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ

1. τὰ] om. O. 3. τοῖς] τῆς A.B.d.f. τοὺς F. γεγεννημένους T. 5. καὶ]  
om. G.L.O.P.T.d.e.i. 8. βρασιδαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.e.f. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βρασιδᾶς d.h.i. vulgo τὸν βρασιδαν. ἐβέλησε e. 9. τρέ-  
πεσθαι C.G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. 10. ἐπεὶ τὰ ἔξω C. 11. ἀπέδραμε T. καὶ οὐδὲν  
A.B.E.F.H.K.T.c.f.g. 12. οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo.  
vulgo οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι. 14. μετὰ τοῦ εὐκλεοῦς E. ἐκ] om. g. Ἀθηναίων] "an  
"Ἀθηνῶν;" BEKK. in ed. 1846. 15. ἐπὶ τὸν—περὶ θάσον] om. T. quorum loco  
leguntur οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ἡσύχαζον. 16. τῶν  
ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.h. Bekk. Goell. τὸν G. τὸν] αὐτὸν B. 17. ἡ] om. f. 18. ἡμίσεος  
F.G. ἡμισείας A.B.h. correct. N. Bekk. Goell. om. Q. ἡμίσεως E. σφίσι] φίσι  
E.F. 22. προκαταλαβών A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προκαταλαβεῖν.

16. †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης] Bekker and Göller read τῶν, as if Thucydides meant that himself and Eucles were joint commanders of "the parts Thrace-  
"ward," τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης, the well-known term used to designate the various colonies and dependencies of

Athens on the northern coast of the Ægean. And this perhaps is the best sense of the words. Τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης would express Thucydides himself; "the other commander, namely, the  
"one who was employed in the parts  
"in and about Thrace."

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Brasidas, dreading the effects of his arrival, offers very moderate terms to induce the people of Amphipolis to surrender immediately.

Βρασιδᾶς δεδιὼς καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Θάσου τῶν νεῶν βοήθειαν, καὶ πυνθανόμενος τὸν Θουκυδίδην κτῆσίν τε ἔχειν τῶν χρυσείων μετάλλων ἐργασίας ἐν τῇ περὶ ταῦτα Θράκῃ καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν, ἡπείγετο προκατασχεῖν, εἰ δύναίτο, τὴν πόλιν, μὴ ἀφικνουμένου αὐτοῦ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Ἀμφιπολιτῶν, ἐλπίσας ἐκ θαλάσσης ξυμμαχικὸν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Θράκης ἀγείραντα αὐτὸν περιποιήσιν σφᾶς, οὐκέτι προσχωροῖ. καὶ τὴν ξύμβασιν μετρίαν ἐποι- 5 εἶτο, κήρυγμα τόδε ἀνειπὼν, Ἀμφιπολιτῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἐνόντων τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχοντα μένειν, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἐθέλοντα ἀπιέναι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐκφερόμενον πέντε ἡμερῶν. CVI. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ ἀκούσαντες ἀλλοιότεροι ἐγένοντο τὰς γνώμας, ἄλ- 15 λως τε καὶ βραχὺ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἐμπολιτεύον, τὸ δὲ πλεῖον ξύμμικτον. καὶ τῶν ἔξω ληφθέντων συχνοὶ οἰκεῖοι ἔδον ἦσαν· καὶ τὸ κήρυγμα πρὸς τὸν φόβον δίκαιον εἶναι ὑπελάμβανον, οἱ μὲν

They receive his proposals, and open their gates to him. Thucydides arrives that same evening at Elion, at the mouth of the Strymon.

1. θάσου] θαλάσσης L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. e. 3. χρυσίων H.T.e. 5. πρώτοις] Fortasse legendum πρώτων. Bekk. ἐπείγετο T. 6. ἀφικνουμένου L.O. 7. ἐλπίσας I. συμμαχικὸν B.C.F.T.V.c.d.e.g. 8. ἀγείραντα K. 9. οὐκέτι] om. G. προσχωρεῖ d.g. προσχωρεῖ H.c. προσχωροῖ A.B.C.F.Q. προσχωροῖ N. sed οἱ ex rasura, et σ primæ syllabæ superscriptum habet. προσχωροῖ E. 10. κήρυγμα τόδε] κήρυκα δὲ d. 11. τοῖς] τῆς O.V. τῆς] om. h. 13. πολλοὶ] πολέμοι Q. 15. ἐμπολιτεύοντο B.h. 17. συχνοῖς E. 18. τὸ φόβον T. ὑπελάμβανον H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.i. Poppo. vulgo, Haack. Bekk. Goell. ἐλάμβανον.

5. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις] Bekker proposes to read ἐν τοῖς πρώτων, a conjecture, as it seems to me, worse than needless. But does Thucydides mean to call himself "one of the people of the Thracian 'main land,'" so that δύνασθαι—ἡπειρωτῶν is to be interpreted, "was one of the first persons on the main land in 'point of influence?'" or does he not rather in this place, as elsewhere, limit the term ἡπειρωτῶν to the native barbarians? and does not δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις signify what is more commonly expressed by δύνασθαι παρὰ τοῖς πρώτοις, i. e. "he had influence with, or

"amongst, the chief persons of the 'main land?'"

11. τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας] In allusion to the various degrees of freedom enjoyed by different classes of inhabitants in the Greek cities. This article stipulated that the inhabitants of Amphipolis who were not Athenians should be full citizens, enjoying the political and religious rites of citizenship, as well as those of a personal and private nature.

18. πρὸς τὸν φόβον] "When measured by the standard of their fear." Compare III. 11, 1. and the note there.

Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὸ ἄσμενοι ἂν ἐξελεῖν, ἡγούμενοι οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίῳ σφίσιν εἶναι τὰ δεινὰ καὶ ἅμα οὐ προσδεχόμενοι βοήθειαν ἐν τάχει, ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος πόλεώς τε ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ οὐ στερισκόμενοι καὶ κινδύνου παρὰ δόξαν ἀφιέμενοι. ὥστε τῶν πρᾶσσόντων τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ διαδικαίουντων 5 αὐτὰ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἐώρων τετραμμένον καὶ τοῦ παρόντος Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῦ οὐκέτι ἀκροώμενον, ἐγένετο ἡ ὁμολογία καὶ προσεδέξαντο ἐφ' οἷς ἐκήρυξε. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ παρέδωσαν, ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης καὶ αἱ νῆες ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅψε' κατέπλεον ἐς τὴν Ἱόναν. καὶ τὴν μὲν 10 Ἀμφίπολιν Βρασίδας ἄρτι εἶχε, τὴν δὲ Ἱόναν παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐβοήθησαν αἱ νῆες διὰ τάχους, ἅμα ἔφ' ἂν εἶχετο. CVII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ μὲν τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἱόνῃ καθίστατο, ὅπως καὶ τὸ αὐτίκα, ἦν ἐπὶ 15 ὁ Βρασίδας, καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα ἀσφαλῶς ἔξει, δε- ξάμενος τοὺς ἐθελήσαντας ἐπιχωρῆσαι ἄνωθεν 2 κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. ὁ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν Ἱόναν κατὰ τε τὸν ποταμὸν πολλοῖς πλοίοις ἄφνω καταπλεύσας, εἴ πως τὴν προὔχουσαν ἄκραν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους λαβὼν κρατοίῃ τοῦ ἔσπλου, καὶ κατὰ γῆν ἀποπειράσας ἅμα, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπε- 2c

2. τὰ δεινὰ εἶναι C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i. καὶ ἅμα—τάχει] om. T. 5. ἤδη ἐκ τοῦ V. 6. τετραμμένον L.O.P. 7. οὐδ' ἔτι A.B.F. ἀκροώμενοι T. 11. Articulum ante βρασίδας omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀρτ' K. ἔτι d.i. 12. εἰ μὴ γὰρ N.V. 13. δε] om. K. 14. καθίσταται f. ἀπὶ P. 15. δεξαμένους B.h. 16. θελήσαντας c. ἐπιχωρῆσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποχωρῆσαι. 17. κατὰ] om. L.O.P. 19. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.

11. παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν] Compare VIII. 33, 3. παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. VII. 71, 4. παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφενγον ἢ ἀπώλυντο. Herodot. IX. 33, 4. παρὰ ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα: where see Valckenaer's note on the passage. Παρὰ νύκτα answers to the English expression "within a night," or, "his taking the town happened all but a night." Yet the origin of the phrase is not easy to trace out, unless it be that παρὰ νύκτα is literally, "just miss-

"ing one night;" παρὰ signifying, "that which is near a thing," sometimes as distinguished from the thing itself, in which case it expresses diversity, or even opposition; and sometimes, and more commonly, as distinguished from what is at a distance. Thus ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετός is, "a fever that misses a day," i. e. "that re- turns every other day." See Viger, chap. IX. sect. 6. and Hermann's notes, 414.

κρούσθη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν ἐξηρτύετο. καὶ Μύρ-  
κινός τε αὐτῷ προσεχώρησεν Ἡδωνικῇ πόλιν, Πιττακοῦ τοῦ  
Ἡδώνων βασιλέως ἀποθανόντος ὑπὸ τῶν Γοάξιος παίδων  
καὶ Βραυροῦς τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ Γαληψὸς οὐ πολλῶ  
5 ὕστερον καὶ Οἰσύμῃ· εἰσὶ δὲ αὗται Θασίων ἀποικίαι. παρὼν  
δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν ξυγκαθίστη  
ταῦτα.

CVIII. Ἐχομένης δὲ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς  
μέγα δέος κατέστησαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἦν

10 The Athenians alarmed at the loss of Amphipolis, and at the general disposition of their allies to revolt, send garrisons to the several cities of the Thracian coast. Brasidas requests reinforcements from Sparta, but cannot obtain them.

15 ὠφέλιμος ξύλων τε ναυπηγησίων πομπῇ καὶ  
χρημάτων προσόδῳ, καὶ ὅτι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ  
Στρυμόνος ἦν πάροδος Θεσσαλῶν διαγόντων  
ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,  
τῆς δὲ γεφύρας μὴ κρατούντων, ἄνωθεν μὲν  
μεγάλης οὔσης ἐπὶ πολὺ λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ,  
τὰ δὲ πρὸς Ἡϊόνα τρήρεσι τηρουμένων, οὐκ  
ἂν δύνασθαι προσελθεῖν· τότε δὲ ῥαδίᾳ ἦδη

1. μυρκίνος K.L.O.P.Q. μύρκινός g. μυρκινός E. 2. τοῦ] τῶν L.O. 3. γο-  
άξιος d. 4. γαυροῦς f. γαψήλος g. γαληψὸς Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
ed. 1832. vulgo γάψηλος. 5. καὶ ἡσύμῃ K.g. οἰσύμῃ E.G. 9. αὐτοῖς ἦν  
A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν αὐτοῖς. 12. στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ N. 14. μὲν]  
καὶ K. om. V. 17. προσελθεῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. vulgo,  
Poppo. Bekk. Goell. προσελθεῖν. δέ] om. C.L.O.Q.d.e. ῥαδίᾳ Bekk. ed. 1832.  
ῥῶ] om. B.Q.

4. Γαληψὸς] I have followed Haack, Poppo, Göller, Hudson, and Duker, in reading Γαληψὸς in this place, instead of Γάψηλος. For almost all the MSS. read Γαληψὸς in another passage, V. 6, 1. where the same place is clearly meant; and Γαληψὸς also is the reading of Diodorus, XII. p. 321; of Strabo, Fragm. VII. §. 16; and of Stephanus Byzantius, who quotes the very words of Thucydides. But Gatterer is right in distinguishing this place from the Galepsus on the coast of Sithonia. The latter was passed by the fleet of Xerxes on its coasting voyage from Torone to Olynthus. (Herodot. VII. 122, 2.) But the Galepsus here spoken of is expressly said by Strabo to have been situated to the east of the Strymon;

and so it appears from the account of Thucydides, V. 6, 1. where it is stated, that Cleon, after having recaptured Torone, sailed towards Amphipolis, and during his stay at Eion reduced both Stagirus and Galepsus by detachments from his main force; both being towns near the mouth of the Strymon, the first a little to the south, and the other a little to the east of it.

15. λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ] "A lake formed by the river," i.e. formed by the waters of the river spreading on either side over the adjacent country. Compare V. 7, 4. τὸ λιμνώδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος. Colonel Leake speaks of it as "a considerable marsh or lake," like that formed by the Mincio at Mantua. In the following line, τηρουμένων, as

2 ἐνομιζέτο γεγενῆσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ζυμμάχους ἐφοβούντο μὴ  
 ἀποστῶσιν. ὁ γὰρ Βρασίδης ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μέτριον  
 εἶαυτον παρέιχε, καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις πανταχοῦ ἐδήλου ὡς  
 3 ἐλευθερώσων τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκπεμφθεῖη. καὶ αἱ πόλεις πυν-  
 θανόμεναι αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι τῆς τε Ἀμφιπόλεως 5  
 τὴν ἄλωσιν καὶ ἃ παρέχεται, τὴν τε ἐκείνου πραότητα,  
 μάλιστα δὲ ἐπήρθησαν ἐς τὸ νεωτερίζειν, καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο  
 πρὸς αὐτὸν κρύφα, ἐπιπαριέναι τε κελεύοντες καὶ βουλόμενοι  
 4 αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι πρῶτοι ἀποστῆναι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἄδεια ἐφαίνετο  
 αὐτοῖς, ἐψευσμένοις μὲν τῆς Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦ- 10  
 τον ὅση ὕστερον διεφάνη, τὸ δὲ πλέον βουλῇσει κρίνοντας  
 ἀσαφεῖ ἢ προνοία ἀσφαλεῖ, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὐ μὲν  
 ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, ἐλπίδι ἀπερισκέπτῳ διδόναι, ὃ δὲ μὴ προσί-  
 5 ενται, λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διωθεῖσθαι. ἅμα δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς νεωστὶ πεπληγμένων, καὶ τοῦ 15  
 Βρασίδου ἐφορκὰ καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα λέγοντος, ὡς αὐτῷ ἐπὶ  
 Νίσαιαν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ μόνῃ στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ζυμβαλεῖν, ἐθάρσουν, καὶ ἐπίστευον μηδένα ἂν ἐπὶ σφᾶς

1. ἐνομιζέτο A.E. ἐνόμιζε B.C. (ex rasura) F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.  
 ἐνόμιζον d. [recte, opinor, modo ῥάδια scribas pro illo ῥάδια. Bekk.] 3. αὐτὸν vel  
 αὐτὸν C.G.K.L.O.g.i. ἐαυτῷ T. 4. αἱ] om. P. 6. παρέχεται P. 7. ἀπεκηρυ-  
 κεύοντο G. 9. καὶ γὰρ ἄδεια d. 10. ἐψευσμένης A.N.Q.V. ἐψευσμένοι E. μὲν]  
 om. d. τῆς] τῶν P. ἐπὶ] om. g. 11. κρίναντες d. 16. ἐφορκὰ A. 17. οἱ  
 ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἠθέλησαν e. 18. ἐθάρσουν Poppo. Bekk. ed. 1832. vulgo ἐθάρρουν.

Poppo has rightly observed, refers to the Lacedæmonians: "Watched as "they were by a naval force." I have followed the best MSS. in substituting προσελθεῖν for προελθεῖν, two words which are for ever confounded with one another. Προελθεῖν is, "to get "at the place," namely, Amphipolis; προσελθεῖν signifies merely "to ad-  
 vance."

10. ἐψευσμένοις κ. τ. λ.] The greatness of the Athenian power was the measure of the error of those who had looked for its downfall. Compare VII. 28, 3. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου κ. τ. λ. The nominative κρίνοντας is an instance of a curious anacoluthon; being used probably because the words ἄδεια ἐφαί-

νετο αὐτοῖς are in sense as if it had been ἐνόμιζον ἄδειαν εἶναι ἐαυτοῖς. Compare Herodot. IV. 11, 5. τοῖσι δὲ βασι-  
 λεῦσι δόξαι—λογισάμενους: and III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν δι' ἧπερ εἰρήται (οὐδαμῶς ἐν νόμῳ ἐστὶ) οὐ δίκαιον εἶναι λέγοντες. In the following words, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, the sentence changes suddenly from a particular to an universal expression; what is first ascribed to the Athenian allies in particular, being then stated of all mankind generally. A similar instance of a contrary transition occurs in I. 49, 4. αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—μάχης οὐκ ἔρχον, δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πρόρρησιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

14. λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι] "With rea-  
 soning that will hear nothing on the  
 "other side; sovereign, arbitrary."

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

βοηθήσαι. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῇ αὐτίκα, καὶ ὅτι τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίων ὀργάνων ἔμελλον πειράσσεσθαι, κινδυνεύειν παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν. ὦν αἰσθόμενοι οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι φυλακὰς, ὥς ἐξ ὀλίγου καὶ ἐν χειμῶνι, διέπεμπον ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐφιεμένος στρατίαν τε προσαποστέλλειν ἐκέλευε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ Στρυμόνι ναυπηγίαν τριήρων παρεσκευάζετο. οἱ δὲ Ἰ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ ἀπὸ τῶν πρώτων ἀνδρῶν οὐχ ὑπηρέτησαν αὐτῷ, τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι μᾶλλον τοὺς τε 10 ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου κομίσασθαι καὶ τὸν πόλεμον καταλῦσαι.

CIX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Μεγαρῆς τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη, ἃ σφῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον, κατέσκαψαν ἐλόντες ἐς ἔδαφος, καὶ Βρασιδᾶς μετὰ τὴν Ἀμφιπόλεως ἄλωσιν 15 ἔχων τοὺς ξυμμάχους στρατεύει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν καλουμένην. ἔστι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως διορύγματος ἔσω προῦχουσα, καὶ ὁ Ἄθως αὐτῆς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν τελευτᾷ ἐς τὸ Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος. πόλεις δὲ ἔχει Σάνην μὲν 2 3

1. ἐν] om. d. 2. ὀργάνων Q. g. πειράσασθαι Q. 3. αἰσθόμενοι B. L. O. P. h. Bekk. αἰσθανόμενοι A. F. 4. φύλακας V. ὥς] om. g. 6. ἀφιεμένος I. τε] om. O. P. 8. καὶ] om. d. 12. χειμῶνος] θέρους Q. τὰ τε] immo τε τὰ Bekk. ed. 1832. 15. συμμάχους B. C. F. K. V. e. καλουμένην Ἀκτὴν Q. 16. διορύγματος B. E. F. 17. ἄθος V. 18. σάνην A. V. et infra σάμη B. E. F. K. P. b. c. e. f. g. h.

1. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον] i. e. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχειν, nam vel sic scribere potuerat, vel omittere διὰ τὸ, quo facto ἔχον absolute positum esset, ut ἐξόν, δηλονότι. Conf. IV. 63, 1. διὰ τὸ ἡδὸ φοβεροῦς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους. GÖLLER.

2. ὀργάνων] Schol. Cass. hic ὁρμημένων, προθυμωμένων. DUKE.

6. ἐφιεμένος] Mandans, legatis cum mandatis Spartam missis. ΗΛΑΣΚ. Compare Hesychius, ἐφιεμένος, ἐντελόμενος. Poppo says that this cannot be the meaning of the middle voice, and that there is in it the notion of "earnestly desiring," as Neophytus Ducas, the modern Greek translator of Thucydides, has rendered it, ἔσπευτε μετὰ πάσης ἐφίσεως. But we have in

Æschylus, Prometh. 4. ἐπιστολὰς Ἄσσοι πατὴρ ἐφέιτο. See also the Persæ, 226. ed. Schütz.

12. τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασιδᾶς] Here again the conjunction τε has been transposed from its proper place: for the connexion is, Μεγαρῆς τε τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασιδᾶς κ. τ. λ. Compare ch. 95, 1.

15. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν] Tota etiam Attica olim Acte fuit appellata, quia littoralis esset maximam partem, ut docent Strabo et Stephanus Byzant. Vide Meursium de Regno Athen. l. I. c. 3. HUDS. Acten, quæ circa Athon est, e Demetrio memorat Stephanus in Ἀκτῇ. DUKE.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα, ἐς τὸ πρὸς  
 Εὐβοίαν πέλαγος τετραμμένην, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Θύσσον καὶ  
 Κλεωνὰς καὶ Ἀκροθώους καὶ Ὀλόφυξον καὶ Δίον· αἱ οἰ-  
 κοῦνται ξυμμίκτοις ἔθνεσι βαρβάρων διγλώσσων, καὶ τι καὶ  
 Χαλκιδικὸν ἐνὶ βραχὺ, τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικὸν, τῶν καὶ 5  
 Λημνὸν ποτε καὶ Ἀθήνας Τυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων, καὶ Βισαλ-  
 τικὸν, καὶ Κρηστωνικὸν, καὶ Ἡδῶνες· κατὰ δὲ μικρὰ πολί-  
 σματα οἰκοῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν πλείους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Βρα-  
 σίδᾳ, Σάνῃ δὲ καὶ Δίῳ ἀντέστη, καὶ αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἐμμεί-  
 νας τῷ στρατῷ ἐδῆον. CX. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, εὐθὺς στρα- 10  
 τεύει ἐπὶ Τωρώνῃ τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν, κατεχο-  
 μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι  
 ἐπήγοντο, ἐτοίμοι ὄντες τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι.  
 καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ  
 στρατῷ ἐκαθέζετο πρὸς τὸ Διοσκούρειον, ὃ 15  
 ἀπέχει τῆς πόλεως τρεῖς μάλιστα σταδίους. τὴν μὲν οὖν  
 ἄλλην πόλιν τῶν Τωρωναίων καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς ἐμ-

1. διώρυγα B.h. 2. θύσον Q.d. θάσσον e. καὶ ante κλεωνὰς om. c. ante  
 ἀκροθώους d. 3. κλεωνὰς E. ἀκροθώους B.h. ἀκροθώους O. δίον N.  
 4. συμμίκτοις B.C.Q.V.e. καὶ—βραχὺ] ἐνὶ δέ τι καὶ χαλκιδικὸν Dionysius.  
 καὶ] om. i. 5. ἐνὶ καὶ βραχὺ T. πελαγικὸν F. 6. οἰκησάντων τυρρήνων  
 Dionysius; τυρσηνὸν οἰκησάντων e. οἰκισάντων N. βιλατικὸν V. 7. ἡδῶνες V.  
 9. σάμη B.C.E.F.K.L.O.P.b.c.e.f.g.h. δίον V. 10. στρατεύει] om. V.  
 11. τιθῶν K. 13. ἐτοίμοι] om. B. 15. διοσκούριον A.K.L.O.Q.T.g.  
 17. τοὺς φρουρούντας ἔλαθεν ἀθηναίους e. τοὺς ἀθ. τοὺς ἐμφορούντας ἔλαθον A.B.F.I.

4. διγλώσσων] Diodor. p. 321. c. διγλώττων Βισσαλτικῶν. Vid. Nostrum infra VIII. 85, 2. WASS. "Who spoke "habitually both Greek and their own "native language." Compare VIII. 85, 2.

5. τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικὸν] It is the opinion of Niebuhr, that the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians, who are noticed in Grecian history, came immediately from Italy, from whence they had been expelled by the Tuscans, a barbarian tribe who came into Italy over the Rætian Alps. But in coming to Greece, they only returned to the country which had been the seat of their race in early times, and from whence it had spread westward into Italy. They were re-

garded, however, as barbarians by the Greeks, because the Hellenian name and language had long since prevailed over the Pelasgian, and the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians were therefore as strangers in the land of their forefathers. Something similar to this was the flight of the Britons into Gaul, after the Saxon conquest, and their establishment in Armorica. Gaul had anciently been occupied by their race; but the Roman and German conquests had introduced other customs and another language, so that the Britons in Armorica, like the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians in Greece, were as foreigners in the country which had once belonged to their race.

TORONÆ. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

φρουροῦντας ἔλαθεν· οἱ δὲ πρᾶσσοντες αὐτῷ εἰδότες ὅτι  
 ἤξιοι, καὶ προσελθόντες τινὲς αὐτῶν λάθρα ὀλίγοι, ἐτήρουν  
 τὴν πρόσδοον, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο παρόντα, ἐσκομίζουσι παρ'  
 αὐτοὺς ἐγχειρίδια ἔχοντας ἄνδρας ψιλοὺς ἑπτὰ (τοσοῦτοι γὰρ  
 5 μόνον αὐτῶν εἴκοσι τὸ πρῶτον ταχθέντων οὐ κατέδεισαν  
 ἐσελθεῖν· ἤρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Λυσίστρατος Ὀλύνθιος), οἱ δια-  
 δύντες διὰ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τείχους καὶ λαθόντες τοὺς τε  
 ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνώτατα φυλακτηρίου φρουροὺς, οὔσης τῆς πόλεως  
 πρὸς λόφον, ἀναβάντες διέφθειραν καὶ τὴν κατὰ Καναστραῖον  
 10 πυλίδα διήρουν. CXI. ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης τῷ μὲν ἄλλῳ στρατῷ  
 ἡσύχαζεν ὀλίγον προσελθὼν, ἑκάτον δὲ πελ-  
 ταστὰς προπέμπει, ὅπως ὅποτε πύλαι τινὲς  
 ἀνοιχθεῖεν καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὃ ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδρά-  
 μοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν χρόνου ἐγγιγνομένου καὶ θαυμάζοντες κατὰ  
 15 μικρὸν ἔτυχον ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως προσελθόντες· οἱ δὲ τῶν  
 Τορωναίων ἔνδοθεν παρασκευάζοντες μετὰ τῶν ἐσεληλυθό-  
 των, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἢ τε πυλὶς διήρητο καὶ αἱ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν  
 πύλαι τοῦ μοχλοῦ διακοπέντος ἀνεφύγοντο, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ  
 τὴν πυλίδα τινὰς περιαγαγόντες ἐσεκόμισαν, ὅπως κατὰ  
 20 νώτου καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει οὐδὲν εἰδότας  
 ἑξαπίνης φοβήσειαν, ἔπειτα τὸ σημεῖον τε τοῦ πυρὸς, ὡς  
 εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον, καὶ διὰ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν πυλῶν τοὺς

2. ἤξει P.Q.T.V.c.e.g. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.e.i. προσελθόντες A.G. προσελ-  
 θόντες B.E.F. Bekk. λάθρα Bekk. τινὲς] om. K. 5. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.  
 I.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόνον. κατέδυσαν G.  
 6. ἤρχε—Ὀλύνθιος] om. A.B.E.F.H.h. et N. sed hic in marg. adscript. habet.

7. λαθόντες βαλόντες i. 8. ἀνώτατα G. ἀνωτάτω T.i. ἀνωτάτου L.O.P.h.  
 9. πρὸς λόφον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τὸν λόφον. κατὰ] om. L. et prima manu N. καναστραῖον  
 F.H.L.O.P. τὴν καναστραῖον Q. κατὰ νάστραον T.f.i. κατακαναστραῖον V.  
 11. ὀλίγῳ N.V.d.e. 13. ἐσδράμοι T. 17. πόλις C.K.c.d. κατὰ] περὶ d.  
 19. ἐσεκόμισαν G.N.Q.d.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσεκόμισαν A.B.C.F.H.I.  
 K.L.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h. vulgo ἐσεκόμισαντο. 20. νώτων e. 22. εἶρηται b.

2. καὶ προσελθόντες] "And some of  
 "them having privately visited him."  
 Προελθόντες, which Bekker and Göller  
 have adopted, would signify, that "they  
 "went out of the city to some distance,  
 "and there watched for Brasidas's ap-  
 "proach;" a sense wholly different, I

think, from Thucydides' meaning; for  
 he does not represent them as watching  
 for Brasidas without the city, but with-  
 in it, after they had once gone to his  
 camp, προσελθόντες, and there con-  
 certed their plans with him.



λοιπούς ἤδη τῶν πελταστῶν ἐσδέχοντο. CXII. καὶ ὁ

They enter the town  
on every side.

Βρασίδας ἰδὼν τὸ ξύνθημα ἔθει δρόμῳ, ἀνα-  
στήσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐμβοήσαντά τε ἀθρόον  
καὶ ἔκπληξιν πολλὴν τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει παρασχόντα. καὶ οἱ  
μὲν κατὰ τὰς πύλας εὐθὺς ἐσέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ κατὰ δοκοὺς 5  
τετραγώνους, αἱ ἔτυχον τῷ τείχει πεπτωκότες καὶ οἰκοδομου-  
3 μένῳ πρὸς λίθων ἀνολκὴν προσκείμεναι. Βρασίδας μὲν οὖν  
καὶ τὸ πλῆθος εὐθὺς ἄνω καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα τῆς πόλεως  
ἐτράπετο, βουλόμενος κατ' ἄκρας καὶ βεβαίως ἐλεῖν αὐτήν·  
ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος κατὰ πάντα ὁμοίως ἐσκεδάννυντο. 10

CXIII. τῶν δὲ Τωρωναίων γιγνομένης τῆς ἀλώσεως τὸ μὲν  
πολὺ οὐδὲν εἶδος ἐθоруβεῖτο, οἱ δὲ πράσσοντες καὶ οἷς ταῦτα  
2 Most of the Athenian  
garrison escape to the  
adjoining fort of Le-  
cythus.  
ἤρεσκε μετὰ τῶν εἰσελθόντων εὐθὺς ἦσαν. οἱ  
δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ὀπλίται  
καθεύδοντες ὡς πεντήκοντα,) ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο, 15  
οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι διαφθείρονται ἐν χερσὶν αὐτῶν, τῶν δὲ  
λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν πεζῇ οἱ δὲ ἐς τὰς ναῦς, αἱ ἐφρούρουν δύο,  
καταφυγόντες διασώζονται ἐς τὴν Λήκυθον τὸ φρούριον, ὃ  
εἶχον αὐτοὶ καταλαβόντες ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν θά-  
3 λασσαν ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. κατέφυγον δὲ καὶ 20

3. ἐμβοήσαντά—παρασχόντα A. B. E. F. H. K. N. Q. T. V. c. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἐμβοήσαντας—παρασχόντας. 5. ἐπιπτον T. ἐσπέπιπτον E.  
δολοὺς g. 8. εὐθὺς] om. e. 9. καὶ] om. L. O. P. 10. ἐσκεδάννυντο L. O.  
16. ἐν] ταῖς c. 18. λήκυθον H. E. λίκυθον T.

3. ἐμβοήσαντα—παρασχόντα] Such is the reading of the best MSS. which has been adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Gölle. Poppo objects to the use of ἀθρόον as an adverb, observing, "nec prosa oratio veterum scriptorum, si pauca notissima adjectiva excipimus, talem singularis neutrius generis adjectivorum usum fert. Conf. Butt-mann. Gr. Med. §. 102. 4. V. 58, 4. VI. 49, 2."

5. κατὰ δοκοὺς τετραγώνους] i. e. "planks," which formed an inclined plane from the ground to the top of the broken wall, for the purpose of drawing up stones. Thus queen Nitocris laid ξύλα τετράγωνα, or planks, across the

piers of her bridge at Babylon, ἐπ' ὧν τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιεῦντο οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι. Herodot. I. 186, 6.

9. κατ' ἄκρας] "From top to bottom; thoroughly." Compare Herodot. VI. 18, 82, 3. An expression borrowed from the seizure of the citadel, always situated in ancient towns in the highest part of the city, and the consequent easy reduction of the whole place.

16. οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν] Pronomen tractum est. Propter Haackium moneo, qui jungit cum ἐν χερσὶν. Conf. I. 21, 1. καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν, ubi αὐτῶν ad τὰ πολλὰ spectat. GÖLLER.

19. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημμένον]

TORONE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν Τωρωναίων ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν ἐπιτήδειοι.

CXIV. γεγενημένης δὲ ἡμέρας ἤδη καὶ βεβαίως τῆς πόλεως ἐχομένης ὁ Βρασίδης τοῖς μὲν μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Τωρ-

5 Brasidas assures the people of Torone of the friendship of Spar- ta, and invites those Toroneans who had fled to Lecythus to rejoin their countrymen, promising them the same treatment with the rest.

ναίοις καταπεφευγόσι κήρυγμα ἐποίησατο τὸν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐξελλθόντα ἀδεῶς πολιτεύειν, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσ- πέμψας ἐξίεναι ἐκέλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Ληκύθου ὑποσπόνδους καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντας ὡς οὔσης Χαλκιδέων. οἱ δὲ ἐκλείψειν μὲν οὐκ ἔφασαν, 2

10 σπεύσασθαι δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἡμέραν τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέσθαι. ὁ δὲ ἐσπείσατο δύο. ἐν ταύταις δὲ αὐτῶς τε τὰς ἐγγὺς οἰκίας ἐκρατύνετο καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα. καὶ ξύλ- 3 λογον τῶν Τωρωναίων ποιήσας ἔλεξε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῳ παραπλήσια, ὅτι οὐ δίκαιον εἴη οὔτε τοὺς πράξαντας πρὸς 15 αὐτὸν τὴν λῆψιν τῆς πόλεως χείρους οὐδὲ προδότας ἡγείσθαι (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ οὐδὲ χρήμασι πεισθέντας δρᾶσαι τοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῆς πόλεως), οὔτε τοὺς μὴ μετασχόντας οἰεσθαι μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν τεύξεσθαι ἀφίχθαι γὰρ οὐ διαφθερῶν οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ιδιώτην οὐδένα. τὸ δὲ 4 20 κήρυγμα ποιήσασθαι τούτου ἕνεκα τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίους καταπεφευγόσιν, ὡς ἡγούμενος οὐδὲν χείρους τῇ ἐκείνων φι- λία· οὐδ' ἂν σφῶν πειρασμένους αὐτοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

2. τῆς πόλεως βεβαίως L.O.P. 3. μὲν] om. G. 4. κήρυκα B. ἐποίησαντο N. ex rasura, ubi quid olim exstiterit hodie definiri non potest. 6. τοῖς δ' ἀθη- ναίοις V. κήρυγμα O.P. προπέμψας A.B.F.H.N.P.T.g. 7. ἐκέλευσεν A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκέλευεν. 8. ὑποσπόνδους c.g. 9. ἐκλείψειν B. 12. ἐγγὺς] ἐν γῇ c.g. ἐκρατύνετο P. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα] om. K. καὶ οἱ ἀθ. τὰ σφ. Q. 13. ἐν τοῖς ἀκάνθῳ T. 15. αὐτὸν Bekk. 16. οὐ γὰρ] C.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g. Haack. δουλείᾳ A.B.F.V.c.g. χρήματι C.G.I.L.O.P. 17. ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ V. 18. κατασχόντας T. 19. ιδιώτην V. 20. ἀθηναίους N.Q. d.f.i. 22. αὐτοὺς] αὐτῶν Q.

i.e. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀνέχον, καὶ ἀπει- λημένον ἐν στενῇ ἰσθμῷ. For the ex- pression ἀπειλημένον ἐν ἰσθμῷ, com- pare VI. 1, 2. ἐν ἑικοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ—διείργεται: and IV. 120, 3. quoted by Haack, τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῇ ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης. The notion seems to be, that the cause of the cutting off

or separation in one instance of Lecythus from Torone, and in the other of Sicily from the main land, consisted in the narrow isthmus, and in the narrow strait, which respectively intervened between them.

22. σφῶν—τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] In- stances of similar pleonasms occur, I.

δοκεῖν ἦσσαν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μᾶλλον, ὅσω δικαιοτέρα πράσ-  
 σουσιν, εὖνους ἂν σφίσι γενέσθαι, ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆ-  
 5 σθαι. τοὺς τε πάντας παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐκέλευσεν ὡς βε-  
 βαίους τε ἐσομένους ξυμμάχους, καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἤδη ὁ τι  
 ἂν ἀμαρτάνωσιν αἰτίαν ἔχοντας· τὰ δὲ πρότερα οὐ σφεῖς 5  
 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους μᾶλλον ὑπ' ἄλλων κρεισσόνων, καὶ  
 ξυγγνώμην εἶναι εἴ τι ἡναντιοῦντο. CXV. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοι-  
 He attacks Lecythus, αὐτὰ εἰπὼν καὶ παραθαρσύνας διελθουσῶν τῶν  
 and the accidental fall  
 of a tower throwing  
 the garrison into con-  
 fusion, σπονδῶν τὰς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο τῇ Ληκῦθῳ·  
 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἡμύναντό τε ἐκ φαύλου τειχί- 10  
 2 σματος καὶ ἀπ' οἰκιῶν ἐπάλξεις ἐχουσῶν. καὶ μίαν μὲν ἡμέ-  
 ραν ἀπεκρούσαντο· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία μηχανῆς μελλούσης  
 προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀφ' ἧς πῦρ ἐνήσειν  
 διεννοοῦντο ἐς τὰ ξύλινα παραφράγματα, καὶ προσιόντος ἤδη  
 τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἧ ὄντο μάλιστα αὐτοὺς προσκομεῖν τὴν 15  
 μηχανὴν καὶ ἦν ἐπιμαχώτατον, πύργον ξύλινον ἐπ' οἴκημα  
 ἀντέστησαν, καὶ ὕδατος ἀμφορέας πολλοὺς καὶ πίθους ἀνε-  
 φόρησαν καὶ λίθους μεγάλους, ἄνθρωποι τε πολλοὶ ἀνέβη-  
 3 σαν. τὸ δὲ οἴκημα λαβὼν μεῖζον ἄχθος ἐξαπίνης κατερράγη,  
 καὶ ψόφου πολλοῦ γενομένου τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς καὶ ὀρώντας 20  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐλύπησε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφόβησεν, οἱ δὲ ἄποθεν,  
 καὶ μάλιστα οἱ διὰ πλείστου, νομίσαντες ταύτῃ ἐαλωκέναι  
 ἤδη τὸ χωρίον φυγῇ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὰς ναὺς ὥρμησαν.  
 CXVI. καὶ ὁ Βρασίδας ὡς ἦσθετο αὐτοὺς ἀπολείποντάς τε

1. δικαιοτερον c.g. 2. ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆσθαι] om. K. νῦν om. h. 3. ἐκέ-  
 λευσεν A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευεν. 4. τὸ] om. L.O.P.d.i.  
 5. αἰτίαν] om. c. πρότερον N.V. σφᾶς e. 6. ἄλλων] ἄκρων H. ἀλλήλων  
 d.i. 7. συγγνώμην H.V. εἴ τι] δεῖ F. η τι E.f.i. δεῖ T. ταῦτα L. 8. παρα-  
 θαρσύνας P. 9. προσβολὰς P.T. 10. ἡμύναντο A.B.E.F.G.H.V.f.h. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. 12. τῇ ὑστεραία L.O.P. τὴν δ' ὑστεραίαν c.g.  
 13. προσάξεσθαι H. πράξεσθαι d.i. 14. παραφράγματα E. 16. πύργον δὲ  
 ξύλινον B.h. 17. ἀντικατέστησαν h. καὶ πίθους] om. V. 20. τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς  
 ὄντας T. 22. ταύτῃ] om. f. 23. τὸ χωρίον ἦδη V. 24. τε] om. V.

144, 2. V. 65, 4. 83, 1. Compare Poppo, *Prolegomena*, I. p. 205.

13. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων] Compare the note on I. 17, 1. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν: and on III. 82, 13. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς

λεγόμενα. The preposition has a mixed meaning, partly signifying, "brought "up by the enemy," and partly, "from "the side of the enemy," or "from "where the enemy were."

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

τὰς ἐπάλξεις καὶ τὸ γιγνόμενον ὁρῶν, ἐπιφερόμενος τῷ  
 takes it, and puts all στρατῷ εὐθὺς τὸ τείχισμα λαμβάνει, καὶ ὅσους  
 of the garrison whom he caught to the sword. ἐγκατέλαβε διέφθειρε. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 2  
 τοῖς τε πλοίοις καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκλιπόντες  
 5 τὸ χωρίον ἐς Παλλήνην διεκομίσθησαν· ὁ δὲ Βρασιδάς (ἔστι  
 γὰρ ἐν τῇ Ληκύθῳ Ἀθηναῖς ἱερὸν, καὶ ἔτυχε κηρύξας, ὅτε  
 ἔμελλε †βάλλειν,† τῷ ἐπιβάντι πρώτῳ τοῦ τείχους τριά-  
 κοντα μνᾶς ἀργυρίου δώσειν) νομίσας ἄλλῃ τινὶ τρόπῳ ἣ  
 ἀνθρωπεύῃ τὴν ἄλωσην γενέσθαι, τὰς τε τριάκοντα μνᾶς τῇ  
 10 θεῷ ἀπέδωκεν ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνα-  
 σκευάσας τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ 3  
 χειμῶνος ἃ τε εἶχε τῶν χωρίων καθίστατο καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις  
 ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος διελθόντος ὄγδοον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα  
 τῷ πολέμῳ.

15 CXVII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἦρι τοῦ ἐπι-  
 γιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐκεχειρίαν ἐποίησαντο ἐνιαύσιον,  
 A. C. 423. OL. 89. 1. νομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἔτι τὸν Βρα-  
 Reasons which induced both parties to con- sider a truce for a year. σίδαν σφῶν προσαποστῆσαι οὐδὲν πρὶν παρα-  
 σκευάσαιντο καθ' ἡσυχίαν, καὶ ἅμα εἰ καλῶς  
 20 σφίσιν ἔχοι, καὶ ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταῦτα

2. τὸ] om. K.N. 5. τὸ] om. E. παλήνην V. 7. βάλλειν A.B.F.H.T.h. Goell.  
 Bekk. προσβαλεῖν E. vulgo προσβάλλειν. 8. ἢ ἀνθρωπῶ E. 9. τῇ θεῷ ἐπέδωκεν Q.  
 12. ὅ τε εἶχε T. 13. ἐπεβούλευσε E. 14. τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε f. 18. προσπο-  
 στῆναι L.O.P. παρεσκεύασαντο C.G.P.d.e.i. 19. εἰ] οἱ f.g. 20. ἔχειν g.  
 ἔχει P.V.d.e.i. ξυμβῆ H.V. συμβῆναι e. δέ] τε A.B.C.F.H.K.e.g. ταύτας T.

6. ὅτε ἔμελλε †βάλλειν†] If this be the true reading, we can only supply τῷ πυρὶ, as the machine had been contrived πῦρ ἐτήσειν. But I believe that Poppo is right in restoring the old reading προσβάλλειν; at any rate, βάλλειν cannot have the same signification as the compound verb.

10. ἀνασκεύασας] "Having cleared the spot." DOBREE. Compare I. 18, 3. and the note there. [Poppo and Götter understand the word to mean, "Having taken all the furniture out of the houses." And this is supported by III. 68, 4. where the Thebans are said to have taken away in the same

manner all the furniture out of the houses of Platæa.] Τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν signifies, "gave up or consecrated the whole to be sacred ground." Compare Herodotus, II. 65, 3. τῶν εἴκεν ἀνείται τὰ ἱερά, scil. θῆρια: "Why the sacred animals are set apart or devoted to the gods," &c.

20. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω] "That they might conclude a general peace." Compare IV. 30, 4. ἕως ἂν τι περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ξυμβαθῇ, where the Scholiast rightly explains it by ἕως τέλειαι σπονδαὶ γίνονται καὶ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἀπαλλαγῇ.

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγούμενοι ἅπερ ἔδρισαν φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ γενο-  
μένης ἀνακωχῆς κακῶν καὶ ταλαιπωρίας μᾶλλον ἐπιθυμήσειν  
αὐτοὺς πειρασμένους ξυναλλαγῆναί τε καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας  
σφίσιν ἀποδόντας σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν πλείω  
3 χρόνον. τοὺς γὰρ δὴ ἄνδρας περὶ πλείονος ἐποιοῦντο κομί- 5  
σασθαι, ὡς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει· καὶ ἔμελλον ἐπὶ μείζον  
χωρήσαντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαντος τῶν μὲν  
στερέσθαι, † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου ἀμυνόμενοι κινδυνεύειν καὶ  
3 κρατήσιν.† γίγνεται οὖν ἐκεχειρία αὐτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμ-  
μάχοις ἦδε.

10

### CXVIII. “Περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ

1. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις A.B.F.h. ἐδεδίεσαν corr. F.H.T.f. 2. ἐπιθυμῆσαι V.  
3. πειρασμένους c.d. συναλλαγῆναί e. 4. πλείστον G. 5. πλείονος]  
πλείστου G. 6. ὡς ἔτι] ἕως δ' τε Schol. Aristophan. ad Pac. 478. ἕως utique  
amplectendum. Bekker. εὐτυχεῖ K. ἡτύχει f. μείζον] πλείστον O. 8. τοὺς  
δ' ἐκ d.e. κινδυνεύειν A.B.E.F.H.V.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύσειν.  
9. τε] οἱ. d.i. 11. τοῦ μαντείου ἀπόλλωνος b.

4. ἐς τὸν πλείω χρόνον] “The longer  
“time” means the period of several  
years, generally stipulated in a treaty  
of peace, as opposed to the brief inter-  
val of a mere truce.

6. ὡς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει] Bekker  
and Reiske wish to read ἕως: “Nam  
“sane ὡς non potest significare dum.  
“Vid. adnot. ad VIII. 1, 3. Si germa-  
“num, debet quia valere, ut c. 79, 2.  
“ὡς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δέισαντες  
“ἐξήγαγον.” POPPO.

8. † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου—κρατήσιν†]  
This clause is clearly corrupt, and var-  
ious corrections have been proposed,  
but none of them appears to me to be  
entirely satisfactory. The sense required  
must be something of this sort, “If  
“Brasidas were still more successful,  
“the consequence would be that they  
“would lose their men taken at Sphac-  
“teria, and after all would run a risk  
“of not being finally victorious.” Co-  
ray’s correction approaches I think  
most nearly to the true reading, κιν-  
δυνεύειν (or κινδυνεύσειν) καὶ μὴ κρατή-  
σειν. But the words τοῖς δὲ appear to  
be corrupt also; for it does not appear  
who are meant by τοῖς δὲ, nor is there  
any obvious construction for the dative  
case. Göller makes it to be the Latin

ablative, and understands it of the  
other soldiers of the Lacedæmonians,  
as opposed to those who had been  
taken at Sphacteria. “They would lose  
“some of their men, and with the rest  
“they would run a risk of not being  
“victorious.”

11. περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ κ. τ. λ.] Dobree  
supposes that all the articles of this  
treaty were drawn up by the Athenians,  
and are successively agreed to by the  
Lacedæmonians; after which follows  
the general ratification of the whole by  
the Athenians, in the words ἔδοξε τῷ  
δήμῳ. Most commentators, on the  
contrary, think that all the truce was  
framed by the Lacedæmonians, and its  
several articles ratified by them; after  
which they sent it to Athens, to receive  
the ratification of the Athenians. Ac-  
cordingly they consider the whole, from  
the beginning of the chapter down to  
ἐναντὶν ἔσσονται, to be the treaty drawn  
up and regularly executed by the Lace-  
dæmonians; after which follow the  
ratifications on the part of Athens.  
And this last opinion is confirmed by  
the passage just preceding the Athenian  
ratification, εἰ δὲ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον  
εἴτε δικαίωτερον τούτων δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἴοντες  
ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε. But the case

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πυθίου δοκεῖ ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι τὸν βουλό-  
TERMS OF THE TRUCE, “ *μενον ἀδόλως καὶ ἀδεῶς κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους*  
proposed by the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians. “ *νόμους. τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις ταῦτα δοκεῖ*  
5 “ *καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς παροῦσι· Βοιωτοὺς*  
*δὲ καὶ Φωκέας πείσειν φασὶν ἐς δύναμιν προσκηρυκεύο-*  
*μενοι.*

“ *Περὶ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως*  
*τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας ἐξευρήσομεν, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως τοῖς πα-*  
*τρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων*  
10 “ *οἱ βουλόμενοι, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι πάντες. περὶ*

2. καὶ ἀδεῶς] om. A.B.C.E.F.K.c.e.g.h.

προκηρυκεύομενοι L.O.P.

T.V.f.h. Poppo.

εὐρίσωμεν Q. vulgo ἐξευρήσωμεν.

χρώμενοι] om. G.I.K.L.O.P.d.e.

7. περὶ μὲν Q.

8. ἐξευρήσομεν A.B.E.G.L.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

πατρίοις G.I.L.O.P.d.e.f.

καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς Q.T.c.g.

5. φασὶν] σφᾶς I.O.P.i.

σφεῖς d.

τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.

9. καὶ ἡμεῖς—

seems to have been thus. The first proposals for a truce came from the Athenians, as may be implied, I think, from ch. 117, 1. Ambassadors, not vested however with full powers, were sent to Sparta to treat there, and the terms were agreed upon between them and the Spartan government. Having been thus approved of by the Spartans, the treaty was sent back to Athens, to receive the ratification of the Athenians; with a request, that if the ratification were refused, ambassadors with full powers might be sent to Sparta, in order to save the delay of sending the treaty first back to Sparta, to be reconsidered there, and then being obliged to send it back to Athens, for the approbation of the Athenian people. And as the terms had been in the first instance settled at Lacedæmon, and were thence sent to Athens as the proposals of the Lacedæmonian government, the articles were put into the mouth of the Lacedæmonians, as the use of the term Coryphasium to denote Pylus, and of the words ἡμᾶς and αὐτοὺς in the clause about Cythera, seem sufficiently to prove. With regard to the first article about Delphi, it was a concession to Athens, as the Delphians were always so strongly attached to Lacedæmon, that the Athenians would find it difficult during the war to have access to

the temple at all. Dr. Bloomfield asks, how the Phocians can be here named amongst the allies of Lacedæmon, after having been up to the sixth year of the war the allies of Athens. This however is merely an oversight of his own, for the Phocians are numbered amongst the allies of Sparta at the beginning of the war, II. 9, 3. having been lost to Athens ever since the battle of Coronea, which gave the aristocratical party a decided ascendancy, not only in Bœotia, but in the neighbouring countries. The second article, about the sacred treasures, is well understood by Dr. Bloomfield as being intended to prevent the Lacedæmonians from converting the money at Delphi to their own use, as we find they had proposed to do at the beginning of the war. See I. 121, 3. In short, the object of the two first articles of the truce is to declare the temple of Delphi to be common to the whole Hellenic nation, and not, as the Lacedæmonians were always wishing to make it, the property of the Dorian race only.

8. πατρίοις] De discrimine inter πατρώος et πατριος vid. Græv. ad Luciani Solœcisten, p. 376. DUCKER.

10. περὶ μὲν τούτων κ. τ. λ.] I have not hesitated to introduce into the text the reading of the MS. which I have marked T. supported as it is by a va-

“ μὲν οὖν τούτων ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμ-  
 “ μάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα.

- 3 “ Τάδε [δὲ] ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμά-  
 “ χοις, ἔαν σπονδὰς ποιῶνται οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν  
 “ μένειν ἑκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ 5  
 “ Κορυφασίῳ ἐντὸς τῆς Βουφράδος καὶ τοῦ Τομέως μένον-  
 “ τας, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Κυθήροις μὴ ἐπιμωγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμ-  
 “ μαχίαν, μήτε ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς μήτε αὐτοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς,  
 “ τοὺς δὲ ἐν Νισαίᾳ καὶ Μινῳᾳ μὴ ὑπερβαίνοντας τὴν ὁδὸν  
 “ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσει- 10  
 “ δώνιον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν  
 “ τὴν ἐς Μινῳαν, (μὴδὲ Μεγαρέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ὑπερ-

1. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἔαν A.B.C.K.c.e.g. Bekk. Goell. τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα τάδε ἔδοξε λακεδ. καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ἔαν T. 4. ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν V. τῆς] τοῖς H.Q. ut c. 105, 2. τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ μένειν. τῶν i. αὐτῶν g. αὐτῶν i. 6. τῆς] τοῦ β. B.h. τομέρος L. 7. τοῖς T.f.i. ἐν τοῖς κυθήροις O. ἐν κυθήροις f.i. μὴ] om. F.P. ἐπιμωγομένοις f. 10. παρὰ] ἀπὸ F.H.I.T.d.e.f.i. νισαίον F.H.Q.T.d.f.i. ποσειδώνιον Q. ποσιδώνιον E. 12. μίνωα c.g. μίνωα i.

rious reading noticed in the MSS. F. and f. The recurrence of the same words, Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, or τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, within two lines caused the omission; of which there are frequent instances, I believe, in all manuscripts, and certainly in all that I have myself examined. In the present instance, the omission became more general, because the sentence was still to a certain degree intelligible, unless to a very attentive reader. Haack joins the words ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν—ἑκατέρους with σπονδὰς—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, and understands the sense to be, that the Lacedæmonians would grant the two articles about Delphi, on condition that the Athenians would agree to treat on what is called the basis of *uti possidetis*, that is, of each party keeping what they had acquired. But, I think, in that case we should have had *εἰ ποιοῦντο*, and not *ἔαν ποιοῦνται*.

5. τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ Κορυφασίῳ κ. τ. λ.] The three following clauses refer to the lines of demarcation to be observed by the Athenian garrisons occupying three several points in or near Peloponnesus:

1st, Coryphasium, or Pylus; 2d, Cythera; 3d, Nisæa and Minoa. Μὴ ἐπιμωγομένοις ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν signifies, that the Athenians in Cythera should hold no intercourse with any part of the territory of the Peloponnesian confederacy. The clause about Nisæa is obscure, from our want of a detailed knowledge of the particular spots mentioned. The line of demarcation between Nisæa and Megara is the road from the gates leading from the temple of Nisus, or simply from Nisus, the hero himself being spoken of to signify his temple; and therefore the preposition *παρὰ*, which signifies, *from the presence of a person*, being properly used. Perhaps a statue only of Nisus is meant, and not a temple; in which case the whole difficulty of the words would vanish. See, however, the note on IV. 67, 1. and Göller de Situ Syracusarum, p. 60. From the temple of Neptune the road then passed on to the head of the causeway leading across the shallow intervening lagoon to Minoa. See III. 51, 3.

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“βαίνειν τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην,) καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ἣν περ ἔλαβον οἱ  
 “Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔχοντας, μηδὲ ἐπιμωγομένους μηδετέρους μηδε-  
 “τέρωσεν καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, ὅσα περ νῦν ἔχουσι καὶ οἷα  
 “ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

5 “Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμένους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν 4

2. μηδὲ Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. μήτε. ἐπιμωγομένους E. ἐπιμωγομένους Q.  
 μηδετέρους] om. K. 3. ἐν τῇ τροιζῆνι K. 5. ἂν] om. K.

3. καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι κ. τ. λ.] The sense of this passage is very doubtful. It is very true that the Athenians were in possession of the peninsula of Methana, on the coast of Argolis, and apparently in the territory of Træzen; (see IV. 45, 2.) but then οἷα συνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους must be wrong; and though Dr. Bloomfield chooses to read Ἀργεῖους for Ἀθηναίους, his conjecture, I think, has not much to recommend it. But we should remember the clause in the thirty years' peace, I. 115, 1. by which the Athenians gave up Nisæa, Pegæ, Træzen, and Achaia to the Peloponnesians. These four points they had insisted on regaining, when the Lacedæmonians sued for peace after their first defeat at Pylus; and the negotiation failed on account of the positive refusal of the Lacedæmonians to cede them. (IV. 21, 3.) Since that time the Athenians had recovered Nisæa by force of arms, and instead of Pegæ and Achaia, they were in possession of Pylus and Cythera. Thus they had three points in or near Peloponnesus, and the question turned on the fourth point, Træzen. But the principle of the *uti possidetis* was resorted to, as the readiest method of settling the difficulty: and thus the Athenians kept the three places which they were in possession of, and the Lacedæmonians on the same principle kept Træzen; both parties retaining ὅσα περ νῦν ἔχουσι, i. e. the Athenians keeping the peninsula of Methana, and the Peloponnesians all the rest; καὶ οἷα συνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, “and according to the treaty with the Athenians;” i. e. the thirty years' peace, which combined with the principle of the *uti possidetis* in confirming the possession of Træzen to the Peloponnesians. For the construction, as the clause at the beginning is couched in

general terms, yet so as to specify particularly the Peloponnesians, ἐκατέρους ἔχοντας ἀπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, not ἔχουσι; so ἐκατέρους ἔχειν should be understood after τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, yet with a particular reference to the Lacedæmonians, as appears by the following words, καὶ οἷα συνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. In fact, in Træzen the principle of the *uti possidetis* did apply to both parties; the Peloponnesians keeping the town, and the Athenians the peninsula of Methana. [Poppo supplies οἱ Τροιζήνιοι from τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι as the nominative case to συνέθεντο; supposing that a treaty had been made between the Træzenians and the Athenian garrison in Methana, fixing the limits within which each should confine themselves, in order to prevent a perpetual desultory warfare.]

5. Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ κ. τ. λ.] There is no doubt that Haack and Poppo have rightly corrected the stopping here, by connecting this clause with Λακεδαιμόνιους πλεῖν μὴ μακροῦ νηϊ κ. τ. λ. The sense is, “And though they may sail the sea, that is, along their own coasts and the coast of their confederacy, yet that the Lacedæmonians may not sail in ships of war, but in other vessels, rowed by oars, and not carrying more than five hundred talents tonnage.” A similar restriction was imposed upon the Persians, and considered so essential to the naval dominion of Athens, that even when they were in the greatest need of the Persian aid, the Athenians would not consent to take it off. See VIII. 56, 4. But by inserting the words κοπήρει πλοῖσι, and by limiting the permitted amount of tonnage, as also by confining the allowed navigation to the coasts of Peloponnesus and its allies only, there seems to have been a further object in



- “ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά-  
 “ χους πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾷ νηϊ, ἄλλω δὲ κωπήρει πλοίῳ, ἐς  
 “ πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα.  
 5 “ Κήρυκι δὲ καὶ πρεσβείᾳ καὶ ἀκολουθοῖς, ὅπόσοις ἂν  
 “ δοκῇ, περὶ καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου καὶ δικῶν ἐς Πελο- 5  
 “ πόννησον καὶ Ἀθήναζε σπονδὰς εἶναι ἰοῦσι καὶ ἀπιοῦσι  
 “ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τοὺς δὲ αὐτομόλους  
 “ μὴ δέχεσθαι ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, μήτε ἐλεύθερον μήτε  
 “ δούλον, μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. δίκας τε διδόναι ὑμᾶς τε  
 “ ἡμῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς ὑμῖν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, τὰ ἀμφίλογα δίκη 10  
 “ διαλύοντας ἄνευ πολέμου.  
 6 “ Τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα  
 “ δοκεῖ· εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον εἴτε δικαιοτέρον τούτων  
 “ δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἰόντες ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε· οὐδενὸς γὰρ  
 “ ἀποστήσονται, ὅσα ἂν δίκαια λέγητε, οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15  
 “ οὔτε οἱ ξύμμαχοι. οἱ δὲ ἰόντες τέλος ἔχοντες ἰόντων,  
 “ ἥπερ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἡμᾶς κελεύετε. αἱ δὲ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν  
 “ ἔσονται.

1. κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν d. κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίδα T. 2. πλεῖν] πλήν Q. μὴ] οὐ  
 G.d. om. I.K.P.e.i. qui μικρᾷ. 3. ἄγοντα T. 4. πρεσβείαν G. εἰς B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.I.N.T.V.c.g.h.i. 5. καταλύσεως πολέμου Q. δοκεῖν T. 6. καὶ  
 ἀπιοῦσι] om. O.P. 7. θάλατταν L.P. 9. μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς E.G. μήτε  
 ἡμᾶς μήτε ὑμᾶς g. Bekk. 10. ἡμᾶς] om. A.B.E.F.h. κατὰ πάτρια C.E.G.K.g.  
 καὶ τὰ ἀμφ. L.O.P. 11. διαλύονται V. 13. κάλλιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.  
 O.P.Q.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κάλλειον V. vulgo καλλιώτερον.  
 14. διδάσκεσθε H. διδάσκετε καὶ διδάσκεσθε T. καὶ οὐδενὸς γὰρ H. 15. ἂν]  
 om. d.i. λέγητε] ἄγῃτε g. 16. οὔτε ξύμμαχοι T. 17. ἥ καὶ ὑμεῖς V.  
 αἱ δὲ αἱ σπονδαὶ E.

view, namely, to stop the commerce of Peloponnesus, and particularly their trading voyages eastward to Egypt and Phœnicia, which could only be performed in *δελκάδες* worked by sails. As to the amount of tonnage, the word *μέτρα* would seem to shew that it was calculated according to the form and dimensions of the vessel, as with us. If mere weight were meant, five hundred talents would be about twelve tons avoirdupoise.

2. ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα] Magnitudo navium frumentariarum modis aesti-

mabatur, vinariarum amphoris, quæ alias merces vehabant, in pondere consistentes, talentis vel centumpondiis sive centenariis; quintalia vulgo appellant; dicit Salmasius in *Observat. ad Jus Attic. et Roman.* p. 734. Sed vitio memoriæ, ut puto, pro πεντακόσια, quod hic in Thucydide est, scribit πεντήκοντα. DUKER.

16. τέλος ἔχοντες] Τέλος pro summa et libera potestate, ut apud Hesiodum *Erg.* 669. Ἐν τοῖς γὰρ τέλοισι ἐστὶν ὁμῶς ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε. DUKER.

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## "ΕΔΟΞΕ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ.

7

"Ακάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε, Φαίνιππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπε-  
 "στάτει. Λάχης εἶπε, τύχη ἀγαθῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων, ποιείσθαι τὴν ἐκεχει-  
 Form of acceptance "ρίαν καθὰ ξυγχωροῦσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
 5 and ratification of them "αὐτῶν" καὶ ὡμολόγησαν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν  
 by the Athenians. "εἶναι ἐνιαυτὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, τετράδα  
 "ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Ἑλαφθολιῶνος μηνός. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἴοντας ὡς  
 "ἀλλήλους πρέσβεις καὶ κήρυκας ποιείσθαι τοὺς λόγους, καθ' ὅτι ἔσται  
 "ἡ κατάλυσις τοῦ πολέμου. ἐκκλησίαν δὲ ποιήσαντας τοὺς στρατηγούς  
 10 "καὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις πρῶτον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης βουλευέσασθαι Ἀθηναίους,  
 "καθ' ὅτι ἂν ἐσὶν ἡ πρεσβεία περὶ τῆς καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου. σπεί-

2. ἀκάμαντις K.V. Porro. Bekk. ἀκαμάντις g. ἐπρυτάνευσε Q. φαίνιππος  
 ἐγραμμάτευε] om. K. ἐγγραμμάτευε F. 3. τῇ] τῶν K.Q. ποιείσθαι]  
 γενέσθαι i. 4. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι G.L.O.P.d.e.i. 6. ἀρχὴν C.E.F.G.I.K.M.V.  
 b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. ἄρχει L. 7. δεκάτου ἐλαφ. A.B.F. ὡς] ἐς d. 8. ἀλλήλους]  
 ἀληθῶς Q. 9. ἐκκλησίας d.i. 10. πρῶτον μὲν περὶ g. τῆς] om. i.  
 11. ἐσὶν] om. T. sed hiatu inter voces relicto. πείσασθαι B.F.H.

1. ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ] Sic in lege apud Andocidem Orat. de mysteriis, p. 220. ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Αἰαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, Κλεογένης ἐγραμμάτευε, Βοηθὸς ἐπεστάτει. Vid. de his præter Sigon. quos hic laudat Hudsonus, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. et Petit. ad Leg. Attic. et Vales. ad Harpocrat. in γραμματεὺς, ἐπιστάτης, et πρυτάνεις. DUK.

2. ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε] That is to say, it was the month in which the fifty counsellors of the tribe Acamantis held the office of prytanes. Of these fifty, ten, with the title of proedri, were especially on duty for seven days; the whole fifty thus coming in in successive weeks, as the whole month, if so it may be called, consisted of five weeks, or thirty-five days. Of these ten proedri, one in succession held the office of president, or epistates, day by day, being entrusted for that day with the keys of the citadel and of the treasury. The proedri presided at the assemblies of the people, convened them on extraordinary occasions, and put the question to the vote, if it were such as might be put legally. For full information on all these points, Schömann's little book, De Comitibus Atheniensium, particularly deserves to be consulted.

ἐγραμμάτευε] This seems to have been the officer called by Pollux γραμματεὺς ὁ κατὰ πρυτανείαν, that is, ap-

pointed by lot with the counsellors of each tribe in succession, whose business it was to register and keep the acts of the council and the decrees of the people. See Pollux, VIII. 98. His name is affixed to this treaty, because he was answerable for its being drawn up correctly.

ἐπεστάτει] Vide Petitii Leges Atticas, p. 186, 187, &c. et Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 2. HUNS.

3. Λάχης εἶπε] "Populum rogavit." Laches moved, that they do conclude "the truce." Compare II. 24, l. VIII. 67, l. 2. He is spoken of again, (V. 43, 2.) as having been principally concerned in concluding the peace which was made between Athens and Peloponnesus two years afterwards.

6. ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν] "And "that the truce do begin to be in force "from this present day, being the "fourteenth day of the month Elaphebolion." A clause to this effect was usually attached to every new law, to declare the time when it should begin to take effect. See Demosth. Timocrat. p. 713. Reiske. I may remark by the way, that the present passage in Thucydides seems to prove, that in the words ὅτινα δεῖ ἄρχειν in Demosthenes ὅτινα refers to χρόνον, and not, as Schäfer understands it, to ἄρχοντα.

11. καθ' ὅτι ἂν ἐσὶν] "The generals

“σασθαι δὲ αὐτίκα μάλα τὰς πρεσβείας ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὰς παρούσας ἢ μὴν  
“ἐμμενῆν ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.”

CXIX. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὤμοσαν καὶ  
οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις μηνὸς ἐν Λακε-  
δαίμονι Γεραστίου δωδεκάτῃ. ξυνετίθεντο δὲ <sup>2</sup> καὶ ἐσπένδοντο Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε, Ταύ-  
ρος Ἐχετιμίδα, Ἀθήναιος Περικλείδα, Φιλο-

1. μάλα] om. H. μὴν ἐμμενῆν E. 3. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι i. καὶ ὤμοσαν  
B.C.K.c.e.f.g. Poppo. καὶ ὤμοσαν λακεδαιμόνιοι G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.T.d. om. F.N.  
καὶ ὤμολόγ. om. V. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ ὤμολόγησαν. 5. ξυνέθεντο N.O.V.  
ξυνετίθεντο καὶ T. 6. ἐσπένδον e. οἶδε] om. i. 7. ἐχετιμίδα] om. pr. E.  
ἐχεμενίδα O. ἀθηναῖος E.K.

“and prytanes shall summon an as-  
“sembly of the people, and the people  
“shall first determine on the manner  
“in which the negociators from Lace-  
“dæmon shall be admitted;” that is,  
whether a select number of persons  
shall be appointed, with full powers,  
to treat with them, (which the Lacedæ-  
monians wanted to obtain in the nego-  
ciations during the siege of Sphacteria,  
(IV. 22, 1.) or whether they should ad-  
dress their proposals to the whole as-  
sembly. Compare Demosthenes, Τι-  
mocrat. p. 706. Reiske: τοὺς προέδρους  
χρηματίζειν περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν καθ’ ὅτι  
καθεδόνται. [Poppo rightly observes  
that ἐσίοι is here required, and not  
ἐσίη.]

4. μηνὸς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι Γεραστίου  
κ. τ. λ.] It appears that this truce was  
signed two days later in the month at  
Athens than at Lacedæmon; and the  
peace concluded two years afterwards  
was signed two days later at Lace-  
dæmon than at Athens. (V. 19, 1.)  
Further, the Spartan month Gerastius  
here corresponds with the Attic month  
Elaphebolion: but there we find that  
Elaphebolion corresponds with the  
Spartan Artemisius. At least such is  
the first appearance of the two passages.  
I believe that we do not possess suffi-  
cient knowledge of the Spartan calen-  
dar to enable us to explain these points  
fully, but the system of intercalation,  
so universally adopted amongst the  
Greeks, will account for very great  
irregularity; and as its details varied

in different places, the same months at  
Athens and Sparta might no longer  
correspond with each other, after an  
interval of two years. But if the days  
of the month were the same, although  
the months were different, so that the  
12th day of Gerastius was really two  
days earlier than the 14th of Elaphe-  
bolion, and again, the 25th of Elaphe-  
bolion two days earlier than the 27th  
of Artemisius, it may perhaps be thus  
accounted for. The present truce was  
drawn up at Sparta, and sent to Athens  
to be there ratified by the Athenians.  
The peace two years later seems to  
have been finally ratified at Sparta. Is  
it possible then that in the first case  
the Spartan government, and in the  
latter the Athenian, might have sworn  
to the treaty in their own cities, to the  
ambassadors of the other power, before  
it was sent off to the other city, for ac-  
ceptance there? And from Herodotus,  
VI. 106, 1. it is clear that on occasions  
of great dispatch two days were a suf-  
ficient period for performing the dis-  
tance between Athens and Sparta. The  
names of the persons who swore to the  
second treaty, V. 19, 2. shew that the  
oaths were taken both at Athens and  
at Sparta; for as on the one hand we  
know that the ephori, and still less both  
the kings, (V. 24.) would not have gone  
to Athens, so we cannot suppose that  
the Athenians would have sent as many  
as seventeen of the principal citizens of  
the commonwealth on an embassy to  
Sparta.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. I.

χαρίδας Ἐρυξιδάϊδα, Κορινθίων δὲ Αἰνέας Ὠκύτου, Εὐφαι-  
 μίδας Ἀριστωνίμου, Σικυωνίων δὲ Δαμότιμος Ναυκράτους,  
 Ὀνάσιμος Μεγακλέους, Μεγαρέων δὲ Νίκασος Κεκάλου,  
 Μενεκράτης Ἀμφιδόρου, Ἐπιδαυρίων δὲ Ἀμφίας Εὐπαῖδα,  
 5 Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ, Νικόστρατος Διτρέφους, Νι-  
 κίας Νικηράτου, Αὐτοκλῆς Τολμαίου. Ἡ μὲν δὲ ἐκεχειρία 3  
 αὕτη ἐγένετο, καὶ ξυνήεσαν ἐν αὐτῇ περὶ τῶν μειζόνων  
 σπονδῶν διὰ παντὸς ἐς λόγους.

CXX. Περὶ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας αἷς ἐπύρχοντο, Σκιώνη  
 10 ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ πόλιν ἀπέστη ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Βρασίδαν.  
 COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. φασὶ δὲ οἱ Σκιωναῖοι Πελληνῆς μὲν εἶναι ἐκ  
 Scione revolts to Bra- Πελοποννήσου, πλείοντας δ' ἀπὸ Τροίας σφῶν  
 idas. τοὺς πρώτους κατενεχθῆναι ἐς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο  
 τῷ χειμῶνι ᾧ ἐχρήσαντο Ἀχαιοὶ, καὶ αὐτοῦ οἰκῆσαι. ἀπο- 2  
 15 He goes in person to στάσι δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Βρασίδης διέπλευσε νυκτὸς  
 Scione, promises to ἐς τὴν Σκιώνην, τριήρει μὲν φιλία προπλευοῦση,  
 protect them, and αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν κελητίῳ ἄποθεν ἐφεπόμενος, ὅπως  
 praises their spirit in εἰ μὲν τινι τοῦ κέλῃτος μείζονι πλοίῳ περι-  
 the highest terms. τυγχάνοι, ἢ τριήρης ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ, ἀντιπάλου δὲ ἄλλης τριή-

1. ἐρυξιδάϊδα Valckenarius. ἐνέας B.F.H.K.Q.c.g. ἐνέας T.f. εἰνέως d.i.  
 ὠκύτου c. ὠκύου K. εὐφαιμ. ἀριστ.] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. 2. δειμότιμος g. 3. με-  
 γάρεω c. 4. ἀμφιδόρου V. εὐπλαιδα E. 5. ἀθηναῖοι L.O. διοτρεφούς Q.  
 7. ἐν αὐτῇ αὐτοῖ Q. 9. σικυνώνη d.e.i. 10. παλλήνῃ Æm. Port. Duk. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνῃ. 11. σικυνώνιοι d.e. πεληνῆς K.  
 12. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 14. χειμῶνι τοῦτω φ K. 16. προπλευοῦση E.G.L.O.P. c.d.e.  
 f.g.h. πλεούση Q. 17. αὐτὸς δ' ἐν V. 18. πλοίῳ] πλείονι c. περιτυγχάνει  
 d.i. 19. ἀμύνῃ A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.V.h. αὐτῇ Bened. Hermann. Poppo. αὐτῇ  
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ.

9. ἡμέρας αἷς ἐπύρχοντο] "The days  
 "in which the Athenians and Lacedæ-  
 "monians were going backwards and  
 "forwards into each other's country  
 "about the truce." Ἐπέρχεσθαι, as  
 applied to two persons or parties, de-  
 notes an interchange of visits; as ἐπι-  
 γαμία is intermarriage, ἐπεργασία and  
 ἐπωμομία, the right of tillage and pastur-  
 age on each other's lands.

19. ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ] Most of the best  
 MSS. read αὐτῇ, whilst Poppo, follow-  
 ing Benedict and Hermann, reads αὐτῇ,

which Hermann interprets "solus tri-  
 "remis aspectus." Poppo, however,  
 rightly doubts the justice of this inter-  
 pretation, and is disposed to strike out  
 the pronoun altogether. If αὐτῇ be the  
 true reading, I should understand it  
 to mean "ultra." "Against a small  
 "vessel the trireme would come of  
 "herself to help him: against a large  
 "one she would be compelled to fight,  
 "because it would attack her." See  
 Hermann on Viger, not. 123. b. §. 4.  
 [I believe, however, that αὐτῷ is the

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. I.

ρους ἐπιγενομένης οὐ πρὸς τὸ ἔλασσον νομίζων τρέψεσθαι  
 3 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ αὐτὸν διασώσειν. περαι-  
 ωθεὶς δὲ καὶ ξύλλογον ποιήσας τῶν Σκιωναίων ἔλεγεν ἃ τε  
 ἐν τῇ Ἀκάμφει καὶ Τορώνῃ, καὶ προσέτι φάσκων ἀξιοτάτους  
 αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἐπαίνου, οἵτινες τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ  
 ἀπειλημμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ποτίδαιαν ἐχόντων, καὶ  
 ὄντες οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ νησιῶται αὐτεπάγγελτοι ἐχώρησαν πρὸς  
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμειναν ἀτολμία ἀνάγκην σφίσι  
 προσγενέσθαι περὶ τοῦ φανερώς οἰκείου ἀγαθοῦ· σημείον τ'  
 εἶναι τοῦ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἂν αὐτοὺς τῶν μεγίστων ἀνδρείως  
 ὑπομεῖναι, εἰ τεθήσεται κατὰ νοῦν τὰ πράγματα· πιστοτά-  
 10 τούς τε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἡγήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων φίλους  
 καὶ τᾶλλα τιμήσειν. CXXI. καὶ οἱ μὲν Σκιωναῖοι ἐπήρ-  
 θησάν τε τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ θαρσύναντες πάντες  
 ὁμοίως, καὶ οἷς πρότερον μὴ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρᾶσ- 15  
 σόμενα, τὸν τε πόλεμον διενεοῦντο προθύμως  
 οὔσιν καὶ τὸν Βρασίδαν τὰ τ' ἄλλα καλῶς  
 ἐδέξαντο καὶ δημοσίᾳ μὲν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀνέδησαν ὡς  
 ἐλευθεροῦντα τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἰδίᾳ δὲ ἐταϊνίου τε καὶ προσ-  
 2 ἥρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ. ὁ δὲ τό τε παραυτίκα φυλακὴν 20  
 τινα αὐτοῖς ἐγκαταλιπὼν διέβη πάλιν, καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ

The people of Scione  
 pay him in return the  
 greatest honours. He  
 hopes to excite Mende  
 and Potidea also to  
 revolt.

1. τρέψασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.T.V. [sed super a in script. e] c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 2. αὐτὸν A.H.K.N.O.g. 4. τῇ] om. O. αὐτοὺς ἀξιοτάτους Q.T. 5. εἵ-  
 τινες O.P. παλλήνης Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. παλλήνης. 6. ὑπὸ τῶν  
 ἀθηναίων A.B.F.N.Q.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt articulum. 7. ὅ-  
 τως Q. ἄλλω, omisso ἢ, H. 8. ἀνάγκη C.G.I.H. 9. προγενέσθαι L.O.  
 γενέσθαι Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 8' Q. 10. τοῦ ἄλλο τι T. 12. ἡγήσεσθαι  
 αὐτοὺς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ e. ἡγήσασθαι T. 15. παρττόμενα e. 16. προθύμως] ταχέως  
 c.g. 17. κακῶς P. 19. ἰδίᾳ τε d. ἐταϊνίου καὶ T. ἐτερίου τε καὶ  
 προσήρχοντο E. 20. τότε H.K.L.O.V. παρ' αὐτίκα V.

true reading, notwithstanding the agree-  
 ment of so many of the MSS. in αὐτῇ,  
 and therefore I have restored it to the  
 text.]

6. ἀπειλημμένης] Scylax, p. 62. ed.  
 Gron. Ποτίδαια, ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τὸν ἰσθμὸν  
 ἐμφράττουσα. DUKER.

19. προσήρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ] "Came  
 "about him; came to salute him."  
 The admiration paid to distinguished

excellence in the different games among  
 the Greeks, is well shewn by the story  
 told in Herodotus of Democedes, the  
 Persian king's runaway physician, who  
 sent him word, in order to give the  
 king a high idea of his consequence in  
 his own country, that he was engaged  
 to marry the daughter of Milo the  
 wrestler. Herodot. III. 137, 6.

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στρατιὰν πλείω ἐπεραίωσε, βουλόμενος μετ' αὐτῶν τῆς τε  
Μένδης καὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀποπειράσαι, ἡγούμενος καὶ τοὺς  
'Αθηναίους βοηθῆσαι ἂν ὡς ἐς νῆσον, καὶ βουλόμενός  
φθάσαι· καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπράσσετο ἐς τὰς πόλεις ταύτας  
5 προδοσίας πέρι. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔμελλεν ἐγχειρήσειν ταῖς πόλεσι  
ταύταις· CXXII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τριήρει οἱ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν  
περιαγγέλλοντες ἀφικνῶνται παρ' αὐτὸν,  
'Αθηναίων μὲν Ἀριστῶνυμος, Λακεδαιμονίων  
δὲ Ἀθήναιος. καὶ ἡ μὲν στρατιὰ πάλιν διέβη·  
10 ἐς Τορώνην, οἱ δὲ τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἀνήγγελλον  
τὴν ξυνθήκην, καὶ ἐδέξαντο πάντες οἱ ἐπὶ  
Θράκης ξύμμαχοι Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πεπρα-  
γμένα. Ἀριστῶνυμος δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις  
κατήνει, Σκιωναίους δὲ αἰσθόμενος ἐκ λογι-  
15 σμοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν ὅτι ὕστερον ἀφεστήκοιεν, οὐκ ἔφη ἐν-  
σπόνδους εἶσεσθαι. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀντέλεγε πολλὰ, ὡς πρό-  
τερον, καὶ οὐκ ἀφίει τὴν πόλιν. ὡς δ' ἀπήγγειλεν ἐς τὰς  
'Αθήνας ὁ Ἀριστῶνυμος περὶ αὐτῶν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθὺς  
έτοῖμοι ἦσαν στρατεῦειν ἐπὶ τὴν Σκιώνην. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι-  
20 μόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παραβήσεσθαι ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς  
τὰς σπονδὰς, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀντεποιοῦντο Βρασίδᾳ πιστεύ-  
οντες, δίκη τε ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν περὶ αὐτῆς κρίνεσθαι. οἱ δὲ δίκη  
μὲν οὐκ ἤθελον κινδυνεύειν, στρατεῦειν δὲ ὡς τάχιστα, ὀργὴν  
ποιούμενοι εἰ καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἤδη ὄντες ἀξιούσι σφῶν  
25 ἀφίστασθαι, τῇ κατὰ γῆν Λακεδαιμονίων ἰσχυρῇ ἀνωφελεῖ  
πιστεύοντες. εἶχε δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τῆς ἀποστάσεως  
μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδικαίουν· δύο γὰρ ἡμέραις ὕστερον

3. ὥς] om. E.O.P.e. 4. καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.c.g.h.i.  
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τι αὐτῷ L.N.O.P.d.e. vulgo καὶ τι καὶ αὐτῷ.  
6. τριήρης K. τριήρεις C.e.f.g. 9. στρατιὰ μὲν K. 10. ἀνήγγειλαν d.  
16. ἀντέλεγε i. ἀνέλεγε d. 17. ἡφίει e. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.T.V.h.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπήγγελλεν i. vulgo ἀπήγγελλεν. 18. δ] om. Q. 24. οἱ]  
om. Q. 25. ἰσχυρῇ] om. g. ἀνωφελεῖ] om. d.i. 26. ἡ] om. K.N. 27. ἡ  
K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἡ V.m. vulgo ἡ. οἱ] om. Q. ἀθηναίων K.  
ἡμέρας N.V.d.i.

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ἀπέστησαν οἱ Σκιωναῖοι. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο Κλέωνος γνώμη πεισθέντες, Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι· καὶ τὰλλα ἡσυχάζοντες ἐς τοῦτο παρεσκευάζοντο.

CXXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Μένδη ἀφίσταται αὐτῶν, πόλις ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ, Ἐρετριέων ἀποικία. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐδέξατο ὅς

COASTS of MACEDONIA, &c. Mende also revolts, and is received by Brasidas. He puts a 2 Peloponnesian garrison into both Mende and Scione, and removes the women and children of both to a place of safety. Βρασιδᾶς, οὐ νομίζων ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκεχειρίᾳ φανερώς προσεχώρησαν· ἔστι γὰρ ἃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐνεκάλει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παραβαίνειν τὰς σπονδάς. διὸ καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι μᾶλλον ἐτόλμησαν, τὴν τε τοῦ Βρασιδίου γνώμην ὀρώντες 10 ἐτόιμην, τεκμαιρόμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Σκιωνῆς ὅτι οὐ προϋδίδου, καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρασσόντων σφίσιν ὀλίγων τε ὄντων καὶ ὥς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, ἀλλὰ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς φοβουμένων τὸ κατὰδηλον 3 καὶ καταβιασμένων παρὰ γνώμην τοὺς πολλούς. οἱ δὲ 15 Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθὺς πυθόμενοι, πολλῶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ὀργισθέντες, 4 παρεσκευάζοντο ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρας τὰς πόλεις. καὶ Βρασιδᾶς προσδεχόμενος τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν ὑπεκκομίζει ἐς Ὀλυνθον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας τῶν Σκιωναίων καὶ Μενδαίων, καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτοῖς πεντακοσίους 20 ὀπλίτας διέπεμψε καὶ πελταστὰς τριακοσίους Χαλκιδικέων, ἄρχοντά τε τῶν ἀπάντων Πολυδαμίδαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὰ περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ὥς ἐν τάχει παρεσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινῇ εὐνρεπίζοντο.

2. ἐξελεῖν b. τε] om. i. 4. δὲ μένδῃ] μὲν δὴ O. 5. ἐρετριέων E.G. ἐρετριῶν A.B.F. Bekker. ed. 1832. ἐρετριῶν K. Bekk. 7. γὰρ καὶ ἃ καὶ F.H. 8. τὰς] om. Q. 10. τοῦ] om. A.P. 13. ἐμέλλησεν i. 16. ἔτι] om. I.d. 19. καλχιδικὴν K. σικωνέων g. καὶ τῶν μενδαίων Q. 20. αὐτοὺς B.F.h. 21. τριακοσίων d. 22. τε] om. Q. ἀπάντων] ἀπ' αὐτῶν C.K.g. πολυδαμίδαν d.i. 23. ἐν] om. Q.

12. καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρασσόντων κ.τ.λ.] “And also because those of their number who were the contrivers of the revolt were few in number, and having, as I mentioned before, (c. 121, 2.) “once set about the matter, did not

“like afterwards to give it up.” Ὡς τότε ἐμέλλησαν: “Since, at the time I “spoke of, they made preparations, or “had formed the intention of doing the “thing.” For this sense of τότε, see the notes on VII. 31, 3. VIII. 62, 3. 73, 2.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

CXXIV. Βρασίδας δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας ἐν τούτῳ στρατεύουσιν ἅμα ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαίων τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Λύγκον. καὶ ἦγον

INTERIOR OF  
MACEDONIA.

Olymp. 89. 2.

5 Second expedition of  
Perdiccas and Brasidas  
against Arrhiberus,  
prince of Lynceæ.  
They defeat him; and  
Brasidas then proposes  
to retreat, wishing to  
be at hand to protect  
Mende.

10 ὁ μὲν ὦν ἐκράτει Μακεδόνων τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ  
τῶν ἐνοικούντων Ἑλλήνων ὀπλίτας, ὁ δὲ πρὸς  
τοῖς αὐτοῦ περιλοίποις τῶν Πελοποννησίων  
Χαλκιδέας καὶ Ἀκανθίους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ  
δύναμιν ἐκάστων. ξύμπαν δὲ τὸ ὀπλιτικὸν τῶν  
Ἑλλήνων τρισχίλιοι μάλιστα, ἱππῆς δ' οἱ  
πάντες ἡκολούθουν Μακεδόνων ξὺν Χαλκι-  
δεῦσιν ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους, καὶ ἄλλος ὁμιλος  
τῶν βαρβάρων πολὺς. ἐσβαλόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου καὶ  
εὐρόντες ἀντεστρατοπεδευμένους αὐτοῖς τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς ἀν-  
τεκαθεζόντο καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ἐχόντων τῶν μὲν πεζῶν λόφον 3  
ἐκατέρωθεν, πεδίου δὲ τοῦ μέσου ὄντος, οἱ ἱππῆς ἐς αὐτὸ  
15 καταδραμόντες ἵππομάχησαν πρῶτα ἀμφοτέρων, ἔπειτα δὲ  
καὶ ὁ Βρασίδας καὶ ὁ Περδίκκας, προελθόντων πρότερον ἀπὸ  
τοῦ λόφου μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν Λυγκηστῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ  
ἐτοίμων ὄντων μάχεσθαι, ἀντεπαγαγόντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυνέ-  
βαλον, καὶ ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν διέ-

2. ἀρριβαίων A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀρρίβαιον. ἦγον] ἦτον  
A.B.F. 6. καὶ ἀκανθίους] om. c.g. 7. σύμπαν B.C.F.H.K.Q.d.e.f.h.i. 9. σὺν  
C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 10. ὀλίγου Priscianus 18. p. 1192. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. codices enim ὀλίγῳ. 12. ἀντεστρατενομένους d. αὐτοῖς Bekk.  
14. πεδίου A. ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ V. 16. προσελθόντων O. πρότερον A.B.E.F.H.  
N.Q.V.e.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προτέρων. 17. τοῦ] om. d.i. 18. ἀντε-  
πάγοντες i.

3. Μακεδόνων—καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων  
Ἑλλήνων] The Macedonians are here  
plainly distinguished from the Greeks,  
as in ch. 126, 3. they are even classed  
among barbarians. The royal family  
were of Hellenian and Dorian blood,  
but not the people.

10. ὀλίγους χιλίους] "Almost amount-  
ing to a thousand." So in VIII. 35, 3.  
ὀλίγους εἶλον, and the instances given  
by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 332. and by  
Viger, ch. III. sect. vii. §. 11. It is  
commonly said that ὀλίγου is merely  
an abridgment of the expression ὀλίγου  
δείν; but I cannot understand how one

of two words can be so omitted, when  
its presence is absolutely essential to  
the sense, and cannot be implied from  
the other. Ὀλίγον is equivalent to  
παρ' ὀλίγον, and to the expression in  
the Acts, xxvi. 28. ἐν ὀλίγῳ. Is not  
the literal meaning of ὀλίγου εἶλον,  
"they took it with a little space inter-  
vening;" i. e. "Their taking it was  
within a very little." Compare the  
use of the genitive, when relating to  
time, as νυκτὸς ἐλθών, &c.

17. Λυγκηστῶν] Vide ad II. 99, 2.  
DUKER.



φθειραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διαφεύγοντες πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἡσύ-  
 4 χαζον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τροπαῖον στήσαντες δύο μὲν ἢ τρεῖς  
 ἡμέρας ἐπέσχον, τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς μένοντας, οἱ ἔτυχον τῷ  
 Περδίκκᾳ μισθοῦ μέλλοντες ἥξειν. ἔπειτα ὁ Περδίκκας  
 ἐβούλετο προΐεναι ἐπὶ τὰς τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου κόμας καὶ μὴ  
 καθῆσθαι, Βρασίδης δὲ τῆς τε Μένδης περιορώμενος μὴ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων πρότερον ἐπιπλευσάντων τι πάθῃ, καὶ ἅμα τῶν  
 Ἰλλυριῶν οὐ παρόντων, οὐ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἀλλὰ ἀναχωρεῖν  
 μᾶλλον. CXXV. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ διαφερομένων αὐτῶν ἡγ-  
 γέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίου προδόντες Περ- 10

The Illyrians, who had been engaged to join Perdicaea, are persuaded to side with Arrhiberus. Upon this the Macedonians retreat hastily in the night, leaving their allies to escape as they can. Brasidas prepares to effect an orderly retreat. δίκκαν γεγέννηται ὥστε ἤδη ἀμφοτέροις μὲν δοκοῦν ἀναχωρεῖν διὰ τὸ δέος αὐτῶν ὄντων ἀνθρώπων μαχίμων, κυρωθὲν δὲ οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς διαφορᾶς ὀπηνίκα χρή ὁρμᾶσθαι, νυκτός τε ἐπιγενομένης, οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες καὶ τὸ πλῆθος 15 τῶν βαρβάρων εὐθὺς φοβηθέντες, ὅπερ φιλεῖ μεγάλα στρατόπεδα ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι, καὶ νομίσαντες πολλαπλασίους μὲν ἢ ἦλθον ἐπιέναι, ὅσον δὲ οὐπω παρῆναι, καταστάντες ἐς αἰφνίδιον φυγὴν ἐχώρουν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τὸν Περδίκκαν τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ 20 αἰσθανόμενον, ὡς ἔγνω, ἠνάγκασαν πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν

1. λοιποὶ πολλοὶ L.O.P.d. 3. ἐμμένοντες e. 4. μισθοῦσθαι K. ἔπειτα δὲ ὁ i. 6. δὲ μὲν d.e.i. τῶν] om. Q. 8. οὐ] om. I. 10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ A.E.F.G. 11. ὅτι οἱ B.Q.h.i. Bekk. Goell. 12. ὄντων μαχισμάτων Q. 13. δὲ] om. e. 14. γε] om. c.g. 15. ὥστε Q. 16. ἀσαφῶς H.T. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σαφῶς. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι d.e. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι L.O.P.Q. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι V. 18. πολλαπλασίους G. ἦλθεν I. 19. οὐπω A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδέπω. 20. ἀνέχωρουν d. 21. αἰσθόμενον L.O.P.

6. περιορώμενος] Φροντίζων exponit Thom. Mag. h.v. DUKER.

10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ κ. τ. λ.] "That, besides all other reasons for a retreat, the Illyrians had actually joined Arrhiberus." There seems no reason, with Bekker and Gölter, to strike out the καὶ after ὅτι.

16. ὅπερ φιλεῖ μεγάλα κ. τ. λ.] Compare VII. 80, 3. οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις—φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι.

The words ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι are added to explain the relative ὅπερ, as in the other passage, VII. 80, 3. φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι are the explanation of οἷον. So also in V. 6, 3. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιήσειν αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν—ἀναβήσεται.

21. πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν] Ἀττικῶς, ut Scholiastes dicit, pro cum Brasidas colloqui. Stephanus in Append. ad Script. de Dial. p. 198. putat, huius

(ἀποθεν γὰρ πολὺ ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο) προαπελθεῖν.  
 Βρασιδᾶς δὲ ἅμα τῇ ἔφ ὥς εἶδε τοὺς Μακεδόνας προκεχωρη-  
 κώτας τοὺς τε Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀρριβαῖον μέλλοντας ἐπι-  
 εῖναι, ξυναγαγὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὀπλίτας  
 5 καὶ τὸν ψιλὸν ὄμιλον ἐς μέσον λαβὼν διενσεῖτο ἀναχωρεῖν.  
 ἐκδρόμους δὲ, εἴ πῃ προσβάλλοιεν αὐτοῖς, ἔταξε τοὺς νεω-  
 τάτους, καὶ αὐτὸς λογάδας ἔχων τριακοσίους τελευταῖος  
 γνώμην εἶχεν ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρώτοις προσ-  
 κεισομένοις ἀνθιστάμενος ἀμύνεσθαι. καὶ πρὶν τοὺς πολε-  
 10 μίους ἐγγὺς εἶναι, ὥς διὰ ταχέων παρεκελεύσατο τοῖς στρα-  
 τιώταις τοιαύδε.

CXXXVI. “Εἰ μὲν μὴ ὑπώπτευν, ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι,  
 “ὕμᾱς τῷ τε μεμονῶσθαι καὶ ὅτι βάρβαροι οἱ ἐπίοντες καὶ  
 SPEECH OF “πολλοὶ ἐκπληξιν ἔχειν, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δι-  
 15 BRASIDAS to his “δαχὴν ἅμα τῇ παρακελεύσει ἐποιούμην· νῦν  
 soldiers, encouraging “δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν ἡμετέρων  
 them to rely on their “καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων βραχεὶ ὑπομνή-  
 habitual prowess and “ματι καὶ παραινέσει τὰ μέγιστα πειράσσομαι  
 discipline, and to de- “πεῖθειν. ἀγαθοὶς γὰρ εἶναι ὑμῖν προσήκει τὰ 2  
 spise the empty ter-  
 rors of the barbarians.

1. προσελθεῖν b. 2. προσκεχωρηκώτας L.O.P. 3. καὶ ἀρρίβαιον V. 6. εἴ  
 ποι c.e.g. προσβάλοιεν Q.V.c.e.g. νεωτέρους O. 9. ἀμύνεσθαι Q. 10. ὥς]  
 om. c. 11. ταύδε K.d. λέξας τοιαύδε N. 14. ὁμοίαν L. ὁμοίων O. 16. ἀπό-  
 ληψιν d.

Atticismi etiam exemplum exstare apud  
 Lucianum Dial. Deor. p. 201. ubi Nep-  
 tuno interroganti, Ἐστὶν ὃ Ἑρμῇ ἐντυ-  
 χεῖν τῷ Διὶ; Mercurius respondet, Οὐ-  
 δαμός, et, quibusdam interjectis, ὥστε  
 οὐκ ἂν ἰδοὺς αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ παρόντι: nam  
 ibi ἰδεῖν τὸν Δία idem esse, quod ἐντυ-  
 χεῖν τῷ Διὶ. Et in Evangel. Lucæ viii.  
 20. Ἡ μήτηρ σου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί σου  
 ἐστήκασιν ἔξω, ἰδεῖν σε θέλοντες: hic  
 enim ἰδεῖν σε itidem haud dubie poni  
 pro tecum colloqui, quia Matthæus xii.  
 46. de eadem re dicit (ἡτοῦντες αὐτῷ  
 λαλῆσαι. Mihi nondum satis de hoc  
 Atticismo liquet. Nam ἰδεῖν omnibus  
 his locis, ut et in eo, quod hic habet  
 Scholiastes, ἰδεῖν τι (i. e. διὰ τι) σε ἐβου-  
 λόμεν, dici potest per figuram, qua ante-  
 cedens pro consequente ponitur: quem-  
 admodum et ipsum ἐντυγχάνειν, quod

proprie non est cum aliquo colloqui.  
 DUKER.

16. πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν κ. τ. λ.]  
 The answering conjunction to the μὲν  
 in these words is to be found several  
 lines below, in the words βαρβάρους δέ.  
 There were three things which alarmed  
 the soldiers; first, their being aban-  
 doned by their allies; second, the su-  
 perior numbers of the enemy; and,  
 third, that their enemies were barba-  
 rians. To the two first of these Bra-  
 sidas replies briefly; but the third he  
 notices at length, from the words βαρ-  
 βάρους δέ to the end of the speech. Τὰ  
 μέγιστα signifies, “the main or prin-  
 cipal points.” “Few words should  
 remind you of what it most concerns  
 “you to remember.”

- “πολέμια οὐ διὰ ξυμμάχων παρουσίαν ἐκάστοτε ἀλλὰ δι’  
 “οἰκίαν ἀρετὴν, καὶ μηδὲν πλῆθος πεφοβῆσθαι ἐτέρων, οἳ  
 “γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε, ἐν αἷς οὐ πολλοὶ  
 “ὀλίγων ἄρχουσιν, ἀλλὰ πλείωνων μᾶλλον ἐλάσσους, οὐκ  
 “ἄλλω τινὶ κτησάμενοι τὴν δυναστείαν ἢ τῷ μαχόμενοις  
 3 κρατεῖν. βαρβάρους δὲ, οὓς νῦν ἀπειρία δέδितε, μαθεῖν χρή,  
 “ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν καὶ ἀφ’ ὧν  
 “ἐγὼ εἰκάζω τε καὶ ἄλλων ἀκοῇ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐ δεινούς ἐστο-  
 4 “μένους. καὶ γὰρ ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῆ ὄντα τῶν πολε-  
 “μίων δόκησιν ἔχει ἰσχύος, διδαχὴ ἀληθὴς προσγενομένη<sup>10</sup>  
 “περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους· οἷς δὲ  
 “βεβαίως τι πρόσσεστιν ἀγαθόν, μὴ προειδώς τις ἂν αὐτοῖς  
 5 “τολμηρότερον προσφέρειτο. οὗτοι δὲ τὴν μέλλησιν μὲν  
 “ἔχουσι τοῖς ἀπείροις φοβεράν· καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ  
 “καὶ βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, ἣ τε διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεις τῶν<sup>15</sup>

3. μηδὲ] μηδὲν ε. μὴ f. 6. δέδितε E. 8. εἰκάω A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.  
 c.e.g. Haack. Poppo. [Sed Poppo in annott. “nunc εἰκάω scribendum esse vix  
 “dubito.”] εἰκάω Bekk. τε om. d.i. 9. γὰρ om. d.i. 10. προσ-  
 γενομένη] Aptius videtur προγενομένη.” Bekk. προσγενομένη Bekk. ed. 1846.  
 12. προῖδων K. 13. τολμηρός f. 14. ὄψεως εἰσι δεινοὶ ε. 15. ἐπανάσεις K.

2. οἳ γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε] “Dele vel μηδὲ vel οὐ.” DOBREE. The sense is clearly this, “Fear not any superiority of numbers in others, for neither are you come from such forms of government as have many ruling over few, but rather the small—er number ruling over the greater.” And therefore according to all the rules of language, one of the two negatives, as Dobree and others have seen, ought to be omitted. But if we compare the expressions, οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κηπίον—νομίσαντας ὀλιγοῦσθαι, II. 62, 3. and again, ὥμων τὸ βούλευμα—ἐγνώσθαι, πάλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, III. 36, 3. we may perhaps doubt whether the present text, however ungrammatical, is not genuine; and whether the confusion or carelessness is not to be ascribed to Thucydides rather than to his copyists.

7. ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε κ. τ. λ.] Heilmann and Gölle seem to under-

stand this passage rightly. “From the trial of strength which you have had with those of their number who are Macedonians;” that is, with the Lyncestæ, whom Brasidas had just defeated, and who were reckoned properly Macedonians, (II. 99, 1.)

14. καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ] Ita Manlius Cos. adversus Gallos cohortans apud Livium, XXXVIII. 17. “Procerā,” inquit, “corpora, promissæ et rutilatæ comæ, vasta scuta, prælongi gladii: ad hoc cantus in-euntium prælium, et ululatus et tri-pudia, et quantientium scuta in pa-trium quandam morem horrendus armorum crepitus: omnia de indu-s- tria composita ad terrorem.” Aca-cius. Add. Lips. IV. de Milit. Rom. 11. DUKER.

πλήθει ὄψεως—βοῆς μεγέθει] The word πλήθει seems to refer at once to the multitude of the enemy, and perhaps also to their large stature individually.

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“ὅπλων ἔχει τινὰ δῆλωσιν ἀπειλῆς. προσμίζαι δὲ τοῖς ὑπο-  
 “μένουσιν αὐτὰ οὐχ ὁμοίον· οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυν-  
 “θεῖεν ἂν λιπεῖν τινὰ χώραν βιαζόμενοι, ἢ τε φυγὴ καὶ ἢ  
 “ἔφοδος αὐτῶν ἴσῃν ἔχουσα δόξαν τοῦ καλοῦ ἀνεξέλεγκτον  
 5 “καὶ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχει· (αὐτοκράτωρ δὲ μάχῃ μάλιστ’ ἂν καὶ  
 “πρόφασιν τοῦ σώζεσθαι τινι πρεπόντως πορίσκει·) τοῦ τε  
 “ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν πιστότερον τὸ ἐκφοβήσῃν ὑμᾶς ἀκινδύνως  
 “ἡγούνται· ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἂν πρὸ τούτου ἐχρῶντο. σαφῶς τε 6  
 “πᾶν τὸ προϋπάρχον δεινὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ὁράτε ἔργῳ μὲν  
 10 “βραχὺ ὄν, ὅψι δὲ καὶ ἀκοῇ κατασπέρχον. ὁ ὑπομείναντες  
 “ἐπιφερόμενον, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ἦ, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αὐθις  
 “ὑπαγαγόντες, ἐς τε τὸ ἀσφαλὲς θάσσουν ἀφίξεσθε, καὶ  
 “γνώσεσθε τὸ λοιπὸν ὅτι οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄχλοι τοῖς μὲν τὴν  
 “πρώτην ἔφοδον δεξαμένοις ἀποθεν ἀπειλαῖς τὸ ἀνδρεῖον  
 15 “μελλήσει ἐπικομποῦσιν, οἱ δ’ ἂν εἰζῶσιν αὐτοῖς, κατὰ  
 “πόδας τὸ εὐψυχον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ὀξεῖς ἐνδείκνυνται.”

CXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Βρασίδης παραινέσας ὑπήγγε τὸ  
 στράτευμα. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἰδόντες πολλῇ βοῇ καὶ θορύβῳ

3. ἂν ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι λιπεῖν d.i. καὶ ἔφοδος K. 4. ἀνεξέλεκτον V.  
 7. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 8. ἐκείνο  
 E.F.H. 9. πᾶν τε τὸ h. 12. θάττον c.g. 14. μελλήσει τὸ ἀνδρεῖον V.  
 15. εἰζῶσιν A.E. εἰζῶσιν B.F. ἡζῶσιν C.G.e. 16. ἐμψυχον B. 17. ἐπήγγε Q.

2. οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυνθεῖεν] “For they have no regular order, to  
 “make them ashamed of leaving any  
 “particular station, when hard press-  
 “ed.” The words τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰ-  
 σχυνθεῖεν form one compound notion,  
 to the whole of which the negative οὔτε  
 applies equally. Göller refers to two  
 similar passages, I. 12, 1. ὥστε μὴ ἡσυ-  
 χάσασα αὐξήσθηναι, and I. 141, 6. ὅταν  
 μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἐνὶ χρόμῳ παρα-  
 χρημά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελώσι, in both of  
 which the participle and verb equally  
 form one idea, and therefore only one  
 negative is required.

5. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχῃ] “Their inde-  
 “pendent way of fighting; their fight-  
 “ing as if each man were his own  
 “master.” I have followed Poppo in  
 inclosing the words αὐτοκράτωρ—πορί-

σει in a parenthesis; so that the re-  
 gular divisions of the sentence are, οὔτε  
 —αἰσχυνθεῖεν ἂν, ἢ τε φυγὴ—ἔχει, τοῦ  
 τε—ἐλθεῖν—ἡγούνται.

17. ὑπήγγε τὸ στράτευμα] Thomas Ma-  
 gister ὑπάγειν hic exponit προάγειν, et  
 vetat ὑπάγειν dici pro ἀπέρχεσθαι. Non  
 dubium est, quin ὑπάγειν sæpe ponatur  
 pro προάγειν, i. e. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πο-  
 ρεύεσθαι, quod etiam Harpocration e  
 Demosthene, Ammonius ex Eupoli, et  
 Schol. Demosthenis ad Chersonesiac.  
 p. 62. docent. Sed sententia huius loci  
 non patitur, ut ὑπάγειν aliter accipiatur,  
 quam pro ὑποχωρεῖν. Hoc apparet ex  
 iis, quæ in fine cap. 125. dicit Thucy-  
 dides, ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρό-  
 τοις προσκεισομένοις, et quæ mox cap.  
 seq. νομίσαντες φεύγειν αὐτὸν, et ἡσυχά-  
 ζόντων δὲ αὐτοῖς ὑπεχώρουν. Nam hæc

The retreat is conducted in good order.  
 2 The Illyrians attempt to occupy the pass into the Lowlands of Macedonia, by which Brasidas must retreat, in the hope of cutting him off.

προσέκειντο, νομίσαντες φεύγειν τε αὐτὸν καὶ καταλαβόντες διαφθείρειν. καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς αἶ τε ἐκδρομαὶ ὅπη προσπίπτοιεν ἀπήντων, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων τοὺς λογάδας ἐπικειμένους ὑφίστατο, τῇ τε πρώτῃ ὀρμῇ παρὰ γνώμην 5 ἀντέστησαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπιφερομένους μὲν δεχόμενοι ἡμύνοντο ἡσυχάζοντων δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑπεχώρουν, τότε δὴ τῶν μετὰ τοῦ Βρασίδου Ἑλλήνων ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀπέσχοντο, μέρος δέ τι καταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ἐπακολουθοῦν προσβάλλειν, οἱ λοιποὶ χωρήσαντες 10 δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας τῶν Μακεδόνων, οἷς ἐντύχοιεν, ἔκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν, ἣ ἐστὶ μεταξὺ δυοῖν λόφων στενὴ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου, φθάσαντες προκατέλαβον, εἰδότες οὐκ οὔσαν ἄλλην τῇ Βρασίδᾳ ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ προσιώντος αὐτοῦ ἐς αὐτὸ ἤδη τὸ ἄπορον τῆς ὁδοῦ κυκλοῦνται ὡς 15 ἀποληψόμενοι. CXXVIII. ὁ δὲ γυνὸς προεῖπε τοῖς μεθ'

He dialogues them, and effects his escape into Lower Macedonia. His soldiers plunder the

αὐτοῦ τριακοσίους, ὃν ᾤετο μᾶλλον ἂν ἐλεῖν τῶν λόφων, χωρήσαντας πρὸς αὐτὸν δρόμῳ, ὡς τάχιστα ἕκαστος δύναται, ἄνευ τάξεως,

2. λαβόντες L. 4. τοὺς] om. Q. 6. κατέστησαν b. 7. αὐτοὶ] αὐτῶν c.  
 8. μετ' αὐτοῦ L.O.P.i. βρασίδα d.e.g.i. 9. ἀπέσχον b. καταλιπόντας A.B.E.F.  
 10. οἱ λοιποὶ] om. d.i. 12. ἣ ἐστὶ E. 17. αὐτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Porro.  
 εἰαυτοῦ K.L.O.P.e. μετ' αὐτοῦ V. 18. τὸν λόφον G.I.L.O.i. 19. ἕκαστος]  
 ὡς ἕκαστος C.G.c.d.e.g. ὡς ἕκαστοι K.L.O.

plane ostendunt, Brasidam cum suis non progredi, sed paullatim retro cedere voluisse. Eadem est significatio hujus verbi in iis, quæ paullo superius leguntur, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αἰθὺς ὑπαγαγόντες, et V. 10, 3. ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος. Apud Aristophanem quoque Nubib. 1301. Ὑπαγε, τί μέλλεις; ὑπαγε est, *adi, discede*: ut intelligitur ex eo, quod præcedit, οὐκ ἀποδιώξεις σαντὸν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας; sic ὑπαγωγὴ pro ἀναχώρησις, Thucyd. III. 97, 4. Καὶ ἦν ἐπιπολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί. DUKER.

2. αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ] The Scholiast rightly explains this by οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ

ἐκτρέχειν, that is, "the parties of ἐκδρομοὶ," mentioned ch. 125, 3. Thus in the following chapter (128, 1.) τὴν κύκλωσιν is equivalent to τοὺς τεταγμένους πρὸς τὸ κυκλοῦσθαι. And again in V. 23, 4. ἡ δουλεία is "the body of" δουλοὶ." VIII. 64, 4. φυγὴ, "a body" of φυγάδες." VIII. 102, 2. τῇ φίλῳ ἐπίπλῳ is "the fleet of their friends" who were ἐπιπλέοντες."

11. ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας] "Trajecta" est particula. Nam sic debebant se "membra orationis excipere, οἱ λοιποὶ" χωρήσαντές τε—ἐκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν—προκατέλαβον." GÖLLER.

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country in revenge for the desertion of the Macedonians. Perdicas is alienated by this conduct from the Peloponnesian cause.

πειράσαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκκροῦσαι τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόν-  
τας βαρβάρους, πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν  
σφῶν αὐτόσε προσμίξαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν προσ-  
πεσόντες ἐκράτησάν τε τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου,  
5 καὶ ἡ πλείων ἤδη στρατιὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ῥᾶον πρὸς αὐτὸν  
ἐπορεύοντο· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς  
αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου, καὶ ἐς τὸ  
πλεῖον οὐκέτ' ἐπηκολούθουν, νομίζοντες καὶ ἐν μεθορίοις εἶναι  
αὐτοὺς ἤδη καὶ διαπεφευγένας. Βρασίδας δὲ ὡς ἀντελάβετο 3  
10 τῶν μετεώρων, κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν μᾶλλον ἰὼν αὐθημερὸν  
ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἀρμισσαν πρῶτον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς. καὶ 4

1. ἐπόντας Poppo, Dobree, Goeller in ed. 2. Libri omnes et Bekk. ἐπιόντας.  
6. γὰρ] δι L. Q. καὶ] om. e. 7. γενομένης e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. οὐκέτι  
ἐπηκολούθουν V. νομίσαντες e. 11. ἀρμισσαν d.f.

1. τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόντας βαρβάρους] This is Poppo's reading, which certainly affords an easier sense. Dobree proposes the same correction, which is confirmed by ch. 131, 2. where ἐπόντας is undoubtedly the true reading, although every MS. has ἐπιόντας. Dr. Bloomfield defends the common reading, by supposing that the Lyncestians were only advancing towards the hill when Brasidas told his men to set off, but that some of them had reached the top before the Peloponnesians could arrive there. And to support this, he interprets προκατέλαβον in the preceding chapter, "they began to preoccupy," just as if the aorist and the imperfect had the same meaning. This however cannot be admitted. The movements seem to have been as follows. The pass was a gorge where the stream was pent in closely between the hills, by their advancing at this point unusually near to each other. The Lyncestians occupied this pass, and prepared, as Brasidas approached, to line the hills on both sides, and then to close upon his rear. Part of their forces were already on the high ground, and more were ascending from the valley by the stream side, when Brasidas by a sudden attack carried the height, and thus reached the top of the country. [See note on

ch. 83, 2.] The Lyncestians finding that he had thus broken out of the valley by scaling one of its sides, instead of advancing up it towards its head, desisted from any further attempts to follow him.

2. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν] That is, as the Scholiast rightly explains it, τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μελλόντων παρεῖναι. σφῶν must refer to the Lacedæmonians. Compare ch. 131, 2. οὐκ ἐγγίγντο σφῶν περιτείχισις.

6. τῆς τροπῆς—σφῶν] This is a remarkable instance of that use of the dative already explained in the note on III. 98, 1. αὐτοῖς γενομένης is exactly equivalent to ἰδόντες γενομένην, or, in English, "finding their men dislodged "on this point from the height;" and thus αὐτοῖς being virtually the subject of the proposition, σφῶν properly follows as referring to it.

11. Ἀρμισσαν] Hujus oppidi nullus veterum meminit, præter nostrum et Ptolemæum, qui in Taulantiis reposuit; at alii rectius ad Erigonum fluvium, qui per Pacioniam fluens in Axium editur. WASS.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι] "The soldiers "of themselves in their anger," i. e. without any orders, or any one instigating them to it.

αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται τῇ προαναχωρήσει τῶν Μακεδόνων, ὅσοις ἐνέτυχον κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ζεύγεσιν αὐτῶν βοεικοῖς, ἣ εἴ τιτι σκεύει ἐκπεπτωκότι, οἷα ἐν νυκτερινῇ καὶ φοβερᾷ ἀναχωρήσει εἰκὸς ἦν ξυμβῆναι, τὰ μὲν ὑπολύοντες 5 κατέκοπτον, τῶν δὲ οἰκείωσιν ἐποιοῦντο. ἀπὸ τούτου τε 5 πρῶτον Περδίκκας Βρασίδαν τε πολέμιον ἐνόμισε καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ δι' Ἀθηναίους. οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε, τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστὰς ἔπρασσεν ὅτ' ἀνὰ τὴν τάχιστα τοῖς μὲν ξυμβήσεται τῶν δὲ ἀπαλλάσσεται.

10

CXXIX. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀναχωρήσας ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐς 10 Τωρόνην καταλαμβάνει Ἀθηναίους Μένδην ἤδη ἔχοντας, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἡσυχάζων ἐς μὲν τὴν Παλλήνην ἀδύνατος ἤδη ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι διαβάς τιμωρεῖν, τὴν δὲ Τωρόνην ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχεν. ὑπὸ γὰρ τὸν αὐτὸν 15 χρόνον τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λύγκῃ ἐξέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν Μένδην καὶ τὴν Σκιώνην οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, ναυσὶ μὲν πεντήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν δέκα Χίαι, ὀπλίταις δὲ χιλίοις ἑαυτῶν καὶ τοξόταις ἑξακοσίοις καὶ Θραξὶ μισθωτοῖς 20 χιλίοις καὶ ἄλλοις τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων πελτασταῖς.

1. αὐτῶ I. 3. ἦ] om. K. εἰ] om. N.V. 4. ἀπολύοντες G.I.L.O.P.Q.d.  
5. τε] om. c.d.f.g. 8. ξυμφορῶν E. 9. τάχιστα] μάλιστα N. 12. μένδην]  
μὲν i. 13. αὐτὸς d.i. 14. ἤδη] om. d. δέ] om. A.E.F.K. 19. ἑαυτῶν—  
χιλίοις] om. V. 21. ἄλλων i.

4. ὑπολύοντες] Sic etiam Thomas: Ὑπολύω τὸν βούν, ἥγουν ὑπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν ὄντα δεδεμένον λύω. Θουκυδίδης τῇ τετάρτῃ. τὰ μὲν ὑπολύοντες—ἐποιοῦντο. Homer. Iliad. ψ'. v. 513. Ὁ δ' ἔλυσεν ἰφ' ἵππους. DUKER.

6. καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων, κ. τ. λ.] Göller, Poppo, and others, understand these words as follows: "And for the time to come he cherished a hatred of the Peloponnesians, which was a feeling strange to his mind, as he had been so long used to hate the Athenians; and departing from his

"natural interests, he was contriving how with all speed he might make peace with the Athenians, and get rid of the Peloponnesians." I can offer nothing more satisfactory than this, yet one would suppose that the words τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστὰς must answer to τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ—οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε; which according to the above interpretation they do not, and the particle μὲν has nothing to answer to it.

21. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] From the neighbourhood of Mende and Scione;

ΜΕΝΔΕ. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ  
 Διτρέφους. ἄραντες δὲ ἐκ Ποτιδαίας ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ σχόν- 3  
 τες κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον ἐχώρουν ἐς τοὺς Μενδαίους. οἱ δὲ,  
 αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Σκιωναίων τριακόσιοι βεβηθηκότες Πελοπον-  
 νησίων τε οἱ ἐπικούροι, ξύμπαντες δὲ ἐπτακόσιοι ὅπλιται, καὶ  
 Πολυδαμίδας ὁ ἄρχων αὐτῶν, ἔτυχον ἐξεστρατοπεδευμένοι  
 ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ λόφου καρτεροῦ. καὶ αὐτοῖς Νικίας μὲν, 4  
 Μεθωναίους τε ἔχων εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ψιλούς καὶ λογάδας  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τοὺς τοξότας ἅπαντας  
 10 κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι, καὶ  
 τραυματίζομενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἠδυνήθη βιάσασθαι· Νικό-  
 στρατος δὲ ἄλλῃ ἐφόδῳ ἐκ πλείονος παντὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρα-  
 τοπέδῳ ἐπιὼν τῷ λόφῳ ὄντι δυσπροσβάτῳ καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυ-  
 βήθη, καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 15 νικηθῆναι. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὥς οὐκ ἐνέδοσαν οἱ 5  
 Μενδαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναχωρήσαντες  
 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἐς  
 τὴν πόλιν ἀπῆλθον. CXXX. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι περιπλεύσαντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς Σκιώνης τό-  
 20 τε προάστειον εἶλον καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἅπασαν  
 ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν οὐδενὸς ἐπεξίοντος· ἦν γάρ τι  
 καὶ στασιασμοῦ ἐν τῇ πόλει· οἱ δὲ τριακόσιοι

But afterwards,  
 through some disagre-  
 20 ment between the Pe-  
 loponnesian garrison  
 and the citizens, they  
 force their way into  
 the town, and lay siege

1. ὁ νικόστρατος K. 3. κατὰ ποσειδώνιον e. κατὰ τὸ ποσειδώνιον O. ἐς  
 τοὺς μενδαίους ἐχώρουν V. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ V. Bekk. 4. τριακόσιους P. 6. ἐστρατο-  
 πεδευμένοι B.E.h. 7. κρατεροῦ K. αὐτὸς g. 9. καὶ  
 τοξότας d.g.i. 10. ἐσβῆναι g. 11. ἐδυνήθη V. 12. τῷ om. G.I.L.O.P.e.  
 13. δυσπροβάτῳ F.H. δυσβάτῳ C.b.c.e.g. 14. ἐς ὀλίγον] ὀλίγα N.V. ὀλίγῳ H.  
 15. ὥς οὐκ—Ἀθηναῖοι] om. E. 19. πρὸ A.E.F.H.K.V. 22. στασιασμοὺς V.

i. e. from the "country towards Thrace,"  
 as it was called. αὐτόθεν "from the  
 "country where the action was going  
 "on." Compare III. 7, 4.

3. κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον] Non puto  
 significari promontorium Posideum,  
 sed Neptuni templum, prope Mendam  
 et Potidæam versus situm. DOBREE.  
 Ποσειδώνιον] Vide Diodorum, p. 323.  
 WASS.

13. καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυβήθη] "Was even  
 "completely beaten back in disorder."  
 Compare III. 30, 2. κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν  
 καὶ πάνυ—εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζὸν—ἀμελέ-  
 στερον—διεσπάρθαι. For the following  
 words ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο, see the note  
 on ch. 124, 1. "It came as far as left  
 "only a little space intervening be-  
 "tween it and the actual accomplish-  
 "ment."



to the citadel. Having  
blockaded it with a  
2 line of circumvallation,  
they move to Scione,  
and lay siege to that  
place.

τῶν Σκιωναίων τῆς ἐπιούσης νυκτὸς ἀπεχώ-  
ρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένη ἡμέρᾳ  
Νικίας μὲν τῷ ἡμίσει τοῦ στρατοῦ προῖων ἅμα  
ἐς τὰ μεθόρια τῶν Σκιωναίων τὴν γῆν ἐδῆου,  
Νικόστρατος δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς κατὰ τὰς ἄνω πύλας, ἥ ἐπὶ 5  
3 Ποτιδαίας ἔρχονται, προσεκάθητο τῇ πόλει. ὁ δὲ Πολυδα-  
μίδας (ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ τοῖς Μενδαίοις καὶ ἐπικούροις ἐντὸς  
τοῦ τείχους τὰ ὄπλα κείμενα) διατάσσει τε ὥς ἐς μάχην, καὶ  
4 παρήνει τοῖς Μενδαίοις ἐπεξίεναι. καὶ τινος αὐτῷ τῶν ἀπὸ  
τοῦ δήμου ἀντειπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικὸν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέξει- 10  
σιν οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν, καὶ, ὥς ἀντεῖπεν ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ  
χειρὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ θορυβηθέντος, ὁ δῆμος εὐθὺς ἀναλαβὼν  
τὰ ὄπλα περιοργῆς ἐχώρει ἐπὶ τε Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς

3. ἅμα προῖων c. περιὼν ἅμα i. 10. ἀπειπόντος G. στασιαστικὸν G.L.O.  
P.c.d.e.i. στασιωτικὸν habet etiam Thomas et melius esse dicit. 11. ἐπισπα-  
σθέντος τῇ A.B.E.F.G.H.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπ. τε τῇ. 13. περὶ]  
ὑπὸ K.f.g. vulgo enim περὶ ὀργῆς. correctionis auctor Photius Lex. p. 308. ἐπὶ  
τοὺς πελοπ. Q.

7. ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ—τὰ ὄπλα κείμενα] During a siege the arms of the citizens were kept constantly piled in one or more of the open spaces within the walls, that on any sudden alarm they might assemble there, and at once arm themselves, and be marshalled in their proper divisions. In fact the city for the time became a camp, and therefore, like a camp, had a place where the arms were regularly piled, and which served all the purposes of a parade. Compare VIII. 69, 1, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. II. 2, 20. III. 1, 3.

10. κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικὸν] "In the spirit of party;" i. e. thinking more of the differences between the aristocratical and democratical parties, than of the quarrel of the whole state with a foreign enemy. For δέοιτο immediately after, Poppo proposes to read δέοι: but he acknowledges that the two words appear in some instances to be used indiscriminately for one another. Nor indeed is it wonderful that it should be so, as their significations run so easily into each other. Thus in IV. 69, 2. we have εἰ δέοιτό τι, and in Herodot. IV. 11, 3. we have μηδέ—δέομενον κυδν-

εύειν. So again in Sophocles, Œdip. Colon. 570. Gaisford. βραχέ' ἐμοὶ δεῖσθαι φράσαι. and in Thucyd. VIII. 43, 4. οὐδὲν δεῖσθαι τροφῆς. In fact δεῖν in one of its senses, as when it is used with a genitive following, εἰςου-  
λίας δεῖ, [Soph. Antig. 1098.] ἐπιτεχ-  
νῆσεως δεῖ [Thucyd. I. 71, 3.] is entirely synonymous with δεῖσθαι, and the difference is only perceivable when it assumes the secondary meaning of necessity or propriety. But οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν and οὐδὲν δέοι πολέμεν, seem to me exactly the same thing, namely, "that the city did not want to go  
"to war," οὐδὲ δέοι πολεμεῖν would be, "nor were they obliged to go to  
"war."

12. θορυβηθέντος] In the preceding chapter we had Νικόστρατος καὶ πάντων ἐθορυβήθη, that is, "was beaten back  
"in disorder," and here I understand it of a rude and violent interruption to the person speaking, not confined to mere noise and uproar, (in which sense ἐθορυβήθη is frequently used of speakers at Athens,) but proceeding either to a blow, or to dragging him by force from the place where he was speaking.

ΜΕΝΔΕ. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

τὰ ἐναντία σφίσι μετ' αὐτῶν πράξαντας. καὶ προσπεσόντες  
 τρέπουσιν, ἅμα μὲν μάχῃ αἰφνιδίῳ, ἅμα δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις  
 τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοιγομένων φοβηθέντων· φήθησαν γὰρ ἀπὸ  
 προειρημένου τινὸς αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν γενέσθαι. καὶ οἱ  
 5 μὲν ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὅσοι μὴ αὐτίκα διεφθάρησαν, κατέ-  
 φυγον, ἥνπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον αὐτοὶ εἶχον· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἐπαναστρέψας πρὸς τῇ πόλει ἦν)  
 ἐσπεσόντες ἐς τὴν Μένδην πόλιν ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως  
 ἀνοιχθεῖσαν ἀπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ὥς κατὰ κράτος ἐλόντες  
 10 διήρπασαν, καὶ μόλις οἱ στρατηγοὶ κατέσχον ὥστε μὴ καὶ  
 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαφθεῖρεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς μὲν Μενδαίους γ  
 μετὰ ταῦτα πολιτεύειν ἐκέλευον ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, αὐτοὺς  
 κρίναντας ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εἴ τινας ἡγοῦνται αἰτίους εἶναι  
 τῆς ἀποστάσεως· τοὺς δ' ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἀπετείχισαν  
 15 ἐκατέρωθεν τείχει ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ φυλακὴν ἱέπικαθί-  
 σταντο.† ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Μένδην κατέσχον, ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Σκιώνην ἐχώρου. CXXXI. οἱ δὲ ἀντεπεξελθόντες αὐτοὶ  
 καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρύθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-  
 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-  
 20 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ- 2  
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

Most of the Pelopon-  
 nesians effect their es-  
 cape, and out their  
 way through the A-  
 thenian besieging ar-  
 my into Scione.

καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρύθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-  
 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-  
 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ- 2  
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

4. αὐτοῖς τοῦ λοιποῦ τὴν K. τὴν om. B. 5. ἐς ἀκρόπολιν B. 7. ἐπανα-  
 τρέψας c. ἐν τῇ πόλει c.d.i. 8. ἄτε] ὅτε P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 13. κρίναντες

A.B.C.E.V.g. κρίναντες G. 15. τεῖχῃ V. ἱέπικαθίσταντο† Porpo. Haack.  
 et Goell. in edd. 2. ἐπεκαθίσταντο L.O. corr. E. ἐπεκαθήσαντο Q. vulgo, Bekk.  
 ἐπεκαθίσταντο. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.V.b.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδάν. τὸ περὶ G. 17. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ c.i. 18. ἰδρύθησαν E.  
 λόφου καρτεροῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 ἰψηλοῦ λόφου d.i. λόφου, omisso epitheto, K. vulgo καρτεροῦ λόφου. 20. περι-  
 τείχισις E. 21. κράτος] τάχος K.

3. φοβηθέντων] The genitive absolute, instead of the accusative φοβηθέντας. but it would have left the truth of the fact uncertain.

See the note on VI. 7, 2.

8. ἄτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαν] The use of οὐκ here signifies that the fact was really so, and that the gates had been opened without any previous concert. Had it been ἄτε μὴ—ἀνοιχθεῖσαν, the meaning would have been, that the Athenians urged this as their plea,

20. οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις] "They were safe from being walled "round." Literally, "there was going "to be no walling them round." For this future sense of the imperfect, see the note on III. 57, 3. οἵτινες—ἀπωλλύ-  
 μεθα. and for σφῶν περιτείχισις, com-  
 pare τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, ch. 128, 1.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

καὶ μάχῃ ἐκκρούσαντες τοὺς ἐπόντας, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντό τε καὶ ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν τροπαῖον στήσαντες παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἤδη ἐν ἔργῳ ὄντων οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐν τῇ Μένδῃ πολιορκούμενοι ἐπίκουροι βιασάμενοι παρὰ θάλασσαν τὴν φυλακὴν νυκτὸς ἀφικνοῦν-<sup>5</sup>ται, καὶ διαφυγόντες οἱ πλείστοι τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιῶνι στρατόπεδον ἐσῆλθον ἐς αὐτήν.

CXXXII. Περιτειχιζομένης δὲ τῆς Σκιῶνης Περδίκκας τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς ἐπικηρυκευσάμενος ὁμολο-

MACEDONIA. *Perdiccas makes peace with the Athenians, and, through his influence with the Thessalian chiefs, stops the passage of some reinforcements which the Spartan government was sending to Brasidas.* *γίαν ποιεῖται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τὴν 10 τοῦ Βρασίδου ἔχθραν περὶ τῆς ἐκ τῆς Λύγκου ἀναχωρήσεως, εὐθὺς τότε ἀρξάμενος πρᾶσσειν. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τότε Ἰσχαγόρας ὁ Λακε- δαιμόνιος στρατιὰν μέλλων πεζῇ πορεύσειν ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας ἅμα μὲν κελεύ- 15 οντος τοῦ Νικίου, ἐπειδὴ ξυνεβεβήκει, ἐνδηλὸν τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βεβαιότητος πέρι, ἅμα δ' αὐτὸς οὐκέτι βουλούμενος Πελοποννησίους ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀφικνεῖσθαι, παρασκευάσας τοὺς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ ξένους, χρώμενος αἰὲ τοῖς πρώτοις, διεκώλυσε τὸ στράτευμα καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὥστε 20*

1. μάχης L. ἐπόντας Poppo. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίοντας. 5. βια-  
σάμενοι B. 6. διαφεύγοντες B.E.F.H.Q.V.h. τῷ om. B. 7] om. f.g.  
10. τοὺς] om. i. 11. τῆς] τοῦ e. 13. ἰσχαγόρας f. et hic et infra. 14. πο-  
ρεύειν O. ὡς] ἐς e. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδάν. ἐπεὶ δὲ C. 18. αὐτὴν e. αὐτοῦ E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.  
Poppo. 19. ξένους αἰὲ χρώμενος e.

13. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ—ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας] "And, as Ischagoras  
"happened to be on the eve of march-  
"ing some troops to reinforce Brasi-  
"das, Perdiccas accordingly effectually  
"put a stop to the expedition." The  
conjunction δὲ is here used in the apo-  
dosis after a parenthesis, as in I. 11, 2.  
ἐπειδὴ—ἐκράτησαν (δῆλον δὲ κ. τ. λ.)  
φαίνονται δ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα κ. τ. λ. Com-  
pare also VIII. 29, 2. Ἐρμοκράτους δὲ  
ἀντειπόντος—ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης—μαλακὸς  
ἢν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὁμῶς δὲ κ. τ. λ. The

true interpretation of this passage was  
first given by Poppo, *Observatt. Critic.*  
p. 173.

14. στρατιὰν μ. π. πορεύσειν ὡς Βρα-  
σίδαν] Hinc bene confirmatur scriptura,  
quam Viri Docti in Ælian. V. H. VIII.  
2. restituerunt, rejecta Tanaq. Fabri  
conjectura. DUKER.

16. ἐνδηλὸν τι ποιεῖν] Scholion Cod.  
Cass. ita exponit: Ἐπειδὴ φίλος ἐγγόνει  
τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἤξιον αὐτὸν τεκμηρίον τι  
παρέχειν φιλίας. DUKER.

ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

μηδὲ πειραῖσθαι Θεσσαλῶν. Ἰσχαγόρας μέντοι καὶ Ἀμενίας<sup>3</sup>  
καὶ Ἀριστεὺς αὐτοὶ τε ὡς Βρασίδαν ἀφίκοντο, ἐπιδεῖν πεμ-  
ψάντων Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων  
αὐτῶν παρανόμως ἄνδρας ἐξῆγον ἐκ Σπάρτης ὥστε τῶν  
ἐπόλεων ἄρχοντας καθιστάναι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐντυχούσιν ἐπι-  
τρέπειν. καὶ Κλεαρίδαν μὲν τὸν Κλεωνύμου καθίστησιν  
ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει, †Πασιτελίδαν† δὲ τὸν Ἡγησάνδρου ἐν  
Τορώνῃ.

CCXXXIII. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει Θηβαῖοι Θεσπιέων  
το τεῖχος περιεῖλον, ἐπικαλέσαντες ἄττικισμὸν, βουλόμενοι μὲν  
ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. καὶ αἰεὶ παρεστηκὸς δὲ ῥᾶον ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ  
The temple of Juno at ARGOS is burnt down by the carelessness of  
πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μάχῃ ὃ τι ἦν αὐτῶν ἄνθος  
ἀπολώλει. καὶ ὁ νεὸς τῆς Ἡρας τοῦ αὐτοῦ<sup>2</sup>

2. ἀφίκοντο A.B.h. 3. τῶν ἡβόντων] τῶν σπαρτιατῶν ἡβόντων L. τῶν  
σπαρτιατῶν O.P.Q. 5. καθιστάναι c. ἐντυχούσιν e. 6. λεαρίδαν d.i.  
καθιστάσιν corr. G. 7. Πασιτελίδαν Dobree. vulgo ἐπιτελίδαν. 9. θεσπι-  
εῖων b. 10. τὸ τεῖχος L.O.P. διείλον E. 13. ἀπώλωλει A.B.F.G.  
ναὸς c.i.

3. καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων αὐτῶν παρανόμως]  
ὅς οὐκ ὄντος νομοῦ ἐξάγειν τοὺς ἡβόν-  
τας. ἢ οὐκ ὄντος νομοῦ ἄρχοντας καθι-  
στάνειν ταῖς πόλεσι τοὺς ἡβόντας, ἀλλὰ  
τοὺς προβεβηκότας καθ' ἡλικίαν. SCHOL.

4. παρανόμως] Ἡγουν παρὰ τὸ καθε-  
στηκὸς ἔθος. SCHOL.

παρανόμως—ἐξῆγον] I understand  
this, not of any direct law, but as a  
measure at variance with the general  
spirit of the Spartan institutions, which  
tended to intrust political power only  
to men who had attained the full prime  
of manhood. In this general sense  
παρανομία and παρανομία ἐς τὴν διαίταν  
are used, I. 132. i. VI. 15. 4. to express  
a manner of living inconsistent with  
republican equality. The practice to  
which Thucydides alludes in the text,  
marks the first transition of the Lace-  
dæmonian constitution from an aristo-  
cracy, in Aristotle's sense of the word,  
to an oligarchy. The young men taken  
out by Ischagoras were not old enough  
to have imbibed the true spirit of the  
Spartan institutions in their better  
points; while their birth and youth

filled them with all the oppressive and  
insolent notions of an oligarchy. At  
the same time the severity of the dis-  
cipline to which they had been sub-  
jected at home, made the recoil of their  
passions, when released from restraint,  
more dangerous: and led them to in-  
dulge in the worst excesses of pride  
and tyranny [see I. 77, 7, 8.] towards  
their allies, and to be disobedient to  
their own government. Such was the  
conduct of Clearidas, [V. 21, 2.] whom  
Brasidas made governor of Amphipolis,  
and afterwards of the Harmostæ, or  
governors set up in the different cities  
of Greece by Lysander. [Plutarch. Lys-  
sand. 13, 21.]

[Compare Herodot. VII. 205, 3. where  
he says that Leonidas selected his three  
hundred men from τοὺς κατεστειώτας,  
καὶ τοῖσι ἐτύγχανον παῖδες ἐόντες.]

7. †Πασιτελίδαν†] Dobree is the only  
person who has pointed out the neces-  
sity of this correction, instead of the  
common reading Ἐπιτελίδαν. See V.  
3, 1.

ARCADIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

the priestess, who flies her country in consequence. The blockade of Scione is completed. *στέμματα καὶ ἐπικαταδαρθούσης, ὥστε ἔλαβεν 3 ἀφθέντα πάντα καὶ καταφλεχθέντα. καὶ ἡ Χρυσὶς μὲν εὐθὺς τῆς νυκτὸς δείσασα τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐς Φλιοῦντα φεύγει· οἱ 5 δὲ ἄλλην ἰέρεϊαν ἐκ τοῦ νόμου τοῦ προκειμένου κατεστήσαντο Φαιεΐδα ὄνομα. ἔτη δὲ ἡ Χρυσὶς τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐπέ- 4 λαβεν ὀκτὼ, καὶ ἕνατον ἐκ μέσου, ὅτε ἐπεφεύγει. καὶ ἡ Σκιώνη τοῦ θέρους ἤδη τελευτῶντος περιετείχιστό τε παν- τελῶς, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' αὐτῇ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες 10 ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατῷ.*

CXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπίοντι χειμῶνι τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἡσύχαζε διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ Τεγεᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐκατέρων ξυνέ- βαλον ἐν Λαοδικίᾳ τῆς †Ορεσθίδος,† καὶ νίκη 15 ἀμφιδήρητος ἐγένετο· κέρας γὰρ ἑκάτεροι τρέ-

ARCADIA.  
Petty war between the  
Tegaeans and Mantinea.

3. ἐπικαταθείσης Q. 4. καὶ χρυσὶς Q. 5. δείσαντα I. φλιοῦντα F.H.I.f.  
7. ἔτι E. δὲ ἡ χρυσὶς B. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo δὲ χρυσὶς. 8. ἕνατον B.F.  
ἐνα τον E. ἕν ατον G. 9. τε] om. V.c.d.i. 10. αὐτὴν K.V. 12. λακε-  
δαιμονίων καὶ ἀθηναίων L.O.P. 14. ξυνέλαβον d.i. 15. λαοδικίᾳ A.B.C.  
E.F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. λαοδικίᾳ b. λαοδικία L.Q.  
λαδικία c.d. vulgo λαοδικία. ὄρεσθίδος A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.V.b.d.f.g.h. Porpo.  
Goell. Bekk. ὄρεσθίδος c. ἑρεσθίδος e. vulgo ὄρεστίδος. 16. ἀμφιδήρητος V.  
ἐγεγόνει g. γὰρ] δὲ L.O.

1. ἐν Ἀργεῖ] In Argolide dicit Pompon. Mela II. 3. Situm designat Pausanias in Corinth. cap. 17. Μυκηνῶν δὲ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ πέντε ἀπέχει καὶ δέκα στάδια τὸ Ἡραῖον. Et paullo post: Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐστὶν ἐν χθαμαλωτέρῃ τῆς Εὐβοίας. τὸ γὰρ δὴ ὅρος τοῦτο ὀνομάζουσιν Εὐβοίαν. Strabo VIII. p. 368. decem stadiis a Mycenis, quadraginta ab Argis abesse scribit. DUKER.

3. ἐπικαταδαρθούσης] "Falling asleep after what she had done."

15. ἐν Λαοδικίᾳ τῆς Ὀρεσθίδος] The situation of these places, as well as their orthography, is very uncertain. Oresthasium is described by Pausanias as a town lying to the right of the road from Megalopolis to Tegea, and Orestheium is spoken of by Thucydides,

V. 64. 3. as being on the road from Sparta to Tegea. Further, Pausanias, VIII. 44. speaks of Ladoceia as a place close by the town of Megalopolis; and Polybius, II. 51. describes it as in the district of Megalopolis. Colonel Leake supposes Oresthasium to have stood on the summit of mount Tzimbará, "on which conspicuous point there are still some remains of an Hellenic fortress." Morea, vol. ii. p. 318. Mount Tzimbará overhangs the valley of the Alpheus, in which Euripides places "Oresteium," for such is his manner of spelling the word, according to our present copies. [Orestes v. 1642. Electra v. 1274.] The battle then would be fought in the valley of the Alpheus, near the spot where Megalo-

POTIDÆA. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

ψαντες τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς τροπαῖά τε ἀμφότεροι ἔστησαν καὶ  
σκύλα ἐς Δελφούς ἀπέπεμψαν. διαφθαρέντων μέντοι πολ-  
λῶν ἐκατέροις καὶ ἀγχωμάλου τῆς μάχης γενομένης καὶ ἀφε-  
λομένης νυκτὸς τὸ ἔργον οἱ Τεγεᾶται μὲν ἐπηγύλισαντό τε  
5 καὶ εὐθὺς ἔστησαν τροπαῖον, Μαντινῆς δὲ ἀπεχώρησάν τε ἐς  
Βουκολίωνα καὶ ὕστερον ἀντέστησαν.

CXXXV. Ἀπεπείρασε δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὁ Βρα-  
σίδας τελευτῶντος καὶ πρὸς ἔαρ ἤδη Ποτιδαίας. προσελθὼν  
A. C. 422. Ol. 89. 2. γὰρ νυκτὸς καὶ κλίμακα προσθεῖς μέχρι μὲν  
POTIDÆA.  
10 Brasidas makes a τούτου ἔλαθε· τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος  
fruitless attempt to οὕτως ἐς τὸ διάκενον, πρὶν ἐπανελθεῖν τὸν  
surprise Potidæa. παραδιδόντα αὐτὸν, ἢ πρόσθεσις ἐγένετο· ἔπειτα μέντοι  
εὐθὺς αἰσθομένων, πρὶν προσβῆναι, ἀπήγαγε πάλιν κατὰ  
τάχος τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμεινεν ἡμέραν γενέσθαι. καὶ  
15 ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕνατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα  
τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

1. καθ' αὐτοὺς V. 2. ἔπεμψαν d. 4. τεγεασται K. 6. βουκολίωνα F.H.  
ἀνέστησαν c.l. 12. παραδόντα d. πρόθεσις A.E.H.P.g. ἐγένετο τῆς κλί-  
μακος E.

polis was afterwards built; and, as Thucydides tells us in another place, (if the Ὀρέσθειον of V. 64, 3. gave name to the district here called Ὀρεσθίς,) in the country of Mænalia. See Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 442 and 445. of the original German edition.

10. τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος κ. τ. λ.] It appears from this passage that the bell was passed on from one sentinel to another round the walls: though others say that the governor used to carry it with him when he went his rounds, to try the watchfulness of his sentinels, who were bound to answer as soon as

they heard it. [Scholiast. on Aristoph. Birds, 843, 1160. Lysistrat. 486.] But Æneas Tacticus, ch. 22. best illustrates the present passage, when he tells us that in ordinary times a scytale or truncheon was handed round from one sentinel to the other, with the order, that if the next sentinel were off his post, the scytale was to be carried by the man, who had last received it, immediately to the governor, that he might ascertain who had been the delinquent. Such seems to have been the practice at Potidæa, the bell being substituted for the scytale.

## ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Ε.

ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρουσ αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ  
 διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων· καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐκεχειρίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 Δηλίουσ ἀνέστησαν ἐκ Δήλου, ἡγησάμενοι  
 κατὰ παλαιάν τινα αἰτίαν οὐ καθαροὺς ὄντας  
 ἱερῶσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἐλλιπὲς σφίσιν εἶναι τοῦτο  
 τῆς καθάρσεωσ, ἣ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται ὥσ  
 ἀνελόντεσ τὰς θήκασ τῶν τεθνεώτων ὀρθῶσ  
 ἐνόμισαν ποιῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Δῆλιοι Ἀτραμύντιον Φαρ-

A. C. 432.  
 Olymp. 89. 2. 3.  
 DELOS.  
 The truce expires.  
 During its continuance,  
 the Athenians expel  
 the Delians from their  
 island.

1. τοῦ δὲ C. ἐνιαύσιοι i. 2. διελέοντο d.e. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h. 3. δῆλια c.i.  
 5. ἱερᾶσθαι K.f. ἐλλιπὲς f. εἶναι τοῦτο σφίσι e. 6. ἦ] ἦν Reiskius.  
 ἢ Benedict. Dobree. 8. ἀτραμύντιον A.G.I.L.O.P.e.k. Goell. Bekk. ἀτραμύντιον  
 c.d.i. ἀδραμύντειον E. [In numis ἀδραμύντιον. Vid. Eckel. vol. II. p. 448.] vulgo,  
 Haack. Porpo. ἀτραμύντειον. φαρνάκον B.G.L.O. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. φαρ-  
 νάκα c.d.i. vulgo φαρνάκους. Conf. I. 129, 1. VIII. 58, 1.

2. διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων] For the interpretation of this passage and the date of the Pythian games, the reader is referred to the article on the subject in the Appendix.

6. ἣ πρότερόν κ. τ. λ.] "Reiskius emendavit ἦν πρότερον. Male. Nam, ut fieri solet, casus pendet ex participio, et ad ποιῆσαι supplendum αὐτήν. Conf. II. 44, 3. λύπη—οὐ ἂν ἐθὰς γεγόμενος ἀφαιρεθῇ. VI. 11, 1. VII. 5, 4. I. 105. extr. τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐμβολόντεσ ἐκράτησαν. I. 20, 3. 144. et alibi multis locis, quos indicat Krüger. ad Dio. nys. p. 119." GÖLLER. The general rule is elsewhere, on VIII. 52. extr. thus given by Göller. "Græci, ubi partici-

"pium cum verbo finito diversi regi-  
 "minis conjungitur, eo casu utuntur  
 "quem participium postulat." But this does not always hold, for instance, III. 59, 1. φείσασθαι—ὅκτω σῶφρονι λαβόντασ, where the case is accommodated to the verb, and not to the participle. Is it not rather, that a word depending on different actions, whether they are expressed by a participle and verb according to the Greek idiom, or by two verbs, as in our own, is put in the case required by that one which comes first in the sentence, and which generally, but not always, is expressed by the participle?

νάκου δόντος αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ᾤκησαν, οὕτως ὥς ἕκαστος ᾤρητο.

II. Κλέων δὲ Ἀθηναίους πείσας ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Ἀθηναίων μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχων  
 5 Olymp. 89. 3. διακοσίους καὶ χιλίους καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους,  
 TORONE. τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων πλείους, ναῦς δὲ τριάκοντα.  
 Expedition of CLEON to recover the revolted towns in Macedonia, &c. σχῶν δὲ ἐς Σκιώνην πρῶτον ἔτι πολιορκου- 2  
 μένην, καὶ προσλαβὼν αὐτόθεν ὀπλίτας τῶν φρουρῶν, κατέπλευσεν ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν  
 10 Τωρωναίων ἀπέχοντα οὐ πολὺ τῆς πόλεως. ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ, 3  
 αἰσθόμενος ὑπ' αὐτομόλων ὅτι οὔτε Βρασίδης ἐν τῇ Τωρώνῃ οὔτε οἱ ἐνόντες ἀξιόμαχοι εἶεν, τῇ μὲν στρατιᾷ τῇ περὶ  
 ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ναῦς δὲ περιέπεμψε δέκα [ἐς] τὸν  
 λιμένα περιπλεῖν. καὶ πρὸς τὸ περιτείχισμα 4  
 15 πρῶτον ἀφικνεῖται, ὃ προσπεριέβαλε τῇ πόλει  
 ὃ Βρασίδης ἐντὸς βουλόμενος ποιῆσαι τὸ προ-

He besieges and takes  
 Torone; and proceeds  
 against Amphipolis.

1. ᾤκισαν f. 7. πρῶτην Q. πρ. ἔτι πολιορκ.] om. d.i. 8. αὐτόθεν] om. c.d.i.  
 ὀπλίτας τε καὶ φρουροὺς Phavorin. in προσλαμβάνω. 9. τῶν κολοφωνίων V. et C.  
 prima manu. κολοφώνιον f. 11. οὔτε Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes  
 οὐδέ. 12. στρατιὰ περὶ b. 13. περιέπεμψαν A.C.E.I.c.d.e.h.i.k. δέκα [ἐς]  
 Bekk. Ed. min. Poppo. Libri omnes om. ἐς. περιπλεῖν τὸν λιμένα K. 14. τεί-  
 χισμα Q. 15. προσπεριέβαλε P. 16. προάστιον F.H.I.k.

1. ὥς ἕκαστος ᾤρητο] "Prout sin-  
 "guli venerunt." GÖLLER. It means  
 that the Delians did not go all together  
 as regular settlers; but that Atramyti-  
 tium was a place where any Delian  
 who chose might find an asylum on  
 his arrival. The literal translation, I  
 apprehend, is, "as each had set out to  
 "go thither." Compare VIII. 23, 1, 3.

9. ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν  
 Τωρωναίων] "The port of the Colopho-  
 "nians" was only a harbour so called  
 in the territory of Torone, and had no-  
 thing to do geographically with Colo-  
 phon in Asia Minor. So the Thieves'  
 Harbour near Athens would naturally  
 be described as τὸν φάρων λιμένα τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων, to shew that the first geni-  
 tive, φάρων, only indicated the name  
 of the harbour, and not its possessors.  
 Why one of the harbours of the Toro-  
 neans should have been named from

the Colophonians, there is no informa-  
 tion, so far as I am aware, to ex-  
 plain.

13. [ἐς] τὸν λιμένα] The preposition  
 here seems absolutely required; for the  
 ships were sent, not to sail round the  
 harbour of Torone, but round the inter-  
 vening point of land, from Colopho-  
 nians' Harbour to the Harbour of To-  
 rone. Compare ch. 3, 1. περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν  
 λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι. And though  
 one or two similar passages may be  
 found, where the MSS. omit the same  
 preposition, as VIII. 38, 2. διαβεβηκότες  
 τὴν Χίον. Herodot. IV. 118, 7. διέβη τήνδε  
 τὴν ἡπειρον, yet the latest editors seem  
 rightly to have restored it, as the sense  
 is in all these passages undoubted, and  
 can only be expressed by the insertion  
 of the preposition. Compare, however,  
 III. 6, 1. περιουσιάζοντο τὸ πρὸς νότον  
 τῆς πόλεως, and the note there.



TORONE. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

άστειον, καὶ διελὼν τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους μίαν αὐτὴν ἐποίησε πόλιν. III. βοηθήσαντες δὲ ἐς αὐτὸ Πασιτελίδας τε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἄρχων καὶ ἡ παρούσα φυλακὴ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνοντο. καὶ ὡς ἐβιάζοντο καὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι, δέισας ὁ Πασιτε- 5 λίδας μὴ αἷ τε νῆες φθάσωσι λαβοῦσαι ἔρημον τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοῦ τειχίσματος ἀλισκομένου ἐγκαταληφθῇ, ἀπολιπὼν αὐτὸ δρόμῳ ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι φθάνουσιν οἷ τε ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐλόντες τὴν Τορώνην, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἐπι- σπόμενος αὐτοβοεῖ κατὰ τὸ διηρημένον τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους 10 ξυνεσπεσών. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Τορωναίων εὐθὺς ἐν χερσὶ, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον, καὶ 3 Πασιτελίδαν τὸν ἄρχοντα. Βρασίδας δὲ ἐβοήθει μὲν τῇ Τορώνῃ, αἰσθόμενος δὲ καθ' ὁδὸν ἐαλωκυῖαν ἀνεχώρησεν, ἀποσχὼν τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα σταδίους μὴ φθάσαι ἐλθών. 15 4 ὁ δὲ Κλέων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖά τε ἔστησαν δύο, τὸ μὲν κατὰ τὸν λιμένα τὸ δὲ πρὸς τῷ τειχίσματι, καὶ τῶν Τορωναίων γυναῖκας μὲν καὶ παῖδας ἡνδραπόδισαν, αὐτοὺς δὲ καὶ Πελοποννησίους καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος Χαλκιδέων ἦν, ξύμπαν- τας ἐς ἑπτακοσίους, ἀπέπεμψαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας· καὶ αὐτοῖς 20

3. λακεδαιμονίων G. λακεδαιμονίων L.O.P.Q.e.k. προσβαλλόντων V.g. 4. καὶ νῆες B.h. 5. [αἷ] ἐς Haack. Porpo. περιπεμφθῆναι c. 7. ἀλομένου Q. ἐγκαταλειφθῇ f. 8. δρόμον P. πρὸς f. φθάνουσιν c.i. 9. τε] τις P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. ἐπισπόμενος A.B.F.Q. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπόμενος. 10. καὶ κατὰ K. διηρημένον τοῦ] εἰρημένον κατὰ τοῦ c.d.i. τείχους τοῦ παλαιοῦ A.B.E.F.G.V.h. Bekk. 11. ξυνέπεσον E.d.i. ἀπέκτεινον d.i. τῶν] om. d. 14. ἐαλωκυῖαν καθ' ὁδὸν V. ἀπεχώρησεν i. 16. δύο] om. K. τὰ μὲν g. 19. ἄλλος τῶν χαλκιδέων B.h.

20. καὶ αὐτοῖς—ἀπῆλθε] This is a remarkable illustration of the principle laid down in the note on III. 98, 1. in explanation of this use of the dative. Without αὐτοῖς, the sentence would have simply stated the fact of the fate of the prisoners: with it, it states it with reference to the Athenians; so that αὐτοῖς ἀπῆλθε—ἐκομίσθη, signifies nearly, "They afterwards lost them, "some, by being released at the peace, "others, by the Olynthians effecting "their return home through an ex-

"change of prisoners." Dr. Bloomfield says, that "it is not easy to see "how the Olynthians came to have so "many Athenian prisoners." But Athenian prisoners may have fallen into their hands after the defeat of Xenophon near Spartolus, II. 79, 6. or after their recovery of Eion. IV. 7. Nor would it follow that the men thus exchanged were Athenian citizens: they may have been some of the partizans or allies of the Athenians, who had fallen into the hands of the Olynthians

SICILY AND ITALY. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο ἐκομίσθη ὑπ' Ὀλυνθίων, ἀνὴρ αὐτ' ἀνδρὸς λυθείς. εἶλον δὲ καὶ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις 5 τείχος Βοιωτοὶ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον προδοσίᾳ. καὶ ὁ μὲν 6 Κλέων, φυλακὴν καταστησάμενος τῆς Τορώνης, ἄρας περιέπλει τὸν Ἄθων ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.

IV. Φαίαξ δὲ ὁ Ἐρασιστράτου τρίτος αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίων πεμπόντων ναυσὶ δύο εἰς Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν πρεσβευτὴς ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἐξέπλευσε. Λεοντῖνοι 2 γὰρ ἀπελθόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐκ Σικελίας μετὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο πολ- λούς καὶ ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασ- θαι. οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ αἰσθόμενοι Συρακοσίους 3 τε ἐπάγονται καὶ ἐκβάλλουσι τὸν δῆμον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπλανή- 15 θησαν ὡς ἕκαστοι, οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ ὁμολογήσαντες Συρακοσίοις καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες καὶ ἐρημώσαντες Συρακούσας ἐπὶ

1. πελοποννησίων P.i. 2. ἀπῆλθον Q. 3. εἶχον R.V. 5. περιπλεῖ B.F.  
N.V.g.h.k. περιπλεῖ I. περιήει e. 6. ἄθων A.B.E.F.G.H.R.V.g.h. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. ἄθων A.L.O.P. ἄθων δ' k. ἄθων C. vulgo ἄθων. 7. φάλαξ c.  
qui sic et infra. ἐρασιστράτου B.h. 8. εἰς ἰταλίαν ναυσὶ δύο V. 11. ἐγρά-  
ψαντο V.g.

at different times, since the first break-  
ing out of the war.

11. πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο—καὶ—τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασθαι.] So when an additional number of citizens was wanted at Cyrene, settlers were invited from all parts of Greece ἐπὶ γῆς ἀναδασμῷ. Herodot. IV. 159, 2. It was a clause in the oath taken by the jurymen of the court of Heliaea at Athens, that they would never allow τῶν χρῶν τῶν ἰδίων ἀποκοπᾶς, οὐδὲ γῆς ἀναδασμὸν τῆς Ἀθη- ναίων. [Demosthen. Timocrat. p. 746. Reiske.] These two things were the usual accompaniments of a revolution, or violent disturbance of the existing state of things. [Demosth. de Foeder. cont. Alexand. p. 215. Reiske. Iso- crates, Panathenaeic. p. 287. b. Aristot. Politic. V. 5, 5. 7, 4.] The principle on which this ἀναδασμὸς γῆς was de- manded, was this, that every citizen was entitled to his portion, κλήρος, of

the land of the state; and that the admission of new citizens rendered a redivision of the property of the state a matter at once of necessity and of justice. It is not probable that in any case the actual κλήροι of the old citizens were required to be shared with the new members of the state; but only, as at Rome, the Ager Publicus, or land still remaining to the state itself, and not apportioned out to individuals. This land, however, being beneficially enjoyed by numbers of the old citizens, either as being common pasture, or as being farmed by different individuals on very advantageous terms, a division of it amongst the newly admitted citi- zens, although not, properly speaking, a spoliation of private property, yet was a serious shock to a great mass of ex- isting interests, and was therefore al- ways regarded as a revolutionary mea- sure.

4 πολιτεία ᾤκησαν. καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν αὐτῶν τινὲς διὰ τὸ μὴ  
ἀρέσκεσθαι ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν Φωκέας τε τῆς  
πόλεως τι τῆς Λεοντίνων χωρίον καλούμενον καταλαμβάνουσι καὶ Βρικινίας ὃν ἔρυμα ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. καὶ τῶν τοῦ  
δήμου τότε ἐκπεσόντων οἱ πολλοὶ ἦλθον ὡς αὐτοὺς, καὶ κατα- 5  
στάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν. ἃ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ Ἀθη-  
ναῖοι τὸν Φαίακα πέμπουσιν, εἴ πως πείσαντες τοὺς σφίσιν  
ὄντας αὐτόθι ξυμμάχους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ᾗν δύνωνται, Σικε-  
λιώτας κοινῇ ὡς Συρακοσίων δύναμιν περιποιουμένων ἐπι- 6  
στρατεῦσαι, διασώσειαν τὸν δῆμον τῶν Λεοντίνων. ὁ δὲ 10  
Φαίαξ ἀφικόμενος τοὺς μὲν Καμαριναίους πείθει καὶ Ἀκρα-  
γαντίνους, ἐν δὲ Γέλα ἀντιστάντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πράγματος  
οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔρχεται, αἰσθόμενος οὐκ ἂν πείθειν  
αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐς Κατάνην, καὶ  
ἄμα ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ καὶ ἐς τὰς Βρικινίας ἐλθὼν καὶ παραθαρ- 15  
σύνας ἀπέπλει. V. ἐν δὲ τῇ παρακομιδῇ τῇ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
καὶ πάλιν ἀναχωρήσει καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τισὶ πόλεσιν ἐχρη-  
μάτισε περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ Λοκρῶν ἐντυγχάνει  
τοῖς ἐκ Μεσσήνης ἐποίκοις ἐκπεπτωκόσιν, οἱ μετὰ τὴν τῶν  
Σικελιωτῶν ὁμολογίαν στασιασάντων Μεσσηνίων καὶ ἐπα- 20

1. πολυτεία ο. πολυτεία k. 2. ἐκλιπόντες Q. φωκέας E.F.G. φωκαίας A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. φωκέας καὶ βρικινίας τε τῆς πόλεως τι τῶν λεοντίνων V. 3. τι τῶν λεοντίνων c.d. 4. βρικινίας K. βρικινίας Q. βρικινίας d. ἔρυμα V. 8. αὐτόθεν V. 9. κοινῇ] om. K. ὡς] om. K.b. 12. γέλα] γέλωτι I. γέλει V.c. 15. παραθασύνας A.B.E.F.H.O.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παραθασύνας C.G.I.K.L.N.P. vulgo παραθάρύνας. 19. τοῖς ἐν μεσσήνι c.d.i. τῇ] om. d.i. τῶν] om. C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.b.c.e.f.h.k. Poppo. 20. μεσσηνίων] ἀθηναίων d.i. ἐπαγομένων H.V.d.e. pr. G.

2. ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν] modum συμμαχεῖν et σύμμαχος Βοιωτοῖς dicitur, ita etiam dicatur συμμαχία Βοιωτοῖς. Sic Thucyd. IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῇ τῷ τειχίσματι, et V. 35, 2. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν. Idem genus loquendi Duker. ad V. 46, 4. docet in Latinis scriptoribus observari viris doctis ad Sallust. Catilin. 32. quod neque insidiæ consuli procedebant. Conf. Herodot. VII. 169, 2. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 396. et Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 125. GÖLLEB.

5. καταστάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν] Portus et Acacius καταστάντες de munitione Bricinniarum interpretantur. Sed phrasis καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν hic fortassis non aliam significationem habet, quam II. 1. καταστάντες τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέμουν. DUKER.

18. περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Substantivus interdum adiungitur casus verbi vel adjectivi cognati, ut quemad-

modum συμμαχεῖν et σύμμαχος Βοιωτοῖς dicitur, ita etiam dicatur συμμαχία Βοιωτοῖς. Sic Thucyd. IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῇ τῷ τειχίσματι, et V. 35, 2. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν. Idem genus loquendi Duker. ad V. 46, 4. docet in Latinis scriptoribus observari viris doctis ad Sallust. Catilin. 32. quod neque insidiæ consuli procedebant. Conf. Herodot. VII. 169, 2. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 396. et Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 125. GÖLLEB.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 432. Olymp. 89. 3.

γαγομένων τῶν ἐτέρων Λοκροὺς ἔποικοι ἐξεπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἐγένετο Μεσσήνη Λοκρῶν τινὰ χρόνον. τούτοις οὖν ὁ Φαίαξ<sup>2</sup> ἐντυχὼν †τοῖς† κομίζομένοις οὐκ ἠδίκησεν· ἐγεγένητο γὰρ τοῖς Λοκροῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁμολογία ξυμβάσεως περὶ πρὸς 5 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. μόνοι γὰρ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅτε Σικελιώται<sup>3</sup> ξυνηλλάσσοντο, οὐκ ἐσπείσαντο Ἀθηναίους· οὐδ' ἂν τότε, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὺς κατεῖχεν ὁ πρὸς Ἴτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους πόλεμος ὁμόρους τε ὄντας καὶ ἀποίκους. καὶ ὁ μὲν Φαίαξ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας χρόνῳ ὕστερον ἀφίκετο.

10 VI. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης τότε περιέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ τῆς Ἡϊόνος Σταγείρῳ μὲν AMPHIPOLIS. προσβάλλει Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία, καὶ οὐχ εἶλε, CLEON proceeds a- Γαληψὸν δὲ τὴν Θασίων ἀποικίαν λαμβάνει Γαληψὸν δὲ τὴν Θασίων ἀποικίαν λαμβάνει κατὰ κράτος. καὶ πέμψας ὡς Περδίκκαν πρέ- 2 σβεις, ὅπως παραγένοιτο στρατιᾷ κατὰ τὸ 15 allies. Brasidas takes post at Cerdylum to protect Amphipolis. ξυμμαχικὸν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Θράκην ἄλλους παρὰ Πόλλην τῶν Ὀδομάντων βασιλέα, ἄξοντα μισθοῦ Θράκας ὡς

2. οὖν φαίεξ Κ. 3. τοῖς κομ[ομένοις] προσκομ[ομένοις] corr. F. Immo ἀποκομ- ζομένοις Bekk. ἐγένετο G. 5. ὅτε] οἷτε A.B.E.F. 6. ξυνηλλάσσοντο V.E.F.G. ἐπείσαντο k. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις Q. 7. Ἰωνάας F.Q.e.f. ἰωνίας c.d.i. μελέους K. 9. ἀλλήλους c. 10. ὡς A.B.E.G.K.L.O.V.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δε. ἀπὸ τῆς τότε τορώνης G.K. ἐκ τῆς τορώνης τότε h. τότε ἀπὸ τῆς τορώ- νης C.d.e. τότε ἀπὸ τορώνης K.c.i. 11. ἡνός C. et infra ἡνί. 12. ἀνδρείων F. εἶλε] οἷοι c.d.i. αἰρεῖ margo d.i. 13. γαληψὸν L.O.P. θασίαν A. λαμβάνει] om. Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς c.d.i. 17. πολλὴν B. πολλὴν A.F.V. Bekk. Goell. πολ- λὴν K.N.c. πολὺν G.I. πολὺν Q.e. πολλὴν correct. C. τὸν E.L.O.P.Q.c.e.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. ὁδομάντων F. ὁδομάντων E. ἄξοντα A.B. F.G.Q.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἄξαντα.

1. ἔποικοι] Vid. Scholiast. ad II. 27, 1. Thomam Mag. et Suidam h. v. DUK.  
3. †τοῖς κομίζομένοις†] "Articulus," says Poppo, "ferri nequit." Bekker wishes to read ἀποκομίζομένοις. But the simple verb has the same meaning, "being on their way home." Comp. I. 52, 3. 114, 3. VIII. 56, 4. As to the article it would certainly be better away, as it is more natural to say, "meeting" these men on their way home," than, "meeting these men, namely, the party" who were on their return home." Dobree also objects to the article.  
7. Ἴτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους] These people are unknown. Dr. Cramer mentions

a place called *Meila* in the farther Calab-  
bria, half way between Scilla and Gerace,  
where some remains of an ancient town  
have been discovered. "Ancient Italy,"  
vol. II. p. 438.  
10. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης] Conf. VIII.  
31, 1. ὁ δὲ Ἀστυόχος, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ  
ἐτυχε κ. τ. λ. III. 69, 1. αἱ δὲ νῆες, ὡς  
τότε φεύγουσαι—κατενέχθησαν. V. 10, 9.  
ὁ Κλέων, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μέ-  
νειν. GÖLLEB. "Cursum hunc ipsum  
"jam supra c. 3. extr. demonstraverat.  
"Ergo ὡς, quod eo spectat, aptius est  
"quam δε, quod pronomen rem tan-  
"quam novam indicat." HAACK.  
17. ἄξοντα] This reading has been

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olym. 89. 2.

3 πλείστους, αὐτὸς ἡσύχαζε περιμένων ἐν τῇ Ἡϊόνι. Βρασίδης  
 δὲ πυνθανόμενος ταῦτα ἀντεκάθητο καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τῷ Κερδυ-  
 λίῳ· ἔστι δὲ τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο Ἀργιλίων ἐπὶ μετεώρου πέραν  
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ, οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχον τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως, καὶ κατε-  
 φαίνεται πάντα αὐτόθεν, ὥστε οὐκ ἂν ἔλαθεν αὐτόθεν ὁρ- 5  
 μώμενος ὁ Κλέων τῷ στρατῷ ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιήσῃν  
 αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὑπεριδόντα σφῶν τὸ πλῆθος, τῇ  
 4 παρούσῃ στρατιᾷ ἀναβήσεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ καὶ παρεσκευάζετο  
 Θρᾷκας τε μισθωτοὺς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, καὶ τοὺς  
 Ἡδωνας πάντας παρακαλῶν, πελταστὰς καὶ ἱππέας· καὶ 10  
 Μυρκινίων καὶ Χαλκιδέων χιλίους πελταστὰς εἶχε πρὸς τοῖς  
 5 ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει. τὸ δ' ὀπλιτικὸν ξύμπαν ἠθροίσθη δυσχίλιοι  
 μάλιστα, καὶ ἱππῆς Ἕλληνες τριακόσιοι. τούτων Βρασίδης  
 μὲν ἔχων ἐπὶ Κερδυλίῳ ἐκάθητο ἐς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους,  
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μετὰ Κλεαρίδου ἐτετάχατο. 15  
 VII. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν, ἔπειτα ἠναγκάσθη  
 2 ποιῆσαι ὅπερ ὁ Βρασίδης προσεδέχετο. τῶν γὰρ στρατιω-  
 τῶν ἀχθομένων μὲν τῇ ἔδρᾳ, ἀναλογιζομένων  
 δὲ τὴν ἐκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἷαν ἐμπειρίαν  
 καὶ τόλμαν μετὰ οἷας ἀνεπισημοσύνης καὶ 20  
 μαλακίας γενήσοιτο, καὶ οἰκοθεν ὥς ἄκοντες  
 αὐτῷ ξυνῆλθον, αἰσθόμενος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ οὐ βουλόμενος  
 αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθημένους βαρύνεσθαι, ἀναλαβὼν

2. κερδυλίῳ Q. κερδαλίῳ f. 3. ἀργυλίων P. ἀργυλλίων Q. 4. ἐπέγων Q.  
 καὶ] om. K. 5. αὐτόθεν] αὐτὸν K. om. c.d.i. 7. ὑπεριδόντας B.F.R.V.  
 8. δὲ παρεσκευάζετο K. 9. θρᾷκας μισθωτοὺς B.c.h.i. μισθαὶ τοὺς E. 10. καὶ  
 ἱππέας—πελταστὰς] om. A.B.h. 11. μυρκινίων P. μυρκινίων V. πελταστὰς  
 χιλίους e. χιλίους πεντακοσίους Q. πρὸς τοὺς C. πρὸς τῇ V. 12. ἐν] om. Q.  
 τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτικὸν V. ὀπλητικὸν E.F. 14. ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ κερδυλίῳ V. 17. ποιῆσαι]  
 om. A. ὅπερ βρασίδης P. στρατιωτικῶν h. 23. καθημένος F.

adopted by Elmaley, Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, and was approved of by Duker, instead of the common reading *ἄξιστα*, which is suspicious, both from the unusual form of the word, and from the difficulty of its meaning.

6. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο κ. τ. λ.] See the

note on IV. 125. 1.

22. *ξυνῆλθον*] “*Malim ξυνεξῆλθον*.” DOBREE. But surely *οἰκοθεν ξυνῆλθον* may be perfectly well tolerated, although *ξυνεξῆλθον* might be equally good, or even more expressive.

23. *διὰ τὸ—βαρύνεσθαι*] *Commixtæ*

ἦγε. καὶ ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ ὧπερ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πύλον εὐτυ- 3  
 χήσας ἐπίστευσέ τι φρονεῖν· ἐς μάχην μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ ἡλπισέν  
 οἱ ἐπεξίεναι οὐδένα, κατὰ θέαν δὲ μᾶλλον ἔφη ἀναβαίνειν τοῦ  
 χωρίου, καὶ τὴν μείζω παρασκευὴν περιέμενεν, οὐχ ὥς τῷ  
 5 ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζηται, περισχύσων, ἀλλ' ὥς κύκλῳ περι-  
 στας βία αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν. ἐλθὼν τε καὶ καθίσας ἐπὶ 4  
 λόφου καρτεροῦ πρὸ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως τὸν στρατὸν αὐτὸς  
 ἐθεᾶτο τὸ λιμνῶδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος καὶ τὴν θέσιν τῆς πόλεως

1. εὐτυχήσας] om. K. 2. τι] τε C. 3. τὸ χωρίον L.O.P. et corr. E.  
 4. περιέμενεν A.B.E.F.G.Q.V.c.d.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo περιέμεινεν.  
 5. παραστὰς R.h. 6. βιαιήσων E. 7. κρατεροῦ K.f.i. πρὸ τῆς ἀμφιπόλεως] om.i.  
 τὸν στρατὸν—πόλεως] om. P. αὐτὸν d. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐθεᾶτο K. 8. ἐθεάσατο E.

sunt duæ formulæ, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθη-  
 μένους, et διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθησθαι.  
 Conf. IV. 63, 1. GÖLLER.

1. ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ κ. τ. λ.] I under-  
 stand these words, as Haack does,  
 of the temper and habits of Cleon's  
 mind; and also, with the Scholiast, of  
 the rash and confident spirit with which  
 he embarked on the enterprise. For  
 though it be true that the execution of  
 the attack on Pylus was ably conducted  
 by Demosthenes, yet the reference here  
 is to the spirit with which Cleon under-  
 took it, that is, with a blind confidence  
 of success; and as this confidence had  
 not been disappointed at Pylus, he  
 imagined that it was a penetrating  
 ability, which enabled him to antici-  
 pate victory when weaker minds doubted  
 of it. The construction seems rather  
 confused, the pronoun ὧπερ referring  
 more naturally to χρῆσάμενος under-  
 stood than either to εὐτυχήσας or to  
 ἐπίστευσε, and the preposition ἐς τὴν  
 Πύλον suiting better with this view of  
 the sentence. As it is, I should refer  
 ὧπερ to ἐπίστευσε. "On which he  
 relied, as he had succeeded also at  
 Pylus, as a proof that he was a man  
 of some ability."

4. οὐχ ὥς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζη-  
 ται] Οὐχ ὥς τῷ πλῆθει τῶν ἐναντίων κρα-  
 τήσων, εἰ ἀναγκάζοιτο πολεμεῖν (ὅς οὐδὲ  
 τῇ παρουσίᾳ στρατῶν τοὺς πολεμίους φέτο  
 ἀντιτάσσεται) ἀλλ' ὥς μετὰ τῶν ἐπελευ-  
 σομένων αὐτῷ συμμάχων πᾶσαν ἐν κύκλῳ  
 περιστήσων τὴν στρατιάν, καὶ βία ἐκ-  
 πολιορκήσων τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὥς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περισχύσων]  
 "Not with the view of conquering  
 "without risk, should he be compelled  
 "to fight, but to have men enough to  
 "place all round the city, and so take  
 "it by assault." Τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ is, "with  
 "safety." Compare VI. 55, 3. πολλὰ  
 τῷ περὶοντι τοῦ ἀσφαλούς κατεκράτησε.  
 And for περισχύσων, compare VIII. 105,  
 1. τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχύοντες.

5. περισχύσων] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑπερσχύσων  
 καὶ νικήσων. SCHOL.

8. τὴν θέσιν—ἐπὶ τῇ Θράκῃ] Whe-  
 ther this or ἐπὶ τὴν Θράκην be the true  
 reading, is not perhaps easy to deter-  
 mine; but the sense of the passage is  
 to me clear, i. e. that Cleon, who on  
 his way from Eion must have had a  
 good view of the situation of Amphipolis  
 towards the sea, now, by having  
 ascended to the crown of the hill on  
 which it was built, commanded the  
 view of its situation towards the lake  
 and the land side, or, as Thucydides  
 here expresses it, towards Thrace. And  
 ἐπὶ Θράκῃ may signify, "on the con-  
 fines or neighbourhood of Thrace;"  
 but it would more naturally signify,  
 "against," or, "commanding the ap-  
 proaches of Thrace;" "Thraciæ im-  
 minentem," a character which be-  
 longed truly to Amphipolis, but was  
 not, I think, the point which Thucy-  
 dides here meant to insist on. I am  
 inclined therefore to prefer the old  
 reading, ἐπὶ Θράκῃ, "its situation to-  
 wards Thrace," or, as Thucydides  
 expresses it, IV. 102, 4. ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον.

5 ἐπὶ τῇ Θράκη† ὡς ἔχοι. ἀπιέναι τε ἐνόμιζεν, ὅπῃ βού-  
λῃται, ἀμαχεῖ· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐφαίνετο οὗτ' ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους  
οὐδείς οὔτε κατὰ πύλας ἐξῆι, κεκλημέναι τε ἦσαν πᾶσαι.  
ὥστε καὶ μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατήλθεν ἔχων, ἀμαρτεῖν ἐδόκει·  
ἐλεῖν γὰρ ἂν τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ ἔρημον. VIII. Ὁ δὲ 5

Brasidas throws him-  
self into the town, and  
prepares to attack

2 Cleon by surprise.

Βρασιδᾶς εὐθὺς ὡς εἶδε κινουμένους τοὺς Ἀθη-  
ναίους, καταβὰς καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου  
ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. καὶ ἐπέξοδον  
μὲν καὶ ἀντίταξιν οὐκ ἐποίησατο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,  
δεδιδῶς τὴν αὐτοῦ παρασκευὴν καὶ νομίζων ὑποδεεστέρους 10  
εἶναι, οὐ τῷ πλήθει (ἀντίπαλα γὰρ πῶς ἦν) ἀλλὰ τῷ  
ἀξιώματι· (τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ὅπερ ἐστράτευε, καθαρὸν  
ἐξῆλθε, καὶ Λημνίων καὶ Ἰμβρίων τὸ κράτιστον), τέχνη δὲ  
3 παρεσκευάζετο ἐπιθησόμενος. εἰ γὰρ δείξειε τοῖς ἐναντίοις  
τό τε πλήθος καὶ τὴν ὀπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν τῶν μεθ' 15  
ἑαυτοῦ, οὐκ ἂν ἡγήτο μᾶλλον περιγενέσθαι ἢ ἄνευ προόψεως  
4 τε αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως. ἀπολεξά-

1. τῇ θράκη A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk.  
vulgo et Goell. in ed. 2. τὴν θράκην. 3. κεκλημένα A.B.E.F. κεκλημένοι Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo κεκλημένοι. 4. ὥστε μηχανὰς Q. οὐ κατήλθεν] malim οὐκ  
ἀνῆλθεν. Bekk. οὐκ ἀπῆλθεν K.L.O.k. ἀμαρτεῖν B.E.F.G.H.I.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.m.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαρτάνειν. 6. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 7. κατὰβας  
καὶ R. 10. τὴν αὐτοῦ V. παρασκευὴν νομίζων ε. ὑποδεέστερος Poppo. 11. ἀντίπα-  
λον L.O.P.Q. 12. τῶν] τῆς c.d. ἐστράτευσε K.g. 13. ληνίων E. 14. δείξοιεν  
A.B.E.F.H.g. δείξοι K.V. δείξοι h. 15. ὀπλησιν G. 16. ἑαυτῶν A.B.F.h.

4. κατήλθεν] Because the walls of Amphipolis did not reach up to the summit of the hill, so that Cleon in approaching the town descended from the higher ground from whence the view of it had first opened on him. See Appendix to this volume.

12. καθαρὸν ἐξῆλθε] This seems to be equivalent to the expression VI. 31, 3. τὸ πλεῖον χρηστοὶς καταλόγοις ἐκκριθέν: that is, there were neither *Thebes* nor *Metics* in the army, nor citizens either beyond or not having yet attained to the vigour of manhood. In Herodot. I. 211, 2. Περσέων δὲ καθαρὸς στρατὸς is opposed to what is called τῷ ἀχρηστῷ. Compare also Herodot. IV. 135, 2. and Wesseling's note.

15. τὴν ὀπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν] i. e. not such as they would have wished, but such as they could get. Compare II. 70, 1. βρώσεως περὶ ἀναγκαίας, and I. 61, 2. ξυμβασις ἀναγκαίας.

17. καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως] Gölter explains this passage by supposing that οὕτως should be supplied after καταφρονήσεως, because the sense of ἄνευ προόψεως is equivalent to μὴ γενομένης προόψεως. Dobree says "An subaudiendum e contrario μετὰ? "ut plena phrasis sit, καὶ μὴ μετὰ "ταφρονήσεως ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος." Poppo professes that he can give no satisfactory explanation of the construction, nor do I think that any can be given according to the rules of the language,

μενος οὖν αὐτὸς πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὀπλίτας, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κλεαρίδα προσταΐζας, ἐβουλευέτο ἐπιχειρεῖν αἰφνιδίως πρὶν ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οὐκ ἂν νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως ἀπολαβεῖν αὐθις μεμονωμένους, εἰ τύχοι ἐλθοῦσα 5 αὐτοῖς ἡ βοήθεια. ξυγκαλέσας δὲ τοὺς πάντας στρατιώτας, καὶ βουλόμενος παραθαρσύναι τε καὶ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν φράσαι, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

IX. "ΑΝΔΡΕΣ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἀπὸ μὲν οἷας χώρας  
 " ἤκομεν, ὅτι αἰεὶ διὰ τὸ εὖψυχον ἐλευθέρας, καὶ ὅτι Δωριῆς  
 10 SPEECH OF " μέλλετε Ἰωσι μάχεσθαι, ὧν εἰώθατε κρεῖσ-  
 BRASIDAS  
 to his soldiers, to en- " σους εἶναι, ἀρκείτω βραχέως δεδηλωμένον·  
 courage them and ex- " τὴν δὲ ἐπιχείρησιν ᾧ τρόπῳ διανοοῦμαι ποι-  
 plain to them his plan of attack. " εἶσθαι, διδάξω, ἵνα μὴ †τό τε† κατ' ὀλίγον  
 " καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν ἐνδεὲς φαινόμενον ἀτολμίαν  
 15 " παράσχη. τοὺς γὰρ ἐναντίους εἰκάξω καταφρονήσει τε 2

1. αὐτὸς] om. N.V. 2. κλεαρίδι P. κλεαρίδας Q. κλεαρίδους c. κλεαρίδα E.  
 ἐβούλετο I.L.O.P.c.d.k. 3. ἐπελθεῖν A. νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως A.B.E.F.H.  
 K.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. νομίζων ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς C.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.k.  
 vulgo ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς νομίζων. 4. ἀποβαλεῖν A.E.F. αὐτῖς A.C.E.F.G.V.d.e.  
 ἂν τις c. καὶ εἰ Q. τύχη K. τύχοιεν c. 5. ἡ] om. L. συγκαλέσας C.F.K.Q.V.e.g.  
 6. καὶ] om. R. 9. ἐλευθερίας I. 11. ἀρκεί τὸ A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.g.h. 12. ᾧ  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τῷ N.  
 vulgo ὅτῳ. 13. μὴ om. G. τῷ A.B.E.F.H.K. om. I. τε] om. L.O.k.  
 κατ' ὀλίγους V. 14. ἐνδεὲς ὑμῖν φαινόμενον d.

although both Göller and Dobree have given the meaning of the passage rightly. Compare, for the general meaning, IV. 126, 4. ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθεῖ ὄντα τῶν πολέμιων, δόκησιν ἔχει ισχυρός, διδαχὴ ἀληθὴς προσγενομένη περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους.

13. †τό τε† κατ' ὀλίγον] I have marked the two first words with obeli, because Bekker and Göller have enclosed the τε in brackets, and some of the best MSS. read τῷ instead of τό. Κατ' ὀλίγον τε καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας seems indeed a strange distinction, as they are not two different things, but one; yet there are other instances of similar distinctions in Thucydides, and the question still returns, how can we possibly account

for the gratuitous insertion of a superfluous word in almost every existing MS.? And would not such extraordinary instances of attempted antithesis as that given by Aristotle from Epicharmus, Rhetor. III. 9. extr.) τόκα μὲν ἐν τήνους ἐγὼν ἦν· τόκα δὲ παρὰ τήνους ἐγὼ, lead us to suppose that this sort of false taste was not uncommon in the earlier writers, or rather in those who flourished, like Thucydides, when attention first began to be paid to style; that is, between the time of the simplicity of mere nature, and that of the simplicity of good sense and perfected taste? For κατ' ὀλίγον, "a little," or "a small part, at a time," see IV. 10, 3.



- “ ἡμῶν καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐλπίσαντας ὥς ἂν ἐπεξέλθοι τις αὐτοῖς  
 “ ἐς μάχην, ἀναβῆναι τε πρὸς τὸ χωρίον καὶ νῦν ἀτάκτως  
 3 “ κατὰ θεῶν τετραμμένους ὀλιγωρεῖν. ὅστις δὲ τὰς τοιαύτας  
 “ ἁμαρτίας τῶν ἐναντίων κάλλιστα ἰδὼν καὶ ἅμα πρὸς τὴν  
 “ ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προ- 5  
 “ φανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ  
 “ παρὸν συμφέροντος, πλείστ’ ἂν ὀρθοῖτο· καὶ τὰ κλέμματα  
 “ ταῦτα καλλίστην δόξαν ἔχει ἅ τὸν πολέμιον μάλιστ’ ἂν τις  
 4 “ ἀπατήσας τοὺς φίλους μέγιστ’ ἂν ὠφελήσειεν. ἕως οὖν ἔτι  
 “ ἀπαρασκευοὶ θαρσοῦσι καὶ τοῦ ὑπαπιέναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ 10  
 “ μένοντος, ἐξ ὧν ἐμοὶ φαίνονται, τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν, ἐν  
 “ τῷ ἀνειμένῳ αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης καὶ πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι  
 “ μᾶλλον τὴν δόξαν, ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων τοὺς μετ’ ἑμαυτοῦ καὶ  
 “ φθάσας, ἣν δύνωμαι, προσπεσοῦμαι δρόμῳ κατὰ μέσον τὸ  
 “ στράτευμα· σὺ δὲ, Κλεαρίδα, ὕστερον, ὅταν ἐμὲ ὀρᾷς ἤδη 15  
 “ προσκείμενον καὶ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς φοβοῦντα αὐτοὺς, τοὺς

1. ἐξέλθοι Q. ὑπεξέλθοι V.d. ὑπεξέλθῃ f. τι d. . 2. ἀτάκτους O. 3. δὲ  
 καὶ τὰς K. 4. μάλιστα L.d.i. 5. αὐτοῦ G.L.O.P.b.e.k. τὴν] om. K.  
 ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ἐκ τοῦ] om. d. 7. συμφέροντος B.C.H.K.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.  
 8. πόλεμον A.B.E.F. μάλιστ’ K.L.O.P. 11. μένειν d. φαίνονται F.  
 12. συνταχθῆναι B.C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 13. ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων] om. d.  
 ἔχω I. 15. κλεαρίδαν P. ὀρᾷς ἐμὲ G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k.

3. κατὰ θεῶν τετραμμένους] “ Set on  
 “ looking about them.” Compare He-  
 rodot. V. 11, 3. κατὰ τὰ εἰλοντο ἐτράποντο:  
 “ Set themselves about, or betook  
 “ themselves to, the objects of their  
 “ choice.” So again, Thucyd. VI. 30, 2.  
 ὁ ἄλλος ἔχλος κατὰ θεῶν ἦκεν. In all  
 these cases the true meaning of κατὰ  
 appears to be, in the way of. Hermann  
 rightly explains it by *secundum*. (ad  
 Viger. not. 401.)

4. πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν] “ Con-  
 “ sidering, or considering his own  
 “ power;” i. e. when it is deficient in  
 actual strength, making up for it by  
 art and by rapidity of movement.

7. κλέμματα] Schol. Cass. στρατηγῆ-  
 ματα exponit. Notum est illud Alex-  
 andri ad amicos suadentes, ut noctu  
 Darium inopinantem adgrederetur, οὐ  
 κλέπτω τὴν νίκη. Sic furta, furta

belli, furta insidiarum apud Scriptores  
 Latinos saepissime. DUKER.

8. ἅ τὸν πολέμιον—ἀπατήσας] Sequi-  
 tur verbum ἀπατᾶν analogiam locutio-  
 nis ἡ ἀδικία ἣν ἠδίκησαν αὐτὸν, et simillium,  
 de quibus vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 566.  
 [§. 415.] GÖLLER. Jelf. 583, 17.

10. πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος] Participium  
 substantivum instar est. Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr.  
 p. 834. [§. 570.] Compare VI. 24, 2. τὸ  
 ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν. III.  
 10, 1. τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης. VII. 68,  
 1. τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον. Vid. Porpon.  
 I. i. p. 100, 149. GÖLLER. Jelf. 436, γ.

11. ἐν τῷ ἀνειμένῳ τῆς γνώμης] Com-  
 pare Xenoph. Hell. VII. 5, 22. δόξαν  
 παρείχε τοῖς πολεμίοις μὴ ποιήσεσθαι  
 μάχην ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ—τοῦτο δὲ ποι-  
 ῆσας [Eraminondas at Mantinea] ἔλυσε  
 μὲν τῶν πλείστων πολεμίῳ τὴν ἐν ταῖς  
 ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευὴν.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olym. 82. 3.

“ μετὰ σεαυτοῦ τοὺς τ’ Ἀμφιπολίτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμ-  
 “ μάχους ἄγων, αἰφνιδίως τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξας ἐπεκθεῖν, καὶ  
 “ ἐπείγεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ξυμμίξαι. ἐλπίς γὰρ μάλιστα αὐ- 5  
 “ τοὺς οὕτω φοβηθῆναι· τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ ὕστερον δεινότερον  
 5 “ τοῖς πολεμίοις τοῦ παρόντος καὶ μαχομένου. καὶ αὐτὸς τε 6  
 “ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γίγνου, ὥσπερ σε εἰκὸς ὄντα Σπαρτιάτην, καὶ  
 “ ὑμεῖς, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, ἀκολουθήσατε ἀνδρείως, καὶ  
 “ νομίσατε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ αἰσχύ-  
 “ νεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθεσθαι· καὶ τῇδε ὑμῖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ  
 10 “ ἡ ἀγαθοῖς γενομένοις ἐλευθερίαν τε ὑπάρχειν καὶ Λακεδαι-  
 “ μονίων ξυμμάχοις κεκλήσθαι, ἡ Ἀθηναίων τε δούλοις, ἡν  
 “ τὰ ἄριστα ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ ἡ θανατώσεως πράξῃτε,  
 “ καὶ δουλείαν χαλεπωτέραν ἡ πρὶν εἶχετε, τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς  
 “ Ἑλλησι κωλυταῖς γενέσθαι ἐλευθερώσεως. ἀλλὰ μήτε 7  
 15 “ ὑμεῖς μαλακισθῇτε, ὀρώντες περὶ ὅσων ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστίν, ἐγὼ  
 “ τε δείξω οὐ παραινέσαι οἷός τε ὦν μᾶλλον τοῖς πέλας ἡ  
 “ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ ἐπεξελεθῆν.”

X. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδας τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν τὴν τε ἔξοδον παρε-  
 σκευάζετο αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδα καθίστη  
 20 **BATTLE of AMPHIPOLIS.** ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας καλουμένας τῶν πυλῶν, ὅπως  
**Brasidas throws the** ὥσπερ εἶρηγο ἐπεξίειν. τῷ δὲ Κλέωνι, φανεροῦ 2

1. τε ἀμφιπολίτας V. 2. ἐπελθεῖν G.d.e.g. 3. ἐπεὶ γενέσθαι Q. ξυμμίξαι—  
 μάλιστα om. E. συμμίξαι V. 4. θορυβηθῆναι L.O.P. φορυβηθῆναι k. βηθῆναι G.  
 5. τε] om. e. 6. σε] om. e. 8. νομίσατε τρία εἶναι Stobæus. [rû] αἰσχύνεσθαι  
 Porro. “Deleverim articulum.” Bekker. [et delevit ed. 1832.] “καὶ τὸ αἰσχύ-  
 νεσθαι codices: correxit Reiskius.” Bekker. ed. 1846. 9. ἡμῖν L.Q. 10. ἡ]  
 om. d.e. γενομένοις L. λακεδαιμονίων τε δούλοις C. 11. συμμαχοῖς P.e.  
 ξυμμάχους k. τε] om. Q.f. 12. πράξῃτε K. 13. ἡ E. εἶχετε B. 15. ὅσον Q.  
 ὁ ἀγὼν] ἀγὼν b. ἀγαθὼν c.d.i. 16. δὲ K. παραινέσαις I. ὦν τοῖς O.V.  
 18. παρασκευάζετο Q. 19. κλεαρίδου O.Q. καθίστει E. 20. τῆς θρακίας Q.  
 21. ὅπερ K.

4. τὸ γὰρ—μαχομένου] Stobæus, p. 364. WASS. Æneas in Poliorcet. cap. 38. τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ μᾶλλον οἱ πολέμοι φοβοῦνται τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος καὶ παρόντος ἤδη. Sumsit a Thucydide. Vid. ibi Casaubonum. DUKER.

11. δούλοις—ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ] A good instance of the distinction between these two words. Δούλος is the

general term, applying equally to political and to domestic slavery; ἀνδράποδον applies exclusively to the latter.

20. ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας—τῶν πυλῶν] For the topography of Amphipolis, the reader is referred to the memoir accompanying the map, at the end of the volume.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

Athenians into confusion by his sudden attack, and is killed in the action. Cleon is killed also, and the Athenians are defeated.

γενομένου αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου καταβάτος  
καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιφανεῖ οὐσῇ ἔξωθεν περὶ τὸ  
ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς θυομένου καὶ ταῦτα πρᾶσ-  
σοντος, ἀγγέλλεται (προῦκεχωρήκει γὰρ τότε  
κατὰ τὴν θέαν) ὅτι ἡ τε στρατιὰ ἅπαντα φανερά τῶν πολε- 5  
μίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας ἵππων τε πόδες πολλοὶ  
3 καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὡς ἐξιόντων ὑποφαίνονται. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας  
ἐπήλθε· καὶ ὡς εἶδεν, οὐ βουλόμενος μάχῃ διαγωνίσασθαι  
πρὶν οἱ καὶ τοὺς βοηθοὺς ἦκειν, καὶ οἰόμενος φθῆσεσθαι  
ἀπελθὼν, σημαίνειν τε ἅμα ἐκέλευεν ἀναχώρησιν καὶ παρήγ- 10  
γειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, ὥσπερ μόνον  
4 οἶόν τ' ἦν, ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος. ὡς δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει σχολὴ  
γίγνεσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐπιστρέψας τὸ δεξιὸν καὶ τὰ γυμνά πρὸς  
5 τοὺς πολεμίους δούς ἀπήγε τὴν στρατιάν. κὰν τούτῳ Βρα-

1. τοῦ] τε c.d.i. 2. ἐπιφανῇ οὐσα c. 4. προκεχωρήκει Q. 5. ὅτι] om. G.e.k.  
ἡ τε] ἤρηται P. ἅπαντα τῶν O. τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πολεμίων V. 7. ἐς ἐξιόντων Q.  
ἀποφαίνονται Q.g. 8. ἀπῆλθε K.Q. οὐ] om. I. 9. οἱ] ἡ d. φθῆσεσθαι H.I.  
L.O.g. corr. F. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀφθῆσεσθαι. 10. ἅμα  
τὴν ἀναχώρησιν V. παρήγγειλε A.B.F.H.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρήγ-  
γελλε. 11. μόνον c. 12. αὐτοῦ e. αὐτὸ correct. N.V. αὐτῷ [sic eadem manu] C.  
σχολῇ L. ἡ σχολῇ R. σχολῇ E. 13. αὐτῷ] om. L. 14. δούς] om. d.i.  
κὰν] καὶ B.

6. ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας—ὑποφαίνονται] It should be remembered that none of Brasidas's men were on the walls; so that the Athenians, having nothing to dread from missile weapons, might venture up under the very walls of the town: and if we suppose, as Mr. Hawkins has suggested to me, that the middle of the road was worn hollow, so as to have admitted an opening of several inches under the gates, there would have been little difficulty in seeing the feet of the men and horses, in the manner described in the text.

10. παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν κ.τ.λ.] Dr. Bloomfield's translation of this passage, agreeing with Göller's, appears to me to be substantially correct: "He gave orders to the retreaters" [rather, 'to the army in moving off'] "to draw off to Eion, [or rather, 'in 'the direction of Eion,'] moving on

"their left wing." The army was drawn up in line fronting Amphipolis, and as the left was nearest Eion, the movement would naturally begin with that part of the army. Meantime the right wing should have maintained their position, and continued to face the enemy, in order to check pursuit till the other part of the army was fairly on its march to Eion; but instead of this, Cleon, uneasy at remaining so long exposed to the attack of the enemy, ordered the right wing to abandon its ground prematurely, and to move off towards the left, with its right flank necessarily presented to the enemy during the movement.

13. τὰ γυμνά] Thucyd. III. 23, 4. καὶ ἐτόξευόν τε καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον ἐς τὰ γυμνά. Schol. μέρη. Vid. Stephanum Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 116. DUKER.

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σίδας ὡς ὁρᾷ τὸν καιρὸν καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 κινούμενον, λέγει τοῖς μεθ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅτι “ οἱ  
 “ ἄνδρες ἡμᾶς οὐ μένουσι· δῆλοι δὲ τῶν τε δοράτων τῇ  
 “ κινήσει καὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν· οἷς γὰρ ἂν τοῦτο γίγνηται, οὐκ  
 5 “ εἰώθασι μένειν τοὺς ἐπιόντας. ἀλλὰ τὰς τε πύλας τις  
 “ ἀνοιγέτω ἐμοὶ ἅς εἴρηται, καὶ ἐπεξίωμεν ὡς τάχιστα θαρ-  
 “ σοῦντες.” καὶ ὁ μὲν κατὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τὸ σταύρωμα πύλας καὶ 6  
 τὰς πρώτας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος ἐξελθὼν ἔθει  
 δρόμῳ τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην εὐθείαν, ἥπερ νῦν κατὰ τὸ καρτερώ-  
 10 τατον τοῦ χωρίου ἰόντι τροπαῖον ἔστηκε· καὶ προσβαλὼν  
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πεφοβημένοις τε ἅμα τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἀταξίᾳ καὶ  
 τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ ἐκπεπληγμένοις κατὰ μέσον τὸ στράτευμα  
 τρέπει. καὶ ὁ Κλεαρίδας, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, ἅμα κατὰ τὰς Θρα- 7  
 κίας πύλας ἐπεξελθὼν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπεφέρετο. ξυνέβη τε τῷ 8  
 15 ἀδοκῆτῳ καὶ ἐξαπίνης ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους θορυβη-  
 θῆναι, καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐάνυμον κέρας αὐτῶν, τὸ πρὸς τὴν Ἥιονα,  
 ὅπερ δὴ καὶ προκεχωρήκει, εὐθὺς ἀπορραγὲν ἔφυγε. καὶ ὁ  
 Βρασιίδας ὑποχωροῦντος ἤδη αὐτοῦ ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ  
 τιτρώσκεται· καὶ πεσόντα αὐτὸν οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ αἰσθά-  
 20 νονται, οἱ δὲ πλησίον ἄραντες ἀπήνεγκαν. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν τῶν 9  
 Ἀθηναίων ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον, καὶ ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὡς τὸ

1. ὡς] om. c.i. 2. αὐτοῦ g. 3. δῆλοι τῶν K. δηλοῖ E. δοράτων κινήσει  
 c.d.i. 5. ἀνοιγέτω τις Q. ἀνοιγνύτω legisse Mœrin monet Piersonus p. 31.  
 7. κατὰ] μετὰ B.h. τῷ σταυρώματι Q. 8. πρώτας] πόρτας f. ὄντως V.  
 ὄντας G. 9. ἥπερ G. τὸ] om. d. 10. ἔστηκεν V.h. Bekker. in edit. min.  
 12. ἐκπεπληγμένους B.h. 15. ἀδοκῆτῳ ἐξαπίνης H.K. 16. αὐτῶν κέρας Q.  
 17. προύκεχωρήκει d. ἔφυγε A.B.h. Poppo. Goell. ἔφυγεν Bekk. ceteri ἔφευγε.  
 20. πλησίον αὐτοῦ (sic) ἄραντες V. τὸ δεξιὸν K. δεξιὸν ἀθηναίων O. τὸ ἀθην. V.  
 21. ἔμεινε τε Q. τε] om. corr. F.H.g. Poppo. Goell. ἐς τὸ c.

9. κατὰ τὸ καρτερότατον τοῦ χωρίου] This must mean, I think, the steepest part of the hill. Others understand it “of the strongest part of the town.” But see the memoir on the map of Amphipolis.

18. ἐπιπαριῶν] *Transiens ad*—ut IV. 94. fin. VI. 67. fin. VII. 76. init. DOBREE. The construction with the dative is remarkable, inasmuch as the word generally occurs with the accu-

sative. But in its general meaning it is, “advancing along;” here it is, “advancing along towards,” or, “in “order to arrive at.” Ἐπιπαριῶν τὸ στράτευμα is, “advancing along the “line of the army,”—ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ is, “advancing along the line of “battle in order to get at the right “wing.” Schol. πλησιάζων ἐπετίθετο τῷ δεξιῷ.

21. ἔμεινε [τε] μᾶλλον] Some of the

πρῶτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένειν, εὐθὺς φεύγων καὶ καταληφθεὶς  
 ὑπὸ Μυρκινίου πελταστοῦ ἀποθνήσκει, οἱ δὲ αὐτοῦ συστρα-  
 φέντες ὅπλῃται ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν τε Κλεαρίδαν ἡμύνοντο  
 καὶ δις ἢ τρίς προσβαλόντα, καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν πρὶν  
 ἢ τε Μυρκινία καὶ ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ ἵππος καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ 5  
 10 περιστάντες καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες αὐτοὺς ἔτρεψαν. οὕτω δὲ  
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἤδη τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυγὸν χαλεπῶς καὶ  
 πολλὰς ὁδοὺς τραπόμενοι κατὰ ὄρη, ὅσοι μὴ διεφθάρησαν  
 ἢ αὐτίκα ἐν χερσὶν ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς Χαλκιδικῆς ἵππου καὶ τῶν  
 11 πελταστῶν, οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὴν Ἡϊόνα. οἱ δὲ 10  
 τὸν Βρασίδαν ἄραυτες ἐκ τῆς μάχης καὶ διασώσαντες ἐς τὴν  
 πόλιν ἔτι ἔμπνουν ἐσεκόμισαν· καὶ ᾗσθητο μὲν ὅτι νικῶσιν  
 12 οἱ μεθ' αὐτοῦ, οὐ πολὺ δὲ διαλιπὼν ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ ἡ ἄλλη  
 στρατιὰ ἀναχωρήσασα μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδου ἐκ τῆς διώξεως  
 νεκροὺς τε ἐσκύλευσε καὶ τροπαίων ἔστησε. XI. μετὰ δὲ 15

Brasidas is honourably  
 buried in the market-  
 place of Amphipolis.  
 Loss on both sides in  
 the battle.

ταῦτα τὸν Βρασίδαν οἱ ξύμμαχοι πάντες ξὺν  
 ὅπλοις ἐπισπόμενοι δημοσίᾳ ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει πρὸ τῆς νῦν ἀγορᾶς οὐσης· καὶ τὸ  
 λοιπὸν οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται, περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον,

1. φεύγων καταληφθεὶς Q.d.i.
2. θνήσκει V.
3. ἡμύνοντο d.i.
4. ἡ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I.
5. μυρκινία c.d.i.
6. ἀκοντίζοντες d.i.
7. ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν τε Κλεαρίδαν ἡμύνοντο d.i.
8. διεφθάρησαν αὐτίκα L.O.P.
9. καὶ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I.
10. καὶ τρίς Q.
11. καὶ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I.
12. καὶ τρίς Q.
13. καὶ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I.
14. καὶ τρίς Q.
15. καὶ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I.
16. καὶ τρίς Q.
17. ἐπισπόμενοι E.G.g.
18. περιέρξαντες d.
19. μνημα Q.g.

best MSS. omit the particle τε, and are followed by Bekker, Poppo, and Götter. Yet it appears to me defensible, on the ground that οἱ—ὅπλῃται are exactly the same subject with τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, so that ἐμὲν τε μᾶλλον, καὶ—ἡμύνοντο answer to one another. “The right wing not only kept its ground better, but, though Cleon himself fled, and was killed, the soldiers formed in a ring, and repulsed Cleonidas in two or three attacks.”

17. ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ πόλει] This was a distinguished honour, as the ordinary burial-places were always outside the walls. Ser. Sulpicius, the friend of

Cicero, in the height of the Roman power, “ab Atheniensibus impetrare non potuit ut M. Marcello locum sepulture intra urbem darent, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant.” Cicero, Epistol. ad Divers. IV. 12. So, at Rome, the Twelve Tables forbade to bury within the walls; but there were some few individuals, says Cicero, “qui hoc, ut C. Fabricius, virtutis causa, soluti legibus, consecuti sunt.” De Legibus, II. 23.

19. περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον] “Semper monumenta suorum sepiebant veteres; tenuiores quidem ma-

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ὥς ἥρωί τε ἐντέμνουσι καὶ τιμὰς δεδώκασιν ἀγῶνας καὶ ἔτησί-  
ους θυσίας, καὶ τὴν ἀποικίαν ὥς οἰκιστῇ προσέθεσαν, κατα-  
βαλόντες τὰ Ἀγνώνεια οἰκοδομήματα καὶ ἀφανίσαντες εἰ τι

The Athenian arma-  
ment returns home. 5  
μημόσυνόν που ἔμελλεν αὐτοῦ τῆς οἰκίσεως  
περίεσθαι, νομίσαντες τὸν μὲν Βρασίδαν  
σωτήρᾳ τε σφῶν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ ἐν τῇ παρόντι ἅμα τὴν τῶν  
Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμαχίαν φόβῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεραπεί-

3. ἀγνώμονα c. 4. ἔμελλεν] ἐκέλευεν f.g. οἰκίσεως A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.O  
R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. 5. περιέσθαι c.i. νομίσαντες—γεγενῆσθαι] om. Q.

“ceria, aut humili aliqua levique ma-  
teria; honestiores vero lorica e silice  
“vel saxo aut marmore. Virgilius in  
“Calice,

“Tumulus formatum crevit in orbem,  
“Quem circum lapidum laevi de mar-  
“more formas  
“Conserit, assidue curæ memor.”

CASAUBON. (ad Sueton. Neron. 33.)  
Compare also the Digest. XI. Tit. 7.  
§. 37. “Monumentum sepulchri id  
“esse Div. Adrianus rescripsit, quod  
“munimenti, id est, causa muniendi  
“ejus loci factum sit, in quo corpus  
“impositum sit.” See also Digest.  
XVIII. Tit. 1. §. 73.

1. ὥς ἥρωί τε ἐντέμνουσι κ. τ. λ.]  
Ἐντέμνειν καὶ ἐναγίζειν are the words  
properly used to express the offerings  
made at the tombs of the dead; ἐντέ-  
μνειν, according to the Scholiast on  
Apollonius Rhodius, I. 587. (quoted  
by Dr. Bloomfield,) being opposed to  
σφάζειν; because offerings to the dead,  
or to the powers beneath the earth,  
hād their heads cut off so as to fall on  
the ground, by a blow on the back of  
the neck; while σφάζειν, “jugulare,”  
“to cut or stick in the throat,” denotes  
the manner of sacrificing a victim to  
the gods of heaven, holding back the  
head that it might look upwards in its  
death. And the distinction of θύειν, as  
applied to offerings made to the gods,  
and ἐναγίζειν, as expressing those made  
to heroes, is often clearly insisted upon.  
See Herodot. II. 44. 6. Etymolog. Mag.  
in ἐναγίζειν καὶ ἔντομα. Hesych. in ἐνα-  
γίζειν καὶ ἐντέμνουσι. Pollux, III. 102.  
VIII. 91. Pausanias, II. 11, 7. Ari-  
stotle, however, uses the term θύειν to

express the offerings paid to Brasidas;  
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 7, 1.) though it does  
not necessarily follow that the ἑτησίους  
θυσίας, here spoken of by Thucydides,  
mean sacrifices to Brasidas; it would  
rather seem that there was a yearly  
holyday or festival kept in honour of  
him, which was celebrated by games,  
and by sacrifices to the different gods.  
But the games thus celebrated in hon-  
our of heroes (see also Herodot. I.  
167, 3. VI. 38, 2.) were urged by Varro  
as a proof of their divinity, “quod non  
“soleant ludi nisi numinibus celebrari.”  
(Apuđ Augustin. Civitat. Dei, VIII. 26.)  
The whole chapter here referred to in  
Augustine’s great work, as well as the  
one which follows it, is well worthy of  
our attention, because the writer is la-  
bouring to distinguish between the  
hero-worship of the heathens and the  
Christian commemoration of departed  
saints. But all that Augustine says of  
the latter, to distinguish it from wor-  
ship, was the original doctrine with  
regard to the former: and just as the  
grateful commemoration of heroes de-  
generated in time into hero-worship, so  
the grateful commemoration of saints  
was corrupted into saint-worship; in  
both cases through the inability of the  
human mind to hold any communion  
with beings of another world, without  
its soon assuming the character of re-  
ligious worship.

4. οἰκίσεως] Videatur Pollux, IX. 7.  
WASS. Ubi etiam libri scripti habent  
οἰκῆσις, ut hic οἰκήσεως. Sed res ipsa  
docet, hic οἰκίσεως, ibi οἰκῆσις legendum  
esse. Vid. Jungermann. ad Poll. l. d.  
DUKER.

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οντες, τὸν δὲ Ἀγνώνα κατὰ τὸ πολέμιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκ  
 ἂν ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυμφόρως οὐδ' ἂν ἡδέως τὰς τιμὰς ἔχειν.  
 2 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέδοσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ  
 Ἀθηναίων μὲν περὶ ἑξακοσίους, τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ, διὰ  
 τὸ μὴ ἐκ παρατάξεως ἀπὸ δὲ τοιαύτης ξυντυχίας καὶ προεκ- 5  
 3 φοβήσεως τὴν μάχην μᾶλλον γενέσθαι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναί-  
 ρεσιν οἱ μὲν ἐπ' οἶκον ἀπέπλευσαν, οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρί-  
 δου τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καθίσταντο.

XII. Καὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-  
 τος Ῥαμφίας καὶ Αὐτοχαρίδας καὶ Ἐπικυδίδας Λακεδαιμό- 10

Reinforcements to νιοι ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία βοήθειαν ἡγον  
 strengthen Brasidas set  
 out from Sparta and  
 arrive at Heraclea;  
 but finding their fur-  
 2 ther progress difficult,  
 and hearing of the  
 battle of Amphipolis,  
 they return to Sparta.  
 ἐνακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Ἡρά-  
 κλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχίνι καθίσταντο ὃ τι αὐτοῖς  
 2 ἐδόκει μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν. ἐνδιατριβόντων δὲ αὐ-  
 τῶν ἔτυχεν ἡ μάχη αὕτη γενομένη, καὶ τὸ θέρος 15  
 ἐτελεύτα.

XIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς μέχρι μὲν  
 Περίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας διηλθον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ῥαμφίαν, κωλυ-  
 όντων δὲ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, καὶ ἅμα Βρασίδου τεθνεώτος ᾧπερ  
 ἡγον τὴν στρατιὰν, ἀπετράποντο ἐπ' οἶκου, νομίσαντες οὐ- 20  
 δένα καιρὸν εἶναι ἔτι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων ἥσση ἀπεληλυθότων

1. πολέμιον corr. F. 4. μὲν] om. f. 5. ξυντυχίας] συμμαχίας A.B.F.h.  
 προεκφωνήσεως Q. 8. τὰ περὶ] om. e. 10. ῥομφία P. ἐπικύδας I. 11. θράκη Q.  
 12. ἐνακοσίων E.G. 14. αὐτῶν αὐτοῦ ἔτυχεν f. αὐτῶν ἐτύγχανεν A. 18. περίου E.  
 θεσσαλίας] θαλασσίας d. τὴν ῥομφαίον P. τὴν ῥαμφίαν c. 19. ὥσπερ B.h.  
 20. ἐς οἶκον K. νομίσαντες δὲ Q. 21. εἶναι ἔτι A.B.h. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι εἶναι.

4. τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ] So in the  
 great battle of Corinth, fought A. C.  
 394, only eight Lacedæmonians were  
 killed. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 3, 1. For  
 such was the Spartan skill and disci-  
 pline, that, till their ranks were broken,  
 they fought almost without risk. See  
 Müller's Dorians, II. 12. §. 9.

12. Ἡράκλειαν] Recte addit ἐν Τρα-  
 χίνι, sunt enim ejusdem cognominis  
 urbes XXII quas enumerat Stephanus.  
 WASS.

18. Περίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας] This place

is called by Livy, Piera and Pieria.  
 XXXII. 15. XXXVI. 14. It was a  
 town of Thessaly, not far from Metro-  
 polis, and from the road leading from  
 Pellinæum and Athamania to Larissa.  
 I should be inclined to place it in the  
 valley of the Peneus, not much above  
 its junction with that of the Apidanus;  
 supposing Rhamphias and his col-  
 leagues to have followed the track of  
 Brasidas, and to have descended by the  
 valleys of the Enipeus and Apidanus  
 into that of the Peneus.

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καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων δρᾶν τι ὧν κακέινος ἐπενόει.  
μάλιστα δὲ ἀπῆλθον εἰδότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτε ἐξ-  
ῆσαν, πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην ἔχοντας.

XIV. ξυνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην καὶ  
ἐστὴν Ῥαμφίου ἀναχώρησιν ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ὥστε πολέμου μὲν  
μηδὲν ἔτι ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν  
εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι πλη-  
γέντες ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ καὶ δι' ὀλίγου αὖθις ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει,  
καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς ρώμης πιστὴν ἔτι, ἥπερ οὐ  
προσεδέχοντο πρότερον τὰς σπονδὰς, δοκοῦντες τῇ παρουσίᾳ  
εὐτυχία καθυπέρτεροι γενήσεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἅμα  
†ἐδέδισαν† σφῶν μὴ διὰ τὰ σφάλματα ἐπαιρόμενοι ἐπὶ  
πλέον ἀποστῶσι, μετεμέλοντό τε ὅτι μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πύλῳ κα-  
λῶς παρασχὼν οὐ ξυνέβησαν· οἱ δ' αὖ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ  
γνώμην μὲν ἀποβαίνοντος σφίσι τοῦ πολέμου, ἐν ᾧ ᾤοντο  
ὀλίγων ἐτῶν καθαιρήσειν τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν, εἰ τὴν  
γῆν τέμνοιεν, περιπεσόντες δὲ τῇ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορᾷ, οἷα  
οὐπω γεγένητο τῇ Σπάρτῃ, καὶ ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ

2. ὅτι f. 5. ῥομφίον P. θετταλίας V. πολεμουμένη E. 6. οὐδὲν B. 7. τὴν  
γνώμην εἶχον L.O.P. οἱ πληγέντες R. 8. ἐπὶ τῷ A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Porpo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τε τῷ. ὀλίγων O.e. ἀμφιπόλει οὐκ L.O.P.k. 9. ἥπερ  
προσεδέχοντο e. 12. †ἐδέδισαν†] Imo ἐδέδισαν sicut Goell. Vid. ad IV. 55, 2.  
ἐδέδισαν Bekk. 13. ἀπιστῶσι I.Q. μετεμέλλοντο G.O.e. τὰ] om. d.  
14. παρασχῶν E.F. περὶ b. 18. τῆς χώρας] om. f. χώρας ἐκ κυθήρων O.

1. ὧν κακέινος ἐπενόει] The καὶ here seems to be superfluous, or to suit ill with the negative in the preceding part of the clause: for though it is sense to say, ἀξιώχρεως ὧν δρᾶν τι ὧν κακέινος ἐπενόει, "competent to do something of what he also was designing;" i. e. he, as well as the other person spoken of; yet it is nonsense to say, "not competent to do what he also was designing," as the two parties are then put in opposition to each other, and "also" becomes absurd when applied to things not alike, but different.

4. ξυνέβη τε—ὥστε—ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους—εἶχον δὲ] We may observe here, first, the transition from the infinitive to the indicative; as again, VIII. 76, 5. (quoted by Porpo,) καὶ πρότερον—κρα-

τεῖν, καὶ νῦν καταστήσονται: and secondly, the use of ὥστε after ξυνέβη; for which compare Herodot. III. 14, 7. συνήνικε—ὥστε—ἄνδρα—παριέναι; and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 531. obs. 2. Jelf, 669. obs. 1. Another and more correct construction occurs, IV. 80, 1. ξυνέβη αὐτοῖς ὥστε—ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἣ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κακοπραγία. "Usus particularum ὥς et ὥστε in plurimis formulis cum anacolutho conjunctus est: unde abrupta post has particulas constructione, oratio recta infertur." HERMAN. ad Viger. not. 352. b.

18. γεγένητο] Pro ἐγεγένητο. Atticis usitatum est omittere augmentum in hoc tempore. Multa hujus generis collegit Jungermann. ad Polluc. III. 102. DUKER.



τῆς Πύλου καὶ Κυθήρων, αὐτομολούντων τε τῶν Εἰλώτων, καὶ αἰὲ προσδοκίας οὐσῆς μή τι καὶ οἱ ὑπομένοντες τοῖς ἔξω πῖσυνοι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα σφίσιν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον νεω- 3  
 3 τερίσωσι. ξυνέβαινε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους αὐτοῖς τὰς  
 †τριακονταεῖς† σπονδὰς ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλας οὐκ 5  
 ἦβελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι εἰ μή τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνου-  
 ρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει· ὥστ' ἀδύνατα εἶναι ἐφαίνετο Ἀργεῖους  
 καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πό-  
 λεων ὑπώπτευνόν τινας ἀποστήσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους·  
 ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. XV. Ταῦτ' οὖν ἀμφοτέροις αὐτοῖς λογι- 10  
 10 ζομένοις ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι ἢ ξύμβασις, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῖς  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς νήσου

1. κυθήρων V. αὐτομολούντων] ἀτολμούντων i. 2. καὶ ὑπομένοντες Q.  
 4. τὰς τριακονταεῖς αὐτοῖς g. αὐτοῖς τὰς †τριακονταεῖς A. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖ-  
 τεις B. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακοντούτεις e. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς f. τριακονταεῖς E.  
 F.G. 5. ἐξόδῳ O.P. 6. κυνοσυρίαν A.B.V. Bekk. 10. ὥσπερ G.I.L.O.  
 c.d.e. ἀμφοτέροις λογιζομένοις g.

2. τοῖς ἔξω] Αὐτομολήσασι δηλαδῇ.  
 SCHOL. Compare IV. 66, 2. οἱ φίλοι  
 τῶν ἔξω, i. e. τῶν φυγάδων. The hope  
 was, that the Helots who had escaped  
 to Pylus might form a sufficient force  
 to occupy some other places in Mes-  
 senia, and become the foundation of a  
 national Messenian army.

3. πῖσυνοι] Inter Auctoris hujus τὰ  
 γλωττώδη recense. Suidas in περιωνή.  
 Est vox Homericæ. D. Halic. Ant. VIII.  
 86. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι τῷ τότε πλήθει τῶν  
 σφετέρων ἐκεῖ ΠΙΣΥΝΟΙ—καὶ ἐπαρθίν-  
 τεσ, ἀνέβαινον. Theognis, qui vocabulis  
 vulgari usu tritis utitur, v. 75. παύ-  
 ροισιν ΠΙΣΥΝΟΣ μεγάλ' ἀνδράσιν ἔργ'  
 ἐπιχείρει. WASS. Aristoph. Nub. 940.  
 τὰ πῖσυνω τοῖς περιβεῖσιον λόγοισιν.  
 Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb. 218. πῖσυνος  
 θεοῖς. Theognis rursum, v. 69. et 284.  
 Vid. supr. II. 89, 7. DUKE. [See  
 also Herodot. VII. 10, 1. and Poppo  
 Proleg. I. p. 240.]

πρὸς τὰ παρόντα] "Availing them-  
 selves of the actual state of affairs;"  
 literally, "looking to it," and influenced  
 by their view of it.

6. εἰ μή τις—ἀποδώσει] "Unless Cy-  
 nuria might be restored to them."  
 The passive in English is expressed in

Greek, as in French, by the indefinite  
 pronoun ("on" in French) with the  
 active verb.

τὴν Κυνουρίαν γῆν] Vid. IV. 56, 2.  
 Eum agrum possidebant Lacedæmonii,  
 Argivi autem suum esse dicebant: in-  
 fra cap. 41, 2. DUKE.

7. ὥστ'—ἐφαίνετο] The reasoning  
 here is curiously condensed: it is as  
 follows, if developed: "So that, as  
 "they thought it impossible to main-  
 "tain a war at once against Athens  
 "and Argos, of which there was great  
 "danger, they were disposed to make  
 "peace with Athens." Compare the  
 note on IV. 85, 5; and observe that  
 the present passage tends to support  
 the reading of the MSS. there, which I  
 have considered as suspicious.

10. ταῦτ'—καταλύσθαι] Schol. Ari-  
 stoph. ad Pacem 478. qui ταῦτα, ἦντον,  
 ὅπως θέλοντες. ibi pro φησὶ legendum  
 σφίσι. WASS.

12. ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομίσασθαι]  
 i. e. κομίσασθαι αὐτοὺς. A striking in-  
 stance of the principle mentioned in the  
 note on V. 1. that "a word depending  
 "on two different actions is put in the  
 "case required by that one which  
 "comes first in the sentence." Poppo

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

κομίσασθαι ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ Σπαρτιῶται αὐτῶν πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. ἤρξαντο μὲν οὖν καὶ εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν αὐτῶν πράσσειν, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὔπω ἤθελον, εὖ φερόμενοι, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καταλύεσθαι. σφαλέντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ παραχρῆμα οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντες νῦν μάλ-  
 λον ἂν ἔνδεξομένους,† ποιοῦνται τὴν ἐνιαύσιον ἐκχειρίαν, ἐν ᾗ ἔδει ξυνιόντας καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλείονος χρόνου βουλευέ-  
 εσθαι. XVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει ἦσσα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐγεγένητο καὶ ἐτεβνῆκει Κλέων τε καὶ Βρασιδᾶς,  
 10 And particularly the  
 two leading men as οἵπερ ἀμφοτέρωθεν μάλιστα ἡναντιοῦντο τῇ

1. πρῶτοί καὶ d. 2. "an ὁμοίως?" Bekker. ed. 1832. 3. πράττειν L. ὀπω E.K.L.N.P.V. c.d.e.f.g.i. Schol. Aristoph. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo ὀπως. 4. εὐφορούμενοι E. γρ. h. 5. ἐν δηλίῳ g. ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν δηλίῳ f. 6. μᾶλλον ἐν-δεξομένους K.d. μᾶλλον δεξαμένους O.P. μᾶλλον ἂν ἐνδεξαμένους G. Thomas M. v. ἐνδέχεται. 7. περὶ πλείονος e. 8. ἐπειδὴ καὶ L.O.P.k. ἐπεὶ δὲ V. 9. γε-γένητο h. ἐγένετο K. 10. ἡναντιοῦντο εἰρήνῃ k. ἡναντιοῦτο c.

(Prolegom. I. p. 127.) quotes a similar passage from Plato, *Crito*, 14. οὐδ' ἐπιθυμία σε ἄλλης πόλεως οὐδ' ἄλλων νόμων ἔλαβεν εἰδέναι.

2. ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς] Müller translates this, "related to one another;" like σφίσι δὲ ὁμόγλωσσοι in Herodotus, I. 57, 4. But, first of all, the men sent over to Sphacteria had been taken by lot from the different Lochi, IV. 8, 9. so that they could scarcely be related to one another; and secondly, as οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι is the general subject of the whole passage, σφίσι in a subordinate clause is referred to it, as in VII. 70, 2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπιφερομένων, a passage explained by Blume on this same principle, (as quoted by Göller on V. 49, 1.) The real meaning of the words is, however, by no means easy to ascertain. "The Spartans taken at Sphacteria were both of the highest class, πρῶτοι, and alike related to themselves," ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. As to the πρῶτοι, I agree with Müller, (Dorier, II. p. 83.) that it is not a mere vague term, but refers to a particular and acknowledged rank. But what this rank was, I believe we can only conjecture. Is it possible that the families of the Hyllæan tribe enjoyed any precedence over those

of the other two tribes, similar to that of the Ramnenses at Rome over the Titienses and Luceres? Again, we do not know exactly who are meant by σφίσι, because we do not know who composed the Lacedæmonian government, τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων; nor is the exact force of ὁμοίως very clear. Does it mean, "equally related," i.e. "all without distinction?" or rather does it signify, that as they were πρῶτοι, so in like manner were they ξυγγενεῖς; as if their being the latter was a natural consequence of their being the former? or can ὁμοίως be corrupt, and was there any mention made in the original text of the Spartan δμοιοι, or peers? a term itself, it may be observed, of doubtful signification. So much obscurity is there in every passage relating to the internal state of Sparta, from our want of any connected information respecting it.

6. ἂν ἔνδεξομένους†] Thomas Magister reads ἐνδεξαμένους. And Dobree proposes corrections for several other passages in Thucydides, where the present text exhibits ἂν joined to the future tense, in violation of a well known rule of the grammarians. Poppo and Göller defend the present reading, and even Bekker retains it.

Sparta and Athens,  
PLEISTOANAX  
and NICIAS.

εἰρήνη, ὁ μὲν διὰ τὸ εὐτυχεῖν τε καὶ τιμᾶσθαι  
ἐκ τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ὁ δὲ γενομένης ἡσυχίας κατα-  
φανέστερος νομίζων ἂν εἶναι κακουργῶν καὶ ἀπιστότερος  
διαβάλλων, τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ πόλει σπεύδοντες τὰ  
μάλιστα τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Πλειστοάναξ τε ὁ Πανσανίου βασι- 5  
λεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου, πλείστα τῶν  
τότε εὖ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίαις, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον προε-  
θυμοῦντο, Νικίας μὲν βουλόμενος, ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθὴς ἦν καὶ ἡξι-  
οῦτο, διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐτυχίαν, καὶ ἔς τε τὸ αὐτίκα πόνων  
πεπαῦσθαι καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς πολίτας παῦσαι, καὶ τῷ μέλ- 10  
λοντι χρόνῳ καταλιπεῖν ὄνομα ὡς οὐδὲν σφήλας τὴν πόλιν  
διεγένετο, νομίζων ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου τοῦτο ξυμβαίνειν καὶ  
ὅστις ἐλάχιστα τύχη αὐτὸν παραδίδωσι, τὸ δὲ ἀκίνδυνον τὴν  
εἰρήνην παρέχειν. Πλειστοάναξ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν διαβαλ- 15  
λόμενος περὶ τῆς καθόδου, καὶ ἐς ἐνθυμίαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμο-  
νίοις αἰεὶ προβαλλόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὅποτε τι πταίσειαν, ὡς  
διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου καθόδου παρανομηθεῖσαν ταῦτα ξυμβαίνει.  
2 τὴν γὰρ πρόμαντιν τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἐπηγιῶντο αὐτὸν πείσαι  
μετ' Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ὥστε χρῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις  
ἐπὶ πολὺ τάδε θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις, Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ 20

3. νομίζων εἶναι B.h. 4. διαβαλὼν A.B.E.F.h. δὲ] δὴ L.O. δὲ οἱ ἐν K.R.f.g.  
5. τὴν] om. Q. ἡγεμονίαν] "ὁμολογίαν L. Dindorfius, ἡσυχίαν vel ὁμόνοιαν  
"Reiskius." Bekk. ed. 1846. λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς c. 7. πολλῶν A.C.E.  
G.c.d.e.h.i.k. 8. ἡξίου τὸ F.H.K.g. 9. ἔς τε Q. ἔσται R. 10. καὶ ἐν τῷ K.  
11. οὐδενα G. 13. αὐτὸν E.F.H.K.Q.V.g. 15. ἐνθυμίαν A.B.e. ἀθυμίαν c.d.  
16. αἰ] om. g. ὅποτε πταίσειαν g. 17. ξυμβαίνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.V.  
b.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμβαίνει. 19. μετὰ ἀριστοκλέ-  
ους F.H.V.c. Poppo. 20. τάδε εἰπεῖν θεωροῖς K.R.f.g. ἀφικνούμενος A.C.F.  
ἀφικόμενοις L.O.P. υἱοῦ] θεοῦ c.i.

4. τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ κ. τ. λ.] In these words begins the apodosis of the sentence, δὲ occurring in it, as in II. 11, 7. I. 65. IV. 132, 2. &c. The words οἱ ἐν I have inserted from three MSS. with Haack, Poppo, Gölle, and Dobree, as being absolutely necessary to the sense. He had before spoken of the two people generally as being inclined to peace; he now states particularly what caused this same feeling in the principal members of the two governments.

8. καὶ ἡξιοῦτο] Vide Porson. ad Hercub. 319. DOBREE.

12. καὶ ὅστις—παραδίδωσι] i. e. ἐκ τοῦ —παραδίδωαι. The concrete form for the abstract, as in II. 44, 2. and in the other passages there quoted.

20. θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις] These words are added as an explanation or specification of what is meant by Λακεδαιμονίοις. "So as for a long time to "give this answer to the Lacedæmonians, when they came on the public "behalf to consult the oracle;" or as

A. C. 422. Olym. 89. 3.

σπέρμα ἐκ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ἐς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀναφέρειν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν· χρόνῳ δὲ προτρέψαι τοὺς Λακε-3 δαιμονίους φεύγοντα αὐτὸν ἐς Λύκαιον διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ποτὲ μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν, καὶ ἡμῖσιν τῆς

1. ἐς τὴν E.F.H.Q.V.f. Haack. Poppo. vulgo eis. 2. ἀργυραί A. ἀργυραῖ B.F.h. ἀργύραι K. ἀργυρέαν g. ἀργυραία b.c.d.e.i.k. ἀργυρεαί E. ἀργυραῖα G.I. et correct. C. εὐλάκα Vet. marg. N. εὐλα καὶ A.B.F. εὐλά καὶ K. εὐ-λακα καὶ h. εὐλακα g. εὐλάκα G. εὐλάξιν A.B.K.V.g. et marg. N. περιτρέψαι P. 4. δοκοῦσαν] δόκησιν H.I.N.P.Q.c.d.f. et corr. F.G. Poppo. cum Suida v. δάρων. δοκοῦσαν E. δοκοῦσαν A.B. omnes addito ἔως, tanquam fuerit δοκσιέως Bekk. ed. 1846. ἀναχώρησιν] ἔως ἀναχώρησιν A.B.C.E.F.G.e.h. ἐς (vel eis) ἀναχώρησιν I.c.d.i.k.

θεωροί. On a former occasion, when the Pythoness was bribed by the Alcæonidæ to inculcate on the Spartans the duty of delivering Athens from the Pisistratidæ, Herodotus says, that she repeated this charge not only to the θεωροί, who came on the public behalf, but also to any Lacedæmonian who consulted the oracle on his own private affairs. The duties of θεωροί at Sparta were performed by the four Πύθιοι, two being nominated by each of the kings, who were maintained with the kings at the public expense, and who together with them read the answers which the oracle returned. See Herodot. VI. 57, 2, 4. Xenoph. Rep. Laced. 15.

Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμῶν τὸ σπέρμα] ἡμῶν μὲν τοῦ Ἡρακλείους λέγει, σπέρμα δὲ τὸν ἀπόγονον· οὗτος δ' ἦν ὁ Πλειστονόαξ. ἀναφέρειν δὲ τὸ κατάγειν. εὐλάκαν δὲ τὴν ὕνιν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσιν· ἔνιοι δὲ, τὴν δικέλλαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ λακαίνειν, ὃ ἐστὶ σκάπτειν. εὐλάξιν δὲ ἀρόσειν. τοιοῦτο δὲ τι λέγει, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν, ταυτέστι λιμὸν ἔσεσθαι καὶ πολλοῦ σφόδρα τὸν σίτον ὀνήσεσθαι, ὥσπερ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις χρωμένους. ἔνιοι δὲ οὐ λυσιτελήσειν φασὶν αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν γεωρῶν, ὥσπερ εἰ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις ἐχρῶντο. SCHOL. The Heraclidæ at Sparta were believed to hold the kingly power by an unalienable right, derived from the original compact made between their ancestors and the Dorians when they jointly invaded Peloponnesus. By this it was agreed that the land of the conquered countries should be divided amongst the Dorians as perfectly *allodial*; not held of the king, and subject to no tithe to him: while the Heraclidæ on their part should be for ever the kings of the Dorians, with

prerogatives as independent of the popular will, as the liberties of the people were independent of them. And therefore any outrage against the person of one of the Heraclid kings, and much more the expulsion of the race from the throne as was done in Messenia, was liable to be represented as a breach of faith solemnly plighted, and consequently as an act of impiety against the gods. See particularly the "Archidam" of Isocrates, p. 120. or p. 157. Ed. Bekker, Oxford.

2. ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν] See the note of the Scholiast. Bauer compares the expression of Augustus Cæsar, recorded by Suetonius, c. 25. "aureo hamo piscari," that is, to gain a small profit at a large cost.

3. Λύκαιον] Montem Arcadiæ dicit, puto, in quo Jovis Λυκαίων ἱερόν. Strabo VIII. 388. et Plinius IV. 6. DUKER.

4. μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν] Poppo and Gœller think that the true reading is that whose vestiges are preserved in the margin of N, and in the text of A, B, and C, namely, μετὰ δώρων δοκῆσεως. But whether we read δόκησιν or δοκῆσεως, the word, it seems, is connected not with δοκέω and δόξα, but with δέχομαι and δέκω: δώρων δόκησις being no other than δωροδοκία, "the receiving of bribes." And δωροδόκημα is a well known word, though I am not aware of the existence of δωροδόκησις, or still less of the words δόκημα and δόκησις in an uncompounded state, derived from δέκω or δέχομαι. And although Suidas read δώρων δόκησιν, and understood it to mean δωροδοκίαν, yet the same Suidas supposes βουλῆς, III. 70, 6. to be a nominative case; as if there were such a word as

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 2.

οικίας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τότε τοῦ Διὸς οἰκοῦντα φόβῳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, ἔτει ἐνὸς δέοντι εἰκοστῇ τοῖς ὁμοίοις χοροῖς καὶ θυσίαις καταγαγεῖν ὥσπερ ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονα κτίζοντες τοὺς βασιλέας καθίσταντο. XVII. ἀχθόμενος οὖν τῇ δια-

A. C. 421.

Olymp. 89. 3.

PEACE is accordingly concluded for FIFTY YEARS, including the allies of both parties, except the Boeotians, Corinthians, Eleans, and Megarians.

βολῇ ταύτῃ, καὶ νομίζων ἐν εἰρήνῃ μὲν οὐδενὸς σφάλματος γιγνομένου καὶ ἅμα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιζομένων καὶ αὐτὸς τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἀνεπίληπτος εἶναι, πολέμου δὲ καθεστῶτος αἰὲ ἀνάγκην εἶναι τοὺς προὔχοντας ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν διαβάλλεσθαι, προὔθυμήθη ἰο τὴν ξύμβασιν. καὶ τὸν τε χειμῶνα τοῦτον ἤεσαν ἐς λόγους, καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἤδη παρασκευὴ τε προεπανεσείσθη ἀπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων περιαγγελλομένη κατὰ πόλεις ὥς ἐς ἐπιτει-

1. τῷ C.E.F.G.H.L.V.f. Haack. Bekker. Goell. 2. ἔτει B.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V. d.e. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι 3. ὅτε πρῶτον H. 7. αὐτὸς] αὐτοῖς K. αὐτοὶ c. 9. ἀνάγκη A.B. 12. καὶ] om. C. πρὸς] ἐς g. προεπανεσείσθη Q. 13. περιαγγελλομένη I. περιγαλλομένη e. ἐπὶ τειχισμῶν K.V. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. vulgo ἐπιτειχισμῶν.

βουλῆς, ἦτος, "a councillor." I am inclined to think, with Duker, that the common reading *δοκοῦσαν* is the true one; for this reason, amongst others, that it is much more agreeable to the caution of Thucydides, to say, that a man was "considered to have been bribed," than to venture to assert that "he had been bribed;" and in fact this is the way in which he does actually speak of this very charge against Pleistoanax, when he mentions it on another occasion. II. 21, 1.

*δοκοῦσαν*] Hoc præferendum videtur. *Propter suspicionem acceptæ ob discessum pecuniæ* non male vertit Aca-cius; de qua Thucyd. II. 21, 1. διὸ δὲ καὶ ἡ φυγὴ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντι χρήμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν. Eodem modo III. 10, 1. dicit ἀρετὴν *δοκοῦσαν, opinionem virtutis*. DUK.

ἦμιν τῆς οἰκίας—οἰκοῦντα] *Sensus esse videtur, "habitantem in ædibus, "quarum dimidia pars sita erat in Jo-vis luco."* DOBREE. "Having half of his house in the sacred ground of "Jupiter." Literally, "living in half of his house in the sacred ground." The reason was, that he might be in

sanctuary at an instant's notice, and yet might be able to perform some of the common offices of life without profanation, which could not have been the case had the whole dwelling been within the sacred precinct. See IV. 97, 2. Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον ἰουαίει, καὶ ὅσα ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρώσι, πάντα γίγνεσθαι αὐτόθι. The adverb *τότε* belongs, I believe, to οἰκοῦντα, and not to τοῦ ἱεροῦ, as if the limits of the sacred ground had been subsequently altered.

10. προὔθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν] The construction of this verb with the accusative is rather unusual. But it means no more than "ardently de-sired." See, however, V. 39, 3. VIII. 1, 1.

13. ὥς ἐπιτειχισμῶν] Ὡς μελλόντων φρουρία ἐπιτειχίσειν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. SCHOL.

ὥς †ἐς† ἐπιτειχισμῶν] This was Poppo's conjecture in his *Observatt. Criticæ*, p. 222. note; but he has since retained Bekker's reading ὥς ἐπὶ τειχισμῶν, on the ground that *τειχισμός* simply is used, VIII. 34. to express the preparations for a siege. But surely the Peloponnesians were not dreaming

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 2.

χισμὸν, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἐσακούοιεν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐκ  
 τῶν ξυνόδων ἅμα πολλὰς δικαιοῦσαι προενεγκόντων ἀλλή-  
 λους ξυνεχωρεῖτο ὥστε ἂ ἐκάτεροι πολέμῳ ἔσχον, ἀποδόντας  
 τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Νίσαιαν δ' ἔχειν Ἀθηναίους (ἀντα-  
 5 παιτούντων γὰρ Πλάταιαν, οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔφασαν οὐ βία ἀλλ'  
 ὁμολογία αὐτῶν προσχωρησάντων καὶ οὐ προδόντων ἔχειν  
 τὸ χωρίον, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ τὴν Νίσαιαν),  
 τότε δὴ παρακαλέσαντες τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμάχους οἱ Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι, καὶ ψηφισαμένων πλὴν Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων  
 10 καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ Μεγαρέων τῶν ἄλλων ὥστε καταλύεσθαι  
 (τούτοις δὲ οὐκ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρασσόμενα), ποιοῦνται τὴν ξύμ-  
 βασιν καὶ ἐσπείσαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ὤμοσαν,  
 ἐκεῖνοί τε πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, τάδε.

XVIII. 1. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λα-  
 15 “ κεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κατὰ τάδε, καὶ ὤμοσαν κατὰ  
 TREATY of PEACE “ πόλεις. Περὶ μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν κοινῶν,  
 for FIFTY YEARS “ θύειν καὶ ἵεναι καὶ μαντεύεσθαι καὶ θεωρεῖν  
 between Athens and “ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ κατὰ  
 Lacedæmon. “ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀδεῶς.

1. μᾶλλον] om. B.h. 2. ξυνόδων Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. συνόδων.  
 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K.b. 6. αὐτῷ e. 10. μεγαρέων καὶ ἄλλων Q. 16. μὲν]  
 om. c.i.

of besieging Athens, but simply of raising a fort in Attica, as they afterwards did at Decelea. And this is not *τειχισμός* generally, but *ἐπιτειχισμός*. Exactly the same confusion in the MSS. occurs I. 50, 6. where they all read *ὡς ἐπίπλουν*, but where both Bekker and Poppo have not hesitated to substitute *ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν*.

9. πλὴν Βοιωτῶν] Hinc lux hisce Comici verbis Pac. 463. ubi pacem funibus in antrum deductam fingit. *Εἰα μάλα—* ἄλλ' οὐχ ἔλκουσ' ἄνδρες ὁμοίως. Οὐχὶ οὐ ξυλλήψεσθ'; οἱ ὀγκύλλεσθ'; οἰμώξεσθ' οἱ Βοιωτοί. WASS. Scholiastes ibi eadem e Philochoro adnotat, quæ hic scribit Thucydides. DUKER.

17. καὶ ἵεναι] “ Quid hoc?” DOBREE. I suppose the difficulty consists in the word following *θύειν* instead of pre-

ceding it. But surely no great stress can be laid on this. And though the word is implied in all the other three; for in order to sacrifice, or consult the oracle, or see the games, a man must have *gone* to the temple; yet in all formal instruments many words are inserted to prevent the possibility of evasion, which in ordinary language would be deemed superfluous. Besides, the word *ἵεναι* may not be superfluous, as it stipulates for the non-interruption of the parties spoken of *on their way* to the temple, as well as in performing their religious offices when there. The “common temples” were those of Delphi, Olympia, Nemea, and the Isthmian Neptune, at which the four great national festivals of games were celebrated: that of Jupiter at Dodona,

2. "Τὸ δ' ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεὼν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλ-  
λωνος καὶ Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς καὶ  
αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ  
πάτρια.

3. "Ἐτη δὲ εἶναι τὰς σπονδὰς πεντήκοντα Ἀθηναίοις 5  
καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ  
τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς  
καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.

4. "Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ πημονῇ μῆτε  
Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους καὶ 10

1. νεὼν k. 3. καὶ αὐτῶν] om. E. αὐτῶν H.K.O.V.g. γῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ K.d.  
γῆς κατὰ f. 5. ἔτι E. 6. τοῖς ἀθηναίων] τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.R.c.d.g.i. 7. τοῖς  
λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. C.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.k. 8. καὶ κατὰ γῆν] om. c.d.e.k.  
θάλατταν K. 9. ἐξέστω] om. h. ἐπιφέρειν] φέρειν Q. om. B. τῇ πημονῇ V.  
10. ἀθήνας L.O.k.

possibly of Abæ in Phocis, and any others at which oracles were delivered. By θεωρεῖν I understand "spectatum" as in VIII. 10, 1. The exclusion from the games was considered an especial grievance, as it implied an unworthiness in the persons excluded to appear before the god in whose honour the festival was celebrated. See V. 50, 2. and Livy II. 37, 38.

2. Δελφοὺς αὐτονόμους εἶναι] That the Delphians should be independent, and not subject to the Phocians, was the general wish of the Greeks, on religious grounds, (Xenoph. Vectig. V. 9.) and of the Lacedæmonians in particular, because the families of the leading citizens, who formed the aristocracy at Delphi, appear to have been of the Dorian race. See Thucyd. I. 112, 5. Böckh. Staatshaushalt, II. p. 146. not. and Müller, Dorier, I. 192. 211. II. 184.

αὐτοτελεῖς] "Receiving themselves" all revenues and duties arising from "their own territory and every thing contained in it." αὐτοδίκους is rightly explained by Suidas, ὅταν αὐτὸς δι' ἐαυτοῦ τις δικάσῃται. A citizen then was αὐτόδικος, because he could sue and be sued in his own name; a foreigner or sojourner in the Greek commonwealths was not, because he could only sue through his προστάτης. And that state was αὐτόδικος, which was a sovereign state, and answerable itself for any in-

juries that it might commit, and capable of claiming satisfaction for any injury done to itself by others. But a subject state was not αὐτόδικος, for it could neither give nor claim satisfaction, all its rights and all its actions being considered as merged in those of the state to which it was subject. Thus when the Latins attacked the Samnites just before the great Latin war, the Samnites not considering the Latins to be αὐτόδικοι, applied to Rome for satisfaction; because the Romans, as the chiefs of the Latin confederacy, were answerable for the actions of their dependent allies. See Livy, VIII. 2. So the Platæans urge their not being αὐτόδικοι as a reason why they should not be punished for their alleged offences against the liberty of Greece, III. 55, 5. ἃ δὲ ἐκότεροι ἐξηγγείσθη τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οὐχ οἱ ἐπόμενοι αἴτιοι, εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς ἔδρατε, ἀλλ' οἱ ἀγοντες ἐπὶ τὰ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχοντα.

7. ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς] The same expressions, a little amplified, occur in a form of truce concluded between the English and Scotch, A. D. 1357. declaring, "Que sont prises Treves et Soeffrance de guerre generales, sanz nul mal, damage, ou grevance, faire de l'un à l'autre, en aucune manere, (ἀβλαβεῖς) et sanz fraude ou mal en gyn," (ἀδόλους). See Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 138. Edit. Hag.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

- “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, μήτε τέχνη μήτε  
 “ μηχανῇ μηδεμῶ. ἦν δέ τι διάφορον ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους,  
 “ †δικαίφ† χρήσθων καὶ ὅρκοις, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ζύνθωνται.  
 5 5. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίους Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ  
 “ ξύμμαχοι Ἀμφίπολιν. ὅσας δὲ πόλεις παρέδосαν Λακε-  
 “ δαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις, ἐξέστω ἀπιέναι ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται  
 “ αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἔχοντας· τὰς δὲ πόλεις φερούσας τὸν  
 “ φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου αὐτονόμους εἶναι. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ  
 10 “ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν Ἀθηναίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ  
 “ κακῷ, ἀποδιδόντων τὸν φόρον, ἐπειδὴ αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο.  
 “ εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀργίλος, Στάγειρος, Ἀκανθος, Σκῶλος, Ὀλυνθος,  
 “ Σπάρταλος. ξυμμάχους δ’ εἶναι μηδετέρων, μήτε Λακε-  
 “ δαιμονίων μήτε Ἀθηναίων· ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πείθωσι τὰς  
 15 “ πόλεις, βουλομένας ταύτας ἐξέστω ξυμμάχους ποιέισθαι  
 “ αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους καὶ

3. τι] τι καὶ O.P. που καὶ L. δίκαις K.L.f.g. 6. δὲ om. E. 7. ὅπη  
 N.d.e.i. βούλωνται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.V.d.e.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo βούλονται. 8. πόλεις τὰς φερούσας G.I.L.O.P.Q.c.k. 10. μήτε B. 12. εἰσὶ  
 δὲ Ἀργίλος B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.d.e.h.i. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk.  
 Goell. εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε, Ἀργίλος. 13. συμμάχους K. qui mox μήτε ἀθηναίων, μήτε  
 λακεδ. 14. πείθουσι F. 15. συμμάχους K. 16. ἀθηναίους E. μηκυβερνίους Q.

3. ἦν δὲ—Ἀμφίπολιν] Thomas Mag.  
 in χρήσθων intermissis vocibus καὶ ὅρκ.  
 κ. α. ξ. et καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. WASS. Δί-  
 καις huic loco magis convenire videtur,  
 quam δικαίφ. Et Thucydides etiam ali-  
 bi δίκην, δίκας et διάφορα conjungit I.  
 78, 3. τὰ δὲ διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι. Et I.  
 140, 5. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν δια-  
 φέρων ἀλλήλοις δίδοναι καὶ δέχεσθαι.  
 DUKER.

†δικαίφ† χρήσθων] Duker and  
 Haack wish to read δίκαις, which ap-  
 pears to have been the reading of the  
 Scholiast. Gölle defends δικαίφ, by  
 saying, “Quidni Thucydides, licet se-  
 “(δικαίφ) pro *Judicio disceptanto*?”  
 But is δίκαιον to be translated “Jus?”  
 If it were τῷ δικαίφ, Gölle’s defence  
 would be perfectly sound, but I do not  
 see how the article can be omitted, and  
 therefore I suspect that δίκαις is the  
 true reading.

8. τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου]  
 That is, 460 talents in all. (I. 96, 3.)  
 Pericles had increased it to 600 talents.  
 (II. 13, 3.) and Alcibiades, as the orators  
 say, afterwards doubled it. Æschines,  
 de Fals. Legat. p. 337. Reiske. Ando-  
 cides, de Pace, p. 93. et cont. Alcibiad.  
 p. 116. Reiske. See also Böckh. I.  
 book III. ch. 15.

12. Σκῶλος] A town near Olynthus,  
 according to Strabo, IX. 2, 23. and  
 probably to the east of it, as Gatterer  
 conjectures, from the order of the  
 names in this passage. Poppo, Prole-  
 gom. II. p. 359.

16. αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους] Expectes pro-  
 nomen pro Ἀθηναίοις, nam αὐτοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους dixit pro αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοῖς. Conf.  
 VI. 105, 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις  
 ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς  
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν.  
 GÖLLER. Compare also Poppo, Pro-  
 legom. I. p. 164.



“ Σιγγαίους οἰκεῖν τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἑαυτῶν, καθάπερ Ὀλύνθιοι  
 ‘ καὶ Ἀκάνθιοι. ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίους Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ  
 “ οἱ ξύμμαχοι Πάνακτον.

6. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Λακεδαιμονίοις Κορυ-  
 “ φάσιον καὶ Κύθηρα καὶ †Μεθώνην† καὶ †Πτελεὸν† καὶ 5  
 “ Ἀταλάντην, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅσοι εἰσὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν  
 “ τῷ δημοσίῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ ἄλλοθί που ὅσης Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ· καὶ τοὺς ἐν Σκιώνῃ πολιορκουμέ-  
 “ νους Πελοποννησιῶν ἀφεῖναι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὅσοι Λακε-  
 “ δαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι ἐν Σκιώνῃ εἰσὶ καὶ ὅσους Βρασίδας 10  
 “ ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ εἴ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν  
 “ Ἀθήναις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἢ ἄλλοθί που ἥς Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ.

7. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι

1. σιγγαίους E.K.g. σιγγαίους H. ξυγγαίους Q. 2. δὲ] om. Q. qui καὶ λακεδ.  
 habet. καὶ ξύμμαχοι b.c. 4. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V. b.c.d.e.f.  
 g.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, A. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι. 7. τῶν] τῷ B.C.E.F.H.I.g. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. τῶν A.E.G. ἢ—  
 δημοσίῳ om. F. ὅσοις H. 8. πολιορκουμένους] καθημένους g. 10. ἐν τῇ  
 σκιώνῃ L. 11. ἐσέπεμψε d. τῶν] om. K. 12. ἀθηναῖοις H. ἢ—δημο-  
 σίῳ om. F. ἄλλο δὴ που Q. 13. ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ Q. 14. ἀποδιδόντων d.  
 ἀποδόντες h.i. καὶ] om. R. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.d.h.i.

Μηκυβερταίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους κ.τ.λ.] These people had probably given such indications of their disaffection towards Athens, that, had it not been for this clause, the Athenians might have imposed some penalty on them for their dispositions, although unaccompanied by any overt act: or might even have ejected them from their country, as they would have done to the people of Cythera, unless they too had been saved by the terms of their capitulation. See IV. 54, 3.

5. †Μεθώνην†] See IV. 45, 2. and for the orthography of the word see the note.

†Πτελεὸν†] Of this place no previous mention has been made, and Poppo suspects that the text is corrupt. Dr. Bloomfield supposes that it was the “Pteleon” mentioned by Strabo, as lying on the confines of Messenia and Elis; which the Athenians may

have occupied, as they did some years afterwards, another peninsula on the coast of Laconia, opposite Cythera, VII. 26, 1. And the occupation may have taken place during that period when the Athenians were making frequent descents on the Peloponnesian coast, IV. 54. 56. Yet the order of the places is against this supposition, and Thucydides seems to have related all the operations of the Athenians at that time on the coast of Peloponnesus, in such detail, that we can hardly suppose him to have omitted the permanent occupation of any port on the enemy's territory. I can therefore offer no satisfactory explanation, and have followed Poppo in noting the word with obeli.

10. ὅσους Βρασίδας ἐσέπεμψε] Inter quos Chalcidenses aliquot. Vid. IV. 123, 4. DOBREE.

A. C. 481. Olymp. 89. 2.

“ οὓς τινὰς ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων κατὰ  
“ ταῦτά.

8. “ Σκιωναίων δὲ καὶ Τορωναίων καὶ Σερμυλίων καὶ  
“ εἴ τινα ἄλλην πόλιν ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀθηναίους βου-  
5 “ λεύεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὃ τι ἂν δοκῇ  
“ αὐτοῖς.

9. “ Ὅρκους δὲ ποιήσασθαι Ἀθηναίους πρὸς Λακεδαι-  
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κατὰ πόλεις. ὁμνύντων δὲ  
“ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὄρκον ἑκάτεροι τὸν μέγιστον ἐξ ἑκάστης  
10 “ πόλεως. ὁ δ' ὄρκος ἔστω ὅδε ‘ ἐμμενῶ ταῖς ξυνθήκαις καὶ  
“ ‘ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖσδε δικαίως καὶ ἀδόλως.’ ἔστω δὲ  
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτά ὄρκος πρὸς  
“ Ἀθηναίους, τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφο-  
“ τέρους. στήλας δὲ στήσαι Ὀλυμπίασι καὶ Πυθοῖ καὶ

1. οὓς] εἴ K.g. 5. δοκῇ Q. 9. ἑκάτεροι] om. d. 10. ἐμμενῶ Fr.  
Portus, Poppo. Goell. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo ἐμμένω. καὶ ταῖς σπονδαῖς]  
om. e. 12. ξυμμάχοις καὶ κατὰ B.F.H.R.V. ταῦτά g. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. 14. ὀλυμπίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμ-  
πιάσι E. vulgo ὀλυμπίασι.

9. ὄρκον—τὸν μέγιστον] In formulis jurisjurandi, varii et confirmandi et fidei dandi gradus erant. Præter usitatum testium iurandum aliud erat sanctius, quod magis quam alia fidem obstringere videbatur, quale præstant Areopagitæ, dum et se et omnem progeniem divis devovent, quodque ut præcipua gravitate et vi præditum memoratur. Imprimis illam formulam obligare putaverunt, qua per liberos iurabant. Vid. Platner, die Proz. und die Klagen bei den Athen. t. I. p. 223; and Valckenar. de Ritibus Jurisjur. in Opusculis, t. I. Ed. Lips. GÖLLE. Compare also St. Matth. xxiii. 16—22. Herodot. IV. 68, 2. and the superstition of Louis XI. of France, that only those oaths were binding upon him, which he swore on the cross of St. Leu of Angers. How all these facts illustrate Christ's words, “that whatsoever is more than yea, yea, nay, nay, cometh of evil.”

13. τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν] This arose partly from the feeling that all laws and public acts required to be solemnly confirmed from time to time, to prevent them from becoming obsolete, and partly lest the succeeding magistrates might think themselves not bound by the acts of their predecessors, unless they themselves incurred the obligation. So the Veientes are said to have attacked Ser. Tullius, on the ground that their treaty with his predecessor Tarquinius Priscus did not extend to him. See Dionys. Halic. Antiqq. Rom. IV. 27. ἀνανεοῦσθαι] Fædus Hierapytn. et Herm. inter Marmora Oxon. fol. p. 61. l. 37. ἀναγιγνωσκόντων δὲ τὰν σταλὰν κατ' ἐνιαυτον οἱ το κ' αἰ κοσμοντες παρ' ἑκατεροῖς ἐν τοῖς ὑπερβωιοῖς, καὶ προ- παραγγελλόντων ἀλλαλοῖς προ ἀμεραν δεκα η κα μελλοῖτε ἀναγιγνωσκειν. Vid. infra cap. 23, 5. WASS.

“ Ἴσθμῳ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει καὶ ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι ἐν  
 “ Ἀμυκλαίῳ. εἰ δέ τι ἀμνημονοῦσιν ὅποτεροι οὖν καὶ ὅτου  
 “ πέρι, λόγοις δικαίοις χρωμένοις εὖ οἶκον εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις  
 “ ταύτῃ μεταβῆναι ὅπῃ ἂν δοκῇ ἀμφοτέροις, Ἀθηναίοις καὶ  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις. 5

XIX. “ Ἀρχεὶ δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας  
 “ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνὸς τετάρτη φθίνοντος, ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις  
 “ ἄρχων Ἀλκαῖος Ἐλαφροβουλῶνος μηνὸς ἕκτη φθίνοντος  
 “ ὦμνον δὲ οἶδε καὶ ἐσπένδοντο, Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν [Πλει-  
 “ στοάναξ, Ἄγις], Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Μετα- 10  
 “ γένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαίθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευ-  
 “ ξίδας, Ἀντιππος, Τέλλις, Ἀλκινίδας, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς,  
 “ † Λάφιλος † Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἶδε, Λάμπων, Ἰσθμίωνικος,

1. καὶ ἀθῆναις A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. conf. c. 23. extr. ἀθή-  
 νησιν g. 2. ἀμυκλῆ C.K.g. ἀμνημονοῦσι καὶ ὅποτεροι οὖν g. ὅτου Q.  
 Porppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ τοῦ A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.K. τοῦ h. vulgo εἰ του.  
 3. χρωμένοις—ἀμφοτέροις K.g. 4. ταύτῃ om. L.O.P. μεταβῆναι E.Q. δοκεῖ Q.  
 6. τῶν om. L. εὖ οἶκον Q. 7. ἀρτεμισίου Q.V. τετάρτη—ἕκτη F.  
 9. οἶδε] οἶδε λακεδαιμονίων A.B.h. αὐτοὶ i. [πλειστοάναξ, ἄγις] addidi,  
 propter cap. 24, 1. vid. ibi annotat. 10. δαμαγήτου d. χίονις I.e. χίονος d.  
 κίονος i. 11. δαίθος K. δαῖδος g. δαῖος L. 12. ἀντιππος A.B.E.F.H.K.  
 N.f.g. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνθιππος G.L.O. vulgo ἀνθιππος. τέλλις A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.I.K.L.N.V.b.c.d.e.h.i.k. Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. τέλλιος O.P. vulgo τέλλης.  
 sed τέλλις et c. 24, 1. βρασιδᾶς ὁ τέλλιδος II. 25, 2. III. 69, 1. IV. 70, 1. ἀλκι-  
 νίδης b.c. ἀκινίδας g. ἐν πεδίοις c. μῖνας C.G.I.K.d.e.g.i.k. μίνης g.  
 13. † λάφιλος † Porppo. vid. c. 24, 1. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. λάμφιλος.

1. Ἴσθμῳ] Veram puto conjecturam  
 Porti Ἴσθμοί: nam sic et alii Scripto-  
 res, Lucian. de Gymnas. p. 272. et Ne-  
 ron. p. 802. DUKEER.

ἐν πόλει] In arce. Sic Thucyd. II.  
 15, 4, 8. V. 23, 5. et 47, 11. Aristoph.  
 Equit. 1090. καὶ μοι δόκει αὐτὴ ἐκ πόλεως  
 εἰλθεῖν. Schol. ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. De  
 Amyclæo rursus infr. cap. 23, 5. Polyb.  
 V. 19. DUKEER.

ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ] This, according to  
 Polybius, was twenty stadia distant  
 from Sparta. V. 19. Dodwell states  
 that what he considers to be the ruins  
 of Amyclæ are at least four miles from  
 the ruins of Sparta: (Travels, vol. II.  
 p. 413.) and sir W. Gell appears to  
 agree with him. (Itinerar. of the Mo-  
 reas, p. 222, 225.) But col. Leake is in-

clined to place Amyclæ on the hill of  
 Aia Kyriakí, where some ruins are also  
 to be met with, and which is not more  
 than two miles and a half to the south  
 of Sparta. (Travels in the Morea, vol.  
 I. p. 135—145.) The temple of Apollo  
 at Amyclæ might as well be called at  
 Sparta, as the temple of Juno was said  
 to be at Argos, Thucyd. IV. 133, 2. al-  
 though it was forty stadia distant from  
 the city. Strabo, VIII. 6, 2. Herodot.  
 I. 31, 4.

6. ἀρχεὶ—ἔφορος Πλειστόλας] Com-  
 pare IV. 118, 7. and the note there,  
 ἀρχεὶν τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν. Ἐφορος Πλει-  
 στόλας, like the Latin expressions “post  
 “Fabium consulens,” &c. is in English,  
 “the ephoralty of Pleistolæ.”

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

“ Νικίας, Λάχης, Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγων, “ Μυρτίλος, Θρασυκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, “ Τιμοκράτης, Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.”

XX. Αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο τελευτῶντος τοῦ χει-  
 μῶνος ἅμα ἡρι, ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν, αὐτόδεκα  
 ἐτῶν διελθόντων καὶ ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρε-  
 νεγκουσῶν ἢ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἢ ἐσβολῇ ἢ ἐς  
 τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε  
 ἐγένετο. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ τῶν

Computation of the  
 length of the first  
 war, now concluded.

1. πατροκλῆς L.O. ἄγων K.g. 2. μυρτίλος i. θεογένης A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.  
 c.e.f.g.k. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo. θεαγένης. vid. IV. 27, 3. ἀριστοκράτης Poppo.  
 Goell. vid. c. 24, 1. ἀριστοκίτης A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo  
 et Bekk. ἀριστοκοίτης. ἰώλκιος e. 3. δημοκράτης c. 4. αὐταὶ δὲ σπονδαὶ V.  
 τοῦ χειμῶνος] om. E. 5. ἀστικῶν Q.c.e. ἀττικῶν K. αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν g. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοδεκαετῶν. 6. ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν e. 7. ὡς ἐς d.e.i.  
 τὸ πρότερον Q. ἢ ἐς A.B.E.F.G.H.V. h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt  
 articulum. 8. τοῦδε] om. d. 9. μὴ τὸν c.

5. ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν]  
 Vide Palmer. Exerc. p. 505. et 617.  
 Casaubon. in Athenæum, p. 446. et  
 in Theophrast. p. 131. Meurs. Athen.  
 Att. p. 150. Scaligerum I. de Emendat.  
 Temp. p. 29. et Spanhem. ad Aristoph.  
 Nub. v. 310. ἀστικός et ἀστικός scribi  
 tradunt Stephanus in Thes. et Junger-  
 mann. ad Polluc. IX. 17. DUKER.

αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων κ. τ. λ.]  
 The reckoning is not by months, but  
 by summers and winters; for Thucy-  
 dides has given the events of ten sum-  
 mers and ten winters, and the treaty  
 was signed in the beginning of the  
 eleventh summer. Although, in fact,  
 the calculation by months would not  
 present such difficulties as are com-  
 monly imagined. For the actual de-  
 scent into the plain of Attica in the first  
 year of the war did not take place later  
 than the latter end of June; and this  
 was eighty days after the Theban attack  
 on Platæa. But immediately after that  
 attack, the Lacedæmonians summoned  
 their allies to the field, II. 10, 1; and  
 it was only owing to the delays of  
 Archidamus, first at the Isthmus, and  
 then on his march, and before Ænoë,  
 that the actual ravaging began so late.  
 Now reckoning “the invasion of At-  
 tica and the beginning of the war”  
 from the time when the Peloponnesian

army began to take the field to as-  
 semble at the Isthmus, we must carry  
 it back at least to the very end of  
 April; and the treaty was signed on  
 the 4th of April, according to Göller,  
 ten years afterwards. So then from  
 the beginning of the war to the sign-  
 ing of the treaty, there were ten years,  
 with a difference of only a few days;  
 that is, the war lasted from April to  
 April, though not exactly to the same  
 day of April as that on which it began.  
 For ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν ἢ  
 ὡς ἡ ἐσβολῇ—ἐγένετο is, “With a  
 “variation of a few days from the  
 “day on which the invasion took  
 “place.” See Schneider’s Lexicon in  
 παραφέρω.

9. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις—μᾶλλον] To trans-  
 late this passage as it now stands is  
 impossible. Göller transposes the word  
 σημαίνοντων, and puts it after ἀπὸ τιμῆς  
 τινός. “Audacissime transposuit,” says  
 Poppo, who retains the common order.  
 Dobree, after various suggestions, con-  
 cludes with saying, “Usque adeo in-  
 “certa hic sunt omnia.” The sense  
 notwithstanding is perfectly clear, and  
 Göller’s transposition makes the words  
 properly express it. Σκοπεῖτω δέ τις  
 κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ [κατὰ] τὴν  
 ἀπαρίθμησην τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἐκαστα-  
 χού ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινός σημαί-

ἐκασταχοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαίνοντων πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. οὐ γὰρ ἀκριβές ἐστιν, οἷς καὶ ἀρχομένοις καὶ 3 μεσοῦσι, καὶ ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ, ἐπεγένετό τι. κατὰ θέρῃ δὲ καὶ χειμῶνας ἀριθμῶν, ὥσπερ γέγραπται, εὐρήσει ἐξ ἡμι- 5 σείας ἐκατέρου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντας, δέκα μὲν θέρῃ ἵσους δὲ χειμῶνας τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷδε γεγενη- μένους.

XXI. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ (ἔλαχον γὰρ πρότεροι ἀποδιδόναι ἃ εἶχον) τοὺς τε ἄνδρας εὐθὺς τοὺς παρὰ σφίσιν αἰχμαλώτους 10

ἀφίεσαν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης πρέσβεις Ἰσχαγόραν καὶ Μηνᾶν καὶ Φιλο- χαρίδαν ἐκέλευον τὸν Κλεαρίδαν τὴν Ἀμφί- πόλιν παραδιδόναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τοὺς 15 ἄλλους τὰς σπονδὰς, ὡς εἴρητο ἐκάστοις, δέ- 2 χεσθαι. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἤθελον, νομίζοντες οὐκ ἐπιτηδεΐας εἶναι· οὐδὲ ὁ Κλεαρίδας παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, χαριζόμενος τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι, λέγων 3 ὥς οὐ δυνατὸς εἶη βία ἐκείνων παραδιδόναι. ἐλθὼν δὲ αὐτὸς κατὰ τάχος μετὰ πρέσβεων αὐτόθεν ἀπολογησόμενός τε ἐς 20 τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἣν κατηγορῶσιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἰσχαγόραν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέιθετο, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος εἰδέναι εἰ ἔτι μετα-

1. ἐκαστοῦ Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 2. πιστεύσας σημαίνοντων V. 3. οὐ γὰρ] om. V. 4. ἐπεγένετό τε e. 7. πρῶτῳ] om. A. τῷδε] om. d. 9. ἔλαχον πρότεροι f. ἀποδιδόντες d.i. 10. εὐθὺς post αἰχμαλώτους ponit g. αἰχμαλώτας i. 12. μίαν C.K.e. μίαν g. μηνῶν c.d.i. 13. κλεαρίδα d.f.i. 14. παραδόναι Q. 17. ἐπι- τηδεΐους K.c.d.f. 19. δυνατὸν L. ἐκείνην g. αὐτὸς καὶ κατὰ e. 20. αὐτόθι R. ἀπολογησάμενός A.B.C.E.F.K.V.h.

νόντων, [ταύτῃ] ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα πι- στεύσας μᾶλλον. Or I would rather place τὴν ἀπ. τῶν ὀνομάτων after σημαίνοντων, so that ἐς τὰ προγεγεν. σημαίνοντων would signify, "serving as a mark "for past events;" or, as the Scholiast expresses it, ἐπινύμους τοῖς ἔτεσι γεγε- νημένοις. By τῶν ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς ση- μαίνοντων Thucydides alludes to offices like that of the priestess of Juno at Argos. See II. 2, 1.

4. ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ] "Who were in the "beginning of their office, and in the "middle of it, and at any period of it "that may be named, when each parti- "cular transaction occurred." Imme- diately afterwards, ἐξ ἡμοσειας—ἔχοντας is, "Each summer and winter being "equivalent to half a year;" or, liter- ally, "having the virtue of the year in "half measure." And so it is rendered by Dobree and Gölle.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

κινήτῃ εἴῃ ἡ ὁμολογία, ἐπειδὴ εὔρε κατειλημμένας, αὐτὸς μὲν πάλιν πεμπούτων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ κελεύοντων μάλιστα μὲν καὶ τὸ χωρίον παραδοῦναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅποσοι Πελοποννησίων ἐνεῖσιν ἐξαγαγεῖν, κατὰ τάχος ἐπορεύετο.

5 XXII. οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες, καὶ αὐτῶν τοὺς μὴ δεξαμένους τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκέλευον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ποιῆσθαι. οἱ δὲ, τῇ αὐτῇ προφάσει ἤπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἀπεώσαντο, οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι, ἦν μὴ 2 τινὰς δικαιοτέρας τούτων ποιῶνται. ὥς δ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐστὶν 10 κουνον, ἐκείνους μὲν ἀπέπεμψαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιοῦντο, νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι

1. εἴῃ ὁμολογία P. 4. καὶ κατὰ R. 6. τοὺς μὲν E. 7. ποιῆσθαι] δέχεσθαι Q.f. ὅπερ g. 8. καὶ] om. K. τὸ πρότερον e. et omisso articulo d.i. καὶ οὐκ L.O.P.Q.R.c.k. 10. πρὸς ἀθηναίους H. 11. ἐποιοῦντο A.B.E.F.I.N. οὐντο Q.V.c.d.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐποίησαντο G. vulgo ἐποίησαντο.

1. εὔρε κατειλημμένας] i.e. τὰς σπονδὰς. Κατειλημμένας signifies "made fast, or secured," so as not to be broken.

5. αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες] "Happened to be of their own accord at Lacedæmon;" so that there was no need to send for them, or to them, as the Lacedæmonians had sent to Amphipolis. Compare IV. 128, 4. καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργίζεσθαι, and the note there.

8. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι] Noli δέχεσθαι scribere cum Markland. ad Lysiam, p. 454. Vid. I. I. p. 138. et Lobeck ad Phrynich. p. 749. Poppo.

11. νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι κ.τ.λ.] Few sentences in Thucydides exhibit a more extraordinary specimen of anacoluthon than this. The clause νομίζοντες—Ἀργείους is repeated after the parenthetical clause ἐπειδὴ—ἐπισπένδεσθαι, but in different words, νομίσαντες—οὐ δεῖνους εἶναι: and the parenthetical clause itself refers only to the name of the Argives, explaining the reason why they in particular had been separately mentioned. In order to make the construction grammatical, the words νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς and the negative οὐ must be omitted. The sense is as follows: "Thinking that the Argives, whose

"hostile intentions were manifested by their late refusal to renew the truce, would cease to be formidable; if deprived of the aid of Athens; and that the other states of Peloponnesus would, from the same cause, be most disposed to remain quiet; as the Athenian alliance would thus be closed against them, under which they would otherwise have ranged themselves." Such also is Dobree's interpretation of the passage, and Poppo's, as given in his Prolegom. I. p. 199. Göller is in this instance, I think, completely mistaken. He refers νομίσαντες to the Argives, and αὐτοὺς to the Lacedæmonians. But when had the Athenians ever taken part with Sparta against Argos, or when were they likely to do so? If the Spartans were not formidable to Argos, unless aided by the Athenians, they never had been, and never were likely to be formidable to it. The refusal of the Argives to renew the treaty with Sparta had been noticed, ch. 14, 3. ἄλλα οὐκ ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνορρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει.

[Göller in his second edition still adheres to his original interpretation. His most important objection to my

τούς τε Ἀργείους, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ᾔθελον Ἀμπελίδου καὶ Λίχου ἐλθόντων ἐπισπένδεσθαι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων οὐ δεινούς εἶναι, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μάλιστ' ἂν ἡσυχάζειν· πρὸς γὰρ ἂν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ἐξῆν, χωρεῖν. 3 παρόντων οὖν πρέσβεων ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ γενομένων 5 λόγων ξυνέβησαν, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία ἥδε κατὰ τάδε.

TREATY of ALLIANCE for FIFTY YEARS between ATHENS and LA-  
CEDÆMON.

### XXIII. “ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΙ ἔσονται

“ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεντήκοντα ἔτη.

2. “ Ἦν δέ τινες ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν πολέμοι τὴν Λα-  
“ κεδαιμονίων καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσι Λακεδαιμονίους, ὠφελεῖν  
“ Ἀθηναίους [Λακεδαιμονίους] τρόπῳ ὁποῖφ ἂν δύνωνται  
“ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται,  
“ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθη-  
“ ναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ 15  
“ ἅμα ἅμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ' εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως  
“ καὶ ἀδόλως.

3. “ Καὶ ἦν τινες ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων γῆν ἴωσι πολέμοι  
“ καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσιν Ἀθηναίους, ὠφελεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους  
“ τρόπῳ ὅτῳ ἂν δύνωνται ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν 20  
“ δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται, πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν  
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπ'  
“ ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ ἅμα ἅμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ'  
“ εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως καὶ ἀδόλως.

2. νομίσαντες ἄνευ Α. 3. οὐ δεινούς] οὐδενὸς ε. 4. πρὸς ἀθην. Q. γὰρ  
τοὺς L.V. 5. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ξυμμαχία κατὰ d.i. 7. ἡδὲ E. 9. λακε-  
δαιμονίοις corr. F. 10. ἴωσιν] ἴωνες c. τὴν λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. Q.c.d.  
11. καὶ] om. P. ποιήσωσι O. 12. λακεδαιμονίους P.m. οἰφ G.I.L.O.e.k.  
φ d.i. ὁποῖφ bis est c. 47, 3, 4. 15. ἀμφοτέρω g. 16. τῶι E. 17. ἀδούλως h.  
ἀδόλως καὶ προθ. V. 18. καὶ ἦν—πόλεε] om. L.O. καὶ ἦν—ἀδόλως] om. P.  
τὴν ἀθηναίων B.G.c.d.f. Bekk. Goell. vulgo τὴν τῶν. πολέμοι] om. d.  
23. ἅμα om. E.

interpretation arises from the change of tense from νομίζοντες to νομίσαντες. But Poppo observes that “post inter-  
“ positiones sæpe non idem, sed simile  
“ vocabulum vocabulive flexionem re-

“ peti.” and he refers to Xenoph. Cy-  
ropæd. VII. 2, 24. ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἐμαντὸν  
—ταὐτ' οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως, ἔφη, ἔχω  
τὴν δίκην.]

4. “Ἦν δὲ ἡ δουλεία ἐπανιστῆται, ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀθηναίους  
“Λακεδαιμονίοις παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

5. “Ὁμοῦνται δὲ ταῦτα οἵπερ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας σπονδὰς  
“ᾧμνον ἐκατέρων. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν Λακε-  
5 “δαιμονίους μὲν ἰόντας ἐς Ἀθήνας πρὸς τὰ Διονύσια,  
“Ἀθηναίους δὲ ἰόντας ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρὸς τὰ Ὑακίνθια.  
“στῆλῃν δὲ ἐκατέρους στῆσαι, τὴν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι παρ’  
“Ἀπόλλωνι ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ, τὴν δὲ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει  
“παρ’ Ἀθηνᾶ. ἦν δέ τι δοκῇ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις  
10 “προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ,  
“εὖορκον ἀμφοτέροις εἶναι.”

XXIV. Τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ᾧμνον Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε  
Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις, Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Με-  
ταγένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαῖθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευξί-  
15 δας, Ἀντιππος, Ἀλκινάδας, Τέλλις, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηναῖς, Λά-  
φιλος, Ἀθηναίων δὲ Λάμπων, Ἰσθμιόνικος, Λάχης, Νικίας,  
Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἀγνων, Μυρτίλος, Θρα-  
συκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, Τιμοκράτης,  
Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.

1. ἐπανιστῆται A.B.F.G.H. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπανίσταται K.Q. vulgo ἐπα-  
ρίσσηται. 3. καὶ] διὰ B. 4. δὲ κατ’ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V. e.f.g. [Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk.] ceteri δὲ ταῦτα κατ’. 7. παρὰ ἀπόλλωνι V. 8. ἀμυκλέῳ  
H.P. et correctus C. ἐν] om. Q. 9. δοκεῖ R.d. καὶ ἀθηναίοις om. E.  
12. μὲν οἶδε] οἱ μὲν K.N. 13. μεταγενένης E. 14. φιλοχαρίδης L. ζευξίλας  
A.E.F.H.K.f.g.h. τευξίδας V. 15. ἀλκινάδας Q. ἀλκινάδας O. ἀμπεδίας B.h.  
μίνας C.I.K.c.d.e.g.i.k. λάμφιλος P. λύμφυλος L. λάμφυος Q. 17. πυθόδ.—  
θρασυκλῆς] om. L. 18. θεαγένης Bekk. 19. λέων] om. L.P.

1. ἡ δουλεία] “The slave popula-  
“tion.” Compare VIII. 64, 4. φυγῇ  
αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν.

δουλεία] Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν οἰκετῶν sic  
dici ex hoc loco docet Pollux, III. 75.  
DUKER.

13. Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις] As no reason  
can be assigned why the names of the  
kings should not have appeared amongst  
those who swore to the first treaty with  
Athens, as Pleistoanax in particular  
would hardly have omitted such a proof  
of his attachment to it, and as the second  
treaty provides especially, “that

“it shall be sworn to by the same per-  
“sons who swore to the former one,”  
I have ventured to insert the names  
Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις, in ch. 19, 2. at the  
head of the Lacedæmonians who took  
the oaths. Possibly the words at the  
beginning of the chapter, ill understood,  
ἀρχεῖ δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας,  
may have misled an ignorant copyist,  
and induced him to omit the kings’  
names, for fear of the apparent con-  
tradiction, if Pleistolas were represented  
as at once heading the treaty, and yet  
not heading it.



A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

- 2 Αὕτη ἡ ξυμμαχία ἐγένετο μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ πολλῶ  
 The prisoners taken ὕστερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου  
 at Sphacteria are re- ἀπέδωσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,  
 stored by the Athe- καὶ τὸ θέρος ἦρχε τοῦ ἐνδεκάτου ἔτους. ταῦτα  
 nians. δὲ τὰ δέκα ἔτη ὁ πρῶτος πόλεμος ξυνεχῶς γενόμενος 5  
 γέγραπται.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὸν  
 A. C. 421. δεκαετῇ πόλεμον ἐπὶ Πλειστολόα μὲν ἐν Λακε-  
 Olymp. 89. 3. 4. δαίμονι ἐφόρου Ἀλκαίου δ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, 10  
 Beginning of fresh troubles, which after τοῖς μὲν δεξαμένοις αὐτὰς εἰρήνην ἦν, οἱ δὲ  
 a few years led to a renewal of the war. Κορίνθιοι καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεων  
 Thucydides gives some notices of his own peculiar means of information. τινες διεκίνουν τὰ πεπραγμένα, καὶ εὐθὺς ἄλλη  
 παραχῇ καθίστατο τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς τὴν  
 2 Λακεδαίμονα. καὶ ἅμα καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15  
 προϋόντος τοῦ χρόνου ὑποπτοὶ ἐγένοντο, ἔστιν ἐν οἷς οὐ  
 3 ποιοῦντες ἐκ τῶν ξυγκειμένων ἅ εἴρητο. καὶ ἐπὶ ἕξ ἔτη μὲν  
 καὶ δέκα μῆνας ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρα-

1. ξύμβασις L.O.P. ἐγένετο c.d. 3. οἱ] om. R.f. 4. δεκάτου h. ταῦτα  
 τὰ L.O. 5. γιγνόμενος i. γινόμενος c. 6. ἐπιγέγραπται R. 9. ἐνδεκαετῇ c.i.  
 ἐπὶ] om. e. 13. διενόουν B.h. 14. καθίσταται f. 16. προϋόντες c. οὐ  
 ποιοῦντες] ἐκποιῦντες, in margine ἐκλιπόντες, c. 17. συνκειμένων K. εἴρηται  
 Q.f. 18. μῆνας δέκα Q.V. τὴν] om. K.c. τὸ μὴ c. τὸ τὴν μὴ i.  
 ἐκατέρων A.B.E.F.

17. ἐπὶ ἕξ ἔτη μὲν καὶ δέκα μῆνας] Auctoris computatio annorum progressit usque ad annum Olymp. 91. 2. (A. C. 414.) et mensem Februarium, quo tempore Lacedæmonii ab Alcibiade exstimulati rursus ad bellum aperte cum Atheniensibus gerendum se accinxerunt. Vid. Thucyd. VI. 93, 1, 2. Exeunt ipsi sex anni et menses decem; nam nunc Aprilis agitur. GÖLLER.

[To this Poppo objects, "At quis initium belli ab iis quæ homines cogitent et parent, non ab iis quæ gerant hostiliter, numerabit?" He therefore follows Acacius and Dodwell in thinking that the present text is corrupt, and in proposing to read ἐπὶ ἕξ καὶ δύο μῆνας; as he holds that the

date of the renewed war should be fixed at the descent made by the Athenians on the Laconian territory, in the summer of the eighteenth year of the war, mentioned by Thucydides VI. 105, 1. This would perhaps have been a more reasonable way of reckoning; but as the date afforded by the present text coincides exactly with the meeting at Lacedæmon in the winter of the seventeenth year, at which meeting it was determined that the war should be renewed with vigour and Attica invaded, I cannot but think that Thucydides meant to take the determination as equivalent to the act, and calculated the beginning of the second war from that resolution.]

A. C. 481. Olymp. 89, 3. 4.

τεῦσαι, ἔξωθεν δὲ μετ' ἀνακωχῆς οὐ βεβαίου ἔβλαπτον  
 ἀλλήλους τὰ μάλιστα· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες  
 λῦσαι τὰς μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη σπονδὰς αὐθις ἐς πόλεμον  
 φανερόν κατέστησαν. XXVI. γέγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ὁ  
 5 αὐτὸς Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐξῆς, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγένετο, κατὰ  
 θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, μέχρι οὗ τὴν τε ἀρχὴν κατέπαυσαν τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ  
 τεῖχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον. ἔτη δὲ ἐς τοῦτο τὰ  
 ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι. καὶ τὴν διὰ  
 10 μέσου ξύμβασιν εἴ τις μὴ ἀξιώσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ  
 ὀρθῶς δικαιοῦσι. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὡς διήρηται ἀθρεῖτω,  
 καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὅν εἰρήνην αὐτὴν κριθῆναι, ἐν ἣ οὔτε  
 ἀπέδосαν πάντα οὐτ' ἀπεδέξαντο ἃ ξυνέθεντο, ἔξω τε τούτων  
 πρὸς τὸν Μαντινικὸν καὶ Ἐπιδαύριον πόλεμον καὶ ἐς ἄλλα  
 15 ἀμφοτέροις ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ξύμ-  
 μαχοι οὐδὲν ἦσσαν πολέμιοι ἦσαν, Βοιωτοὶ τε ἐκεχειρίαν  
 δεχήμερον ἦγον. ὥστε ξὺν τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷ δεκαετείῳ  
 καὶ τῇ μετ' αὐτὸν ὑπόπτῳ ἀνακωχῇ καὶ τῷ ὕστερον ἐξ αὐτῆς  
 πολέμῳ εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη, λογιζόμενος κατὰ τοὺς

1. μετὰ ἀνακωχῆς V. 3. λύσαι E. μετὰ δέκα Q. 4. καθίστατο B.h.  
 δὲ ταῦτα d.i. 5. θουκυδίδης ἐξῆς f. ὡς] om. P.Q. κατὰ τὰ θέρη L.O.P.k.  
 8. κατέβαλον f. ἐν τούτῳ f. ἐγένοντο τὰ ξύμπαντα I.L.O.P. 9. ἐγένοντο C.G.  
 10. ἀξιώσει G.L.O.P.b.c.d.i.k. 11. διείρηται L.O.c.d.i. 12. "Malim οὐδ'"  
 Bekk. in ed. 1832. 14. μαντικὸν e.i. τὰλλα Q. 15. ἐγένοντο A.B.C.E.F.  
 G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγένετο.  
 16. τε] om. V. 17. δεκα ετη c. δεκαετεί B. et Poppo.

8. κατέλαβον] "Made themselves  
 "masters of; got into their power."  
 Duker wishes to read κατέβαλον, which  
 would be better perhaps, but is not  
 necessary.

ἐτη δὲ—ἐγέν.] Non videtur concor-  
 dare Xenophon. Nam II. 3, 9, 10. Ἑλ-  
 ληνικῶν αἰτ' ἑξήκοντα ἔτη δὲ ἑξήκοντα  
 et viginti novem ephoros nominat, et  
 numerat usque ad reditum Lysandri,  
 post pacem factam et muros eversos  
 et Samum captam. Sed Xenophon  
 numeravit primum et ultimum annum  
 integros; Thucydides vero exactius.  
 Palmerius Exercitat. p. 52.

11. ὡς διήρηται] i. e. ἡ ξύμβασις]

"What the facts of the case have  
 "made it out to be; what character  
 "the facts of the case have given it."  
 Compare Herodot. VII. 47, 1. 103, 2.  
 and Schneider, Lexicon, in διαιρέω.  
 The conjunction τε in τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις  
 seems to answer to ἔξω τε τούτων.  
 "First of all the treaty was in itself  
 "practically inefficient, inasmuch as  
 "its very stipulations were not all ful-  
 "filled; and then there were mutual  
 "causes of complaint with respect to  
 "other matters, of which the treaty  
 "had made no mention."

15. ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο] See the  
 note on ἐπὶ ἡλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5.

χρόνους, καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας, καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ  
 χρησμῶν τι ἰσχυρισσαμένοις μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβάν.  
 4 αἰεὶ γὰρ ἔγωγε μέμνημαι, καὶ ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου καὶ  
 μέχρι οὐ ἐτελεύτησε, προφερόμενον ὑπὸ πολλῶν ὅτι τρίς  
 5 ἐννέα ἔτη δύο γενέσθαι αὐτόν. ἐπεβίων δὲ διὰ παντὸς αὐτοῦ, 5  
 αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην, ὅπως  
 ἀκριβές τι εἶσομαι· καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἑμᾶυτοῦ ἔτη  
 εἴκοσι μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν στρατηγίαν, καὶ γενομένῳ  
 παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον τοῖς Πελο-  
 ποννησίων διὰ τὴν φυγὴν, καθ' ἥσυχίαν τι αὐτῶν μᾶλλον 10  
 6 αἰσθέσθαι. τὴν οὖν μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη διαφορὰν τε καὶ  
 ξύγχυσιν τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰ ἔπειτα ὡς ἐπολεμήθη ἐξη-  
 γήσομαι.

1. οὐ πολλὰς] om. K. τοῖς] om. K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. om. Dionysius. 2. ὀχυρῶς  
 Dionysius: ἰσχυρῶς K.N.V. 3. ἐγὼ Dionysius. 4. προφερόμενον P. τρίς  
 F.H.Q.V. 6. αἰσθόμενος E.L.O.P. τῇ γνώμῃ d.e. 7. ἀκριβῶς e. cum  
 Dionysio. εἶσομαι F. 8. γενομένων i. 9. πελοποννησίων A.F.V.g.h.  
 cum Dionysio. 11. αἰσθέσθαι A.B.E.F. Bekk. Goell. τὴν μὲν οὖν K.  
 μετὰ δέκα e. cum Dionysio διαφορὰν καὶ c.d.

1. καὶ τοῖς—ἐξηγήσομαι] Dionys. Ha-  
 lic. tom. II. p. 142.

καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ χρησμῶν κ. τ. λ.] "And  
 "that they who on the strength of  
 "oracles were positive on any matter,  
 "found in this one solitary instance of  
 "the event decidedly corresponding,"  
 or, "coming true to the prediction."  
 Ξυμβάν seems to be used in the sense  
 of "coming right; falling out exactly  
 "as it should do." Compare III. 3, 3,  
 καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἡ πείρα.

7. καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν κ. τ. λ.] "It  
 "was my fortune to be an exile for  
 "twenty years," not "to be banished  
 "for twenty years," as if that had been  
 his sentence. See Thirlwall's Hist. Gr.  
 vol. III. p. 288. note. The words γενο-  
 μένῳ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι  
 must express his having been present  
 at the resolutions and actions of both  
 parties, and therefore must refer to his  
 life before and after his exile. Dr.  
 Thirlwall thinks that he was present at  
 the battle of Mantinea, but I would not  
 willingly believe that he was in the

field with a Spartan army against his  
 countrymen, and that when Nicostratus  
 fell fighting for Athens, Thucydides  
 was, like Xenophon at Coronea, fight-  
 ing against her. Yet it is true, as Dr.  
 Thirlwall observes, that some expres-  
 sions in his account of the battle of  
 Mantinea appear to indicate that he  
 was an eyewitness of it; and as Athens  
 was not then at open war with Lacedæ-  
 mon, he may have regarded the  
 campaign as fought against the Argives  
 rather than against the Athenians. Nor  
 would his accidental presence in one  
 battle imply that he devoted himself to  
 the Lacedæmonian interest, or had  
 transferred his affection from Athens to  
 Lacedæmon, a charge which the whole  
 tone of his history disproves, as well as  
 the statement that most of his exile was  
 passed on his own property in Thrace.  
 Τι αὐτῶν seems a modest way of ex-  
 pressing "every thing about them;  
 "any thing that I might want to no-  
 "tice." See V. 31, 5. and Matthiæ, Gr.  
 Gr. §. 487, 2. Jelf, 659, 1.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

XXVII. Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ αἱ πεντηκοντούται σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο καὶ ὕστερον αἱ ξυμμαχίαι, καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου πρεσβεῖαι, αἵπερ παρεκλήθησαν ἐς αὐτὰ, ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπῆλθον, Κορίνθιοι δὲ ἐς Ἄργος τραπόμενοι πρῶτον λόγους ποιοῦνται πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων Ἀργείων, ὡς χρὴ, ἐπειδὴ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἀλλ' ἐπὶ καταδουλώσει τῆς Πελοποννήσου σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς πρὶν ἐχθίστους πεποιήνται, ὁρᾶν τοὺς Ἀργείους ὅπως σωθήσεται ἡ Πελοπόννησος, καὶ ψηφίσασθαι, τὴν βουλομένην πόλιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἣτις αὐτόνομός τε ἐστὶ καὶ δίκας ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας δίδωσι, πρὸς Ἀργείους ξυμμαχίαν ποιῆσθαι ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν. ἀποδείξαι δὲ ἄνδρας ὀλίγους ἀρχὴν αὐτοκράτορας, καὶ μὴ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τοὺς λόγους εἶναι, τοῦ μὴ καταφανεῖς γίνεσθαι τοὺς μὴ πείσαντας τὸ πλῆθος. ἔφασαν δὲ πολλοὺς προσχωρήσεσθαι μίσει τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι διδάξαντες ταῦτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XXVIII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων ἄνδρες ἀκούσαντες ἐπειδὴ ἀνῆνεγκαν τοὺς λόγους ἔς τε τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὸν δῆμον,

1. πεντηκοντούται A.h. 2. καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι ὕστερον V. καὶ αἱ] αἱ καὶ A.B.C.F.H.h. καὶ, omisso articulo, K.P.g.e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τῆς] om. L.  
3. αἱ, omisso περ, F. 4. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 9. τὰς σπονδὰς h. ξυμμαχίας G.L.O.P.c.d.k. 10. πρὸς] ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς, omisso postea πεποιήνται h.  
12. αὐτόματός f. 14. τε K. 16. τοὺς λόγους A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt articulum. 21. τε] om. Q.V.

2. καὶ αἱ—πρεσβεῖαι—ἀνεχώρουν] These words are the apodosis of the sentence. Compare II. 21, 1. καὶ τινα ἑλπίδα εἶχον, and the note there.

13. δίκας ἴσας—δίδωσι] "Is ready and able to give just satisfaction," according to the common law of "Greece, for any injuries which it may commit." The expression seems intended to exclude such dependent states as were not αὐτόδικοι, on the one hand ;

and on the other, states of such overbearing power as to be above all fair terms of law and right, and who, even while professing δίκας δίδωσι, were yet so superior in power as to render their profession nugatory. See I. 39, 1.

14. ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν] "Mutually to defend each other's territory." Compare I. 44, 1. ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποιήσαντο, and the note there.

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The Argives readily  
listen to this proposal.

ἐψηφίσαντο Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ ἄνδρας εἵλοντο δώ-  
δεκα πρὸς οὓς τὸν βουλόμενον τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,  
τούτων δὲ μηδετέροις ἐξεῖναι ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀργείων  
2 σπείσασθαι. ἐδέξαντό τε ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μᾶλλον, ὁρῶντες 5  
τόν τε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων σφίσι πόλεμον ἐσόμενον (ἐπ'  
ἐξόδῳ γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν), καὶ ἅμα ἐλπί-  
σαντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι· κατὰ γὰρ τὸν χρόνον  
τούτον ἢ τε Λακεδαίμων μάλιστα δὴ κακῶς ἤκουσε καὶ  
υπερώβηθη διὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς, οἱ τε Ἀργεῖοι ἄριστα ἔσχον 10  
τοῖς πᾶσιν, οὐ ξυναράμενοι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ πολέμου, ἀμφο-  
3 τέροις δὲ μᾶλλον ἐνσπονδοὶ ὄντες ἐκκαρπώσμενοι. οἱ μὲν  
οὖν Ἀργεῖοι οὕτως ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προσεδέχοντο τοὺς  
ἐθέλοντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων, XXIX. Μαντινῆς δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ

The MANTINÆANS  
and their allies first set  
the example of revolt  
from Lacedæmon, and  
join the Argive alli-  
ance.

ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι προσεχώρησαν, δε- 15  
διότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. τοῖς γὰρ Μαντι-  
νεῦσι μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρκαδίας κατέστραπτο  
υπήκοον ἔτι τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου  
ὄντος, καὶ ἐνόμιζον οὐ περιόψεσθαι σφᾶς τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους ἄρχειν, ἐπεὶ καὶ σχολὴν ἦγον· ὥστε ἄσμε- 20  
νοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐτράποντο, πόλιν τε μεγάλην νομί-  
ζοντες καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀεὶ διάφορον, δημοκρατουμένην τε  
2 ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοί. ἀποστάντων δὲ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ ἡ ἄλλη  
Πελοπόννησος ἐς θροῦν καθίστατο ὥς καὶ σφίσι ποιητέον  
τοῦτο, νομίσαντες πλέον τέ τι εἰδότας μεταστῆναι αὐτοὺς, 25

2. οὓς] τοὺς E. 3. πλὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ] om. I. 4. μηδετέρους K. τοῦ ἀργείων  
A.B.C.E.F.h. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀργείων. 5. σπείσασθαι] ποιήσασθαι B. ὁρῶντες  
τῶν c.i.k. ὁρῶντες τὸν τῶν L.O.P. 6. τῶν om. C. τῶν τε G. ἐσόμενον] om. e.  
8. ἡγήσασθαι E.G.V.c.i.k. κατὰ] καὶ Q. 13. προσδέχονται e. οὐ προσεδέχοντο  
B.h. 15. πρῶτοι] om. K. 20. καὶ] om. Q. 24. ἐς] ὥς P. ὥς σφίσι k.  
πονητέον P. 25. πλέον τέ τι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πλέον δέ τι I. vulgo omittunt τε.

4. ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀργείων] Vid.  
ad IV. 78, 3. DUKER.

12. ἐκκαρπώσμενοι] Scil. ἀμφοτέρους.  
See the note on V. 1. Compare De-  
mosthen. Timocrat. p. 700. Reiske : .  
τῶν ὑμᾶς ἐκκαρπωμένων : "Who have

"made their harvest out of you." So  
here: "But being at peace with both  
parties, had made their profit from  
that circumstance."

25. πλέον τέ τι εἰδότας] The conjunc-  
tion is rightly restored by Bekker. It

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 431. Olymp. 89. 4.

καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἅμα δι' ὀργῆς ἔχοντες, ἐν ἄλλοις τε  
καὶ ὅτι ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς ἐγγέγραπτο εὖορκον  
εἶναι προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέων  
δοκῇ, Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις. τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ γράμμα 3  
5 μάλιστα τὴν Πελοπόννησον διεθορύβει καὶ ἐς ὑποψίαν καθί-  
στη μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
δουλώσασθαι· δίκαιον γὰρ εἶναι πᾶσι τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς γε-  
γράφθαι τὴν μετάθεσιν. ὥστε φοβούμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ὥρμητο 4  
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι.  
10 XXX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸν θροῦν τοῦτον ἐν  
τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καθεστῶτα καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους διδασκά-  
λους τε γενομένους καὶ αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας  
A. C. 431. Olymp. 89. 4. The Lacedaemonians  
remonstrate with the  
Corinthians upon this  
15 defection; but to lit-  
tle purpose.  
σπεύσασθαι πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος, πέμπουσι πρέ-  
σβεις ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον βουλόμενοι προκαταλα-  
βεῖν τὸ μέλλον· καὶ ἡτιῶντο τὴν τε ἐσῆγησιν  
τοῦ παντός, καὶ εἰ Ἀργεῖοις σφῶν ἀποστάτες  
ξύμμαχοι ἔσονται, παραβήσεσθαι τε ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς τοὺς  
ὄρκους, καὶ ἤδη ἀδικεῖν ὅτι οὐ δέχονται τὰς Ἀθηναίων  
σπονδὰς, εἰρημένον κύριον εἶναι ὃ τι ἂν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν  
20 ξυμμαχῶν ψηφίσηται, ἢν μὴ τι θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ᾗ.  
Κορινθιοὶ δὲ παρόντων σφίσι τῶν ξυμμαχῶν, ὅσοι οὐδ' αὐτοὶ 2  
ἐδέξαντο τὰς σπονδὰς (παρεκάλεσαν δὲ αὐτοὺς αὐτοὶ πρότερον),  
ἀντέλεγον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἃ μὲν ἡδικοῦντο, οὐ δηλοῦντες  
ἄντικρυς, ὅτι οὔτε Σόλλιον σφίσι ἀπέλαβον παρ' Ἀθηναίων

2. ἐν σπονδαῖς g. ἐγγέγραπτο F.h. 5. διεθορύβη E. 6. βούλονται Q.g.  
7. δουλώσασθαι c. εἶναι] αὐτῶν B. αὐτῶ h. 10. τοῦτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.  
K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 13. σπεύσε-  
σθαι corr. G. 14. ἐς] πρὸς Q. προκαταβαλεῖν B. προκαταβάλλειν h.  
17. τε] τι A.B.F. αὐτοὺς] om. B.i. τοὺς] om. g. 18. τὰς] τῶν c.i.  
19. δ, τε ἂν G. 20. μὴ τις c.d.i. κώλυμα ᾗ C. 21. καὶ ὅσοι Q.  
22. αὐτοὶ αὐτοὺς V.d.g.i. 24. ὅτι δὲ οὕτε L.O. σόλλιον Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
σόλλιον A.B.C.F.H.K.g.h. Bekk. ceteri σόλειον. παρὰ ἀθηναίων V.

is out of its proper place, as the con-  
struction is, νομίσαντες τε—καὶ ἔχοντες.  
So in IV. 95, 1. 109, 1; and below, V.  
32, 1. ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε—ξυμφορὰς—  
καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ χρήσαντος.  
2. εὖορκον] Vid. cap. 18, 9. et 23.

5. WASS.  
19. εἰρημένον] See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
§. 564. Jelf, 700. 1. a.  
24. Σόλλιον] Hanc genuinam esse  
formam intelligimus ex Stephano By-  
zant. ubi forma per duplex λ confirma-



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τῷ Δὲ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ ἀποφέρειν. καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ 3  
 πολέμου ἀπέφερον, ἔπειτα παυσαμένων διὰ πρόφασιν τοῦ  
 πολέμου οἱ Ἡλεῖοι ἐπηνάγκαζον· οἱ δ' ἐτράποντο πρὸς τοὺς  
 Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ δίκης Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτραπίσης  
 5 ὑποτοπήσαντες οἱ Ἡλεῖοι μὴ ἴσον ἔξιν, ἀέντες τὴν ἐπι-  
 τροπὴν Λεπρεατῶν τὴν γῆν ἔτεμον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 4  
 οὐδὲν ἥσσον ἐδίκασαν αὐτονόμους εἶναι Λεπρεάτας καὶ ἀδι-  
 κεῖν Ἡλείους· καὶ ὥς οὐκ ἐμμεινάντων τῇ ἐπιτροπῇ φρουρὰν  
 ὀπλιτῶν ἐσέπεμψαν ἐς Λέπρεον. οἱ δὲ Ἡλεῖοι νομίζοντες 5  
 10 πόλιν σφῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν δέξασθαι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ  
 τὴν ξυνθήκην προφέροντες ἐν ἧ εἴρητο, ἃ ἔχοντες ἐς τὸν  
 Ἀττικὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντό τινες, ταῦτα ἔχοντας καὶ  
 ἐξελεθῆν, ὥς οὐκ ἴσον ἔχοντες ἀφίστανται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρ-  
 γείους, καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, ὥσπερ προείρητο, καὶ οὗτοι  
 15 ἐποίησαντο. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς μετ' ἐκεί- 6  
 νους καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδῆς Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι.  
 Βοιωτοὶ δὲ καὶ Μεγαρήs τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, περι-

1. τῷ δι τῷ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo omittunt priorem articulum. ἐκφέρειν h. μέχρι μὲν τοῦ R.f.  
 3. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς c.i. 4. καὶ τῆς δίκης L.O.Q. τῶν λακεδαιμονίων O.  
 6. ἔτεμον οὐδὲ λ. B. 9. ἐπέμψαν K. λέπρεον] ληπραν πενήτηκοντα e.  
 10. σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν d.i. 11. προσφέροντες e. εἴρηται R. ἔχοντας  
 R.f. 14. προήρητο g. καὶ ante οὗτοι om. b. post δὲ om. K. 15. εὐθὺς C.  
 16. τὸν ἀργ. c.i. 17. βοιωτοὶ καὶ B.

Lepreum became vested in the Eleans, who, without disturbing the actual occupiers of the soil, imposed upon them a talent as the rent, or vectigal, to be paid to the treasury of Jupiter at Olympia; of which the Eleans had the management. Compare the conduct of the Athenians to the conquered Lesbians, III. 50, 3; where the vectigal was not paid to the Athenian state, but to the individual Athenians to whom the state had given the ownership or sovereignty of the land. ἀποφέρειν and ἀποφορά are words used peculiarly to express the payment of rent, whether from a tenant to his landlord, or from a subject to his sovereign, or from a conquered people to their conquerors. See Henry Valois' Notes on Maussac

upon Harpocraton; vol. II. p. 436. Ed. Leipz. 1824. to which I chiefly refer, in order to draw the attention of the classical student to the treasures of learning and ability, which the author has compressed into a short space in the course of every page. For the geography of Lepreum, see col. Leake's Travels in the Morea, vol. I. ch. 2. pp. 49—68.

12. καθίσταντό τινες] "Any given persons," i. e. "all persons." See the note on ch. 26, 5, τὶ αὐτῶν.

17. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες] "Holding each the same language with the other," their aristocratical form of government, and their common hatred of Athens, as well as their neighbourhood to each other, tending to draw them together.



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ορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ νομίζοντες σφίσι τὴν Ἀργείων δημοκρατίαν αὐτοῖς ὀλιγαρχουμένοις ἦσσαν ξύμφορον εἶναι τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείας.

XXXII. Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου Σκιωναῖους μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς 5

The BÆOTIANS and MEGARIANS still hold off, and continue with the Lacedæmonians. The THEBÆANS also refuse to desert the Lacedæmonians; and this first 2 alarms the Corinthians and induces them to consider the policy of their present conduct. 3 καὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος. καὶ Φω- 10 κῆς καὶ Λοκροὶ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν. καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἤδη ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἔρχονται ἐς Τέγεαν ἀποστήσαντες Λακεδαιμονίων, ὁρῶν- 15 τες μέγα μέρος ὄν, καὶ εἰ σφίσι προσγένειτο, νομίζοντες 4 ἅπασαν ἂν ἔχειν Πελοπόννησον. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲν ἂν ἔφασαν 15 ἐναντιωθῆναι οἱ Τεγεᾶται Λακεδαιμονίοις, οἱ Κορίνθιοι μέχρι τούτου προθύμως πράσσοντες ἀνείσαν τῆς φιλονεικίας, καὶ ὠρρώδησαν μὴ οὐδεὶς σφίσιν ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων προσχωρῇ. 5 ὅμως δὲ ἐλθόντες ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐδέοντο σφῶν τε καὶ Ἀργείων γίγνεσθαι ξυμμάχους καὶ τᾶλλα κοινῇ πράσσειν 20

2. αὐτοῖς] om. G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 3. τῆς λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι f. 4. περὶ τοὺς B. αὐτοῖς] om. V. τοῦ θέρους τούτου] τούτους Dionysius II. p. 143. 5. σκιωναίων B. 7. ἔθωκαν R.f. 9. ἐν μάχαις f. 10. δελφοῖς κατάγειν δηλίους θεοῦ χρήσαντος L. δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος κατάγειν δηλίους f. 11. πολε- 12. μέιν κορίνθιοι d.i. 13. τεγεάν Porro. ἀποστή- 14. σονται I. 15. ἀνείσαν E. 16. ὠρρώδησαν V. 17. φησιν G. προσχωρεῖ A.B.E.F.H.R.V.g.h. προσχωρεῖν c.d.i. 18. καὶ ἀργείων] κάργειων A.E.F.f.g.h. 19. 20. ἄλλα O.

So ch. 38, 1. of the same two people Thucydides says, τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίουν.

περιορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] "The Bæotians were certainly not despised by the Lacedæmonians, yet both they and the Megarians might think that they had been slighted and neglected, both in the terms of the peace and in the preference which had been given to the Athenian alliance." Thirlwall's Histor. Gr. vol. III. p. 316. note. The Bæotians and Megarians took neither side,—not the

Lacedæmonian, for they felt that the Lacedæmonians had slighted them; not the Argive, for they thought that the Argive Democracy would suit them less than the constitution of Sparta.

7. Πλαταιεῦσιν] Vid. Isocratem Paneg. p. 63. WASS. 80. Ed. Bekk. Oxon.

Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδωσαν] That is to those Plataeans who, having escaped from the wreck of their country, had received from the Athenians the rights of citizenship at Athens.

τάς τε δεχημέρους ἐπισπονδὰς, αἱ ἦσαν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον γενόμεναι [τούτων] τῶν πεντηκονταετίδων σπονδῶν, ἐκέλευον οἱ Κορινθιοὶ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἀκολουθήσαντας Ἀθήναζε καὶ σφίσι ποιῆσαι, ὥσπερ Βοιωτοὶ εἶχον, μὴ δεχομένων δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἀπειπεῖν τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ σπένδεσθαι ἄνευ αὐτῶν. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ δεομένων τῶν Κορινθίων περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων 6 ξυμμαχίας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον, ἐλθόντες δὲ Ἀθήναζε μετὰ Κορινθίων οὐχ εὔροντο τὰς δεχημέρους σπονδὰς, ἀλλ' 10 ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κορινθίοις εἶναι σπονδὰς, εἴπερ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰσὶ ξύμμαχοι. Βοιωτοὶ μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν μάλ- 7 λον ἀπειπὸν τὰς δεχημέρους, ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι. Κορινθίοις δὲ ἀνακοχῇ ἄσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

XXXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους πανδημεὶ ἐστράτευσαν, Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσανίου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως ἡγουμένου, τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρ- 8 ρασίους, Μαντινέων ὑπηκόους ὄντας, κατὰ στά- σιν ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν Κιψέλοις τεῖχος ἀναιρήσοντες, ἣν δύνυνται, ὁ

Expedition of the La-  
cedaemonians into Ar-  
cadia, to assist some of  
the revolted allies of  
Mantinea.

20

1. τὰς δὲ g. 2. τοῖς βοιωτοῖς G. 3. τῶν] om. P. πενταετί-  
δων K. 4. ἀκολουθήσαντες c.i. 5. ἀπειπεῖν Q. 6. περὶ μὲν τῆς—  
κορινθίων] om. V. 10. κορινθίους C.e. 11. εἰσὶ] οἱ c.d.i. σύμμαχοι K. 12. αἰτου-  
μένων d. 13. ξυνθέσεως P. ἀνακοχῇ V. 14. παρδημί c. πανδημεὶ F, qui  
sic saepius. 17. ἐς] ἐπὶ corr. G.L.O.P. σπαρσίους g. πτασίους c. 18. ὄντας]  
om. i. 19. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 20. κυψέλλοις Q.V. ἀναιρήσαντες C.

2. [τούτων] τῶν—σπονδῶν] Τούτων delendum. DOBREE. Τῶν om. Dan. Potius τούτων deesse velis, quum ex σπονδαί, quae c. 23. expositae sunt, intelligantur. PORPO.

12. ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων] ἡτιῶντο οἱ Κορινθιοὶ δηλονότι τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, ὅτι συνέθεντο αὐτοῖς ἀπειπεῖν τὰς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους σπονδὰς. SCHOL.

αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι] Quamvis Corinthii cum expostulatione dicerent, "ita inter se convenisse." PORTUS.

13. ἀνακοχῇ ἄσπονδος] Compare I. 40, 4. Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστέ, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακοχῆς πάποι

ἐγένεσθε. By ἄσπονδος is meant a mere agreement in words, not ratified by the solemnities of religion. And the Greeks, as we have seen, considered the breach of their word very different from the breach of their oath. See II. 5, 7. where the Plataeans maintain that they never swore to the Thebans not to injure them.

17. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρρασίους] According to the English idiom, "into Arcadia, against the Parrhasians." See the note on III. 105, 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ.

19. ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς] That is, τῶν Παρρασίων ἐπικαλεσαμένων. This is a

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ἐτείχισαν Μαντινῆς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐφρούρουν, ἐν τῇ Παρρασικῇ  
 2 κείμενον, ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι τῆς Λακωνικῆς. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασίων ἐδῆουν, οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς  
 τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις φύλαξι παραδόντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ξυμμα-  
 χίαν ἐφρούρουν· ἀδύνατοι δ' ὄντες διασῶσαι τό τε ἐν Κιψέ-  
 3 λοις τείχος καὶ τὰς ἐν Παρρασίοις πόλεις ἀπῆλθον. Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς τε Παρρασίους αὐτονόμους ποιήσαντες καὶ  
 τὸ τείχος καθελόντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XXXIV. Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ἦδη ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν  
 ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν, οὓς ὁ 10

Internal measures of  
 the Lacedæmonians.  
 Liberty given to the  
 Helots who had fought  
 under Brasidas. The  
 prisoners released from  
 Sphacteria are disfran-  
 chised.

Κλεαρίδας μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκόμισεν, οἱ Λα-  
 κεδαιμόνιοι ἐψηφίσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασί-  
 δου Εἰλωτας μαχесσαμένους ἐλευθέρους εἶναι  
 καὶ οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται· καὶ ὕστερον  
 οὐ πολλῶ αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ἐς 15  
 Λέπερον κατέστησαν, κείμενον ἐπὶ τῆς Λακω-

1. παρσκευῇ A.B. παρσικῇ G.k.  
 12. μὲν βρασίδου e.  
 Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo νεοδαμῶδων.

2. σκειρίτιδι L.O.P.e. 3. γῆν παρρα-  
 15. νεοδαμωδῶν E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.g.

remarkable instance of the adoption of  
 the genitive absolute, referring to the  
 subject already spoken of in the sen-  
 tence; instead of putting the participle  
 in the same case with the subject.  
 Thus instead of ἐπικαλεσαμένους, to  
 agree with Παρρασίους, we have ἐπικα-  
 λεσαμένων referring to Παρρασίων un-  
 derstood. A still more remarkable in-  
 stance of this construction occurs, VI.  
 7, 2. οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παν-  
 στρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, that is, τῶν Ἀργείων  
 ἐξελθόντων πανστρατιᾷ μετὰ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων. So also VII. 57, 11. Θούριοι καὶ  
 Μεταπόντιοι—στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν κατει-  
 λημμένων—ξυνεστράτευσον, that is, κατει-  
 λημμένων αὐτῶν στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν, or,  
 στασιωτικοῖς καιροῖς. See besides Hero-  
 dot. VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. Æschylus,  
 Prometh. 866. Bloomf. Xenoph. Anab.  
 V. 8, 13.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι] "For the annoy-  
 ance of the district of Sciritis." Com-  
 pare V. 51, 2.

4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν] That is, τῶν ξυμ-

μάχων χώραν. By the "allies" here  
 spoken of, are meant the Parrhasians,  
 Μαντινέων ὑπῆκοι.

9. τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης—στρατιωτῶν] That  
 is, ἡκόντων ἀπὸ Θράκης τῶν ἐς Θράκην  
 μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν.  
 Compare VII. 63, 1. πρότερον ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ καταστρώματος ὅπλιντας ἀπαράξητε.  
 that is, as Bauer rightly explained it,  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἀπαράξητε τοὺς  
 ἐπ' αὐτῷ. See also the note on III.  
 106, 1.

14. οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται] The He-  
 lots, like the villains of the middle  
 ages, were "Glebæ adstricti," and not  
 allowed to leave the spot which was  
 allotted them to cultivate. Thus the  
 permitting them "to live where they  
 liked" was an essential part of their  
 emancipation. See Müller, Dorier, vol.  
 II. ch. 3. p. 33. &c.

15. μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν] The diffi-  
 culty here consists in the article; for  
 it states that "the Neodamodes," not  
 "some Neodamodes," as Dr. Bloom-

SPARTA. A. C. 421. Olym. 89. 4.

νικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἡλείας, ὄντες ἤδη διάφοροι Ἡλείοις· τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας σφῶν καὶ τὰ ὄπλα παραδόντας, δέισαντες μὴ τι διὰ τὴν ξυμφορὰν νομίσαντες ἐλασσωθήσεσθαι καὶ ὄντες ἐπίτιμοι νεωτερίσωσιν, ἤδη καὶ ἀρχάς τινας ἔχοντας ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μῆτε ἄρχειν μῆτε πριαμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίους εἶναι. ὥστε-ρον δὲ αὖθις χρόνῳ ἐπίτιμοι ἐγένοντο.

XXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους καὶ Θύσσον τὴν ἐν τῇ

1. τοὺς δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. vulgo τοὺς δ' ἐκ. δὲ νήσου K. δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Q. 6. ἢ πωλοῦντας] om. l. 7. αὖθις ἐπίτιμοι K. 8. θύσσον A. θάσσον L. θάσον Q. τῇ] τῇ L.O.P.Q.

field translates it, were settled with the emancipated Helots at Lepreum. And again, at the battle of Mantinea, "the Neodamodes" are mentioned, V. 67, 1. as standing in the line next to "the soldiers of Brasidas;" i. e. the Helots here described as having been emancipated. (For although the article be wanting in this latter passage, yet the word being of the nature of a proper name, its presence may be dispensed with, as in Σκιρίται, Λακεδαιμόνιοι, and all the other proper names in the same chapter; whereas, had Thucydides meant to speak only of a small portion of the whole class, he would have written *Νεοδαμωδῶν τινές*.) Now that the Neodamodes were a distinct class from the newly enfranchised Helots, seems clear from the two passages above quoted: and Muller's supposition is highly probable, (Dorier, vol. II. p. 45.) that the latter after a time rose to the condition of the former; possibly in the next generation; so that the son of an enfranchised Helot became a Neodamode; like the distinction between Libertus and Libertinus. If this was the case, the number of Neodamodes must have continually increased, after the precedent of emancipating the Helots for military service had been introduced, and especially after times of extended military operations, such as to offer frequent occasions of so emancipating them. Now it is remarkable that we find no mention of the employment of any Neodamodes on foreign service during the first ten years of the

war; but *three hundred* fought with Gylippus at Syracuse, VII. 58, 3. and fifteen years afterwards we read of *a thousand* serving under Timbron in Asia, (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1, 4.) and of the same or a greater number serving under Agesilaus, three years later. But at the period with which we are now engaged, the Neodamodes were probably few; because the circumstances of Lacedæmon, for many years previously to this period had not been such as to open to the Helots an opportunity of obtaining their freedom; and it is very likely that their whole amount was not more than that of the Helots who had just been emancipated: that is, than *six or seven hundred*. Compare IV. 80, 4. They who know what minute distinctions of rank are observed in America, according to the stronger or fainter infusion of negro or of native blood, will understand how such an aristocracy as that of the Dorians might mark by various gradations the transition from the state of a Helot to that of a citizen.

5. μῆτε ἄρχειν κ. τ. λ.] That is, they deprived them of their eligibility to offices, "*jus honorum*," and reduced them in civil contracts, τὰ συμβολαία, to the condition of sojourners or foreigners, who could neither hold property, nor sue or be sued in their own name: i. e. were not αὐτόδικοι. The different degrees of ἀτιμία, or disfranchisement, in use at Athens, are well enumerated by Schömann, De Comitibus Atheniensium, p. 73. et seqq.

2<sup>α</sup> Ἀθῶ †Διῆς† εἶλον. Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμμαχον. καὶ τὸ  
Growing suspicious between Athens and Lacedaemon, and the causes of them. θέρος τοῦτο πᾶν ἐπιμξίαί μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις, ὑπώπτευν δὲ ἀλ-  
 λήλους εὐθὺς μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι  
 καὶ [οἱ] Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ  
 3 ἀπόδοσιν. τὴν γὰρ Ἀμφίπολιν πρότεροι λαχόντες οἱ Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι ἀποδιδόναι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀποδεδώκεσαν, οὐδὲ  
 τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης παρείχον ξυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομέ-  
 νους, οὐδὲ Βοιωτοὺς, οὐδὲ Κορινθίους, λέγοντες αἰεὶ ὡς μετ'  
 Ἀθηναίων τούτους, ἣν μὴ θέλωσι, κοινῇ ἀναγκάσουσι<sup>10</sup>  
 χρόνους τε προὔθεντο ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς, ἐν οἷς χρῆν τοὺς μὴ  
 4 ἐσιόντας ἀμφοτέροις πολεμίους εἶναι. τούτων οὖν ὁρῶντες οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἔργον γιγνόμενον, ὑπετόπτευν τοὺς Λακεδαι-  
 μονίους μὴδὲν δίκαιον διανοεῖσθαι, ὥστε οὔτε Πύλον ἀπαι-  
 τούντων αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδοσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου<sup>15</sup>  
 δεσμώτας μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, τὰ τε ἄλλα χωρία

1. διῆς Gatterer. Poppo. Goell. δικτηδῆς B.E.F.H.K.V.g. δικτυδαίς G.c.d.i.k. om. L.O.P. vulgo δικτιδῆς. 5. καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι B.E.F.H.K.N.V.g. Poppo. [οἱ] vulgo om. articulum. κατὰ τὴν χωρίων C.P.e. κατὰ τῶν χωρίων i. 6. ἀπο-  
 δίδοσιν P. ἀποδωσιν V. 7. καὶ] om. L.O. ἄλλα K.V. ἄλλα Bekk. Goell. 9. ὡς] om. A. 10. ἀναγκάσουσι A.B.F.G.K.d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναγκά-  
 σουσιν Bekk. vulgo ἀναγκάσωσι. 11. δὲ K. ἐχρῆν c.d.i. χρῆ e. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς g. 12. ἐπιδόντας I.c.d.e.i.k. πολεμίους R. 13. ἔργον K.d.i. ὑπετό-  
 πτευν A.B.E.F.G.H.V.g.h.k. Goell. Bekk. ὑπεπώπτευν C.L.O.e. ὑπεπώπτευν I. vulgo ὑπώπτευν. 15. αὐτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. αὐτοὶ V. ἀπέδοσαν d.h.i.

1. †Διῆς†] This is a correction adopt-  
 ed by Poppo, and Göller, from Gatterer,  
 in his "Commentationes de Herodot. et  
 "Thucyd. Thracia." Such a people as  
 the Dictidians are unknown; but Dium  
 is well known as a town of the Penin-  
 sula of Athos, (IV. 109, 3.) and the  
 best MSS. of Thucyd. actually read  
 Διῆς in V. 82, 1. where the common  
 reading, as here, is Δικτιδῆς.

["The reading Δικτιδῆς is unintelli-  
 "gible; Διῆς inconsistent with V. 82, 1.  
 "Poppo's conjecture, Χαλκιδῆς or οἱ  
 "Χαλκιδῆς, seems the most probable."  
 Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 319. note.  
 It might be said that the revolt of Dium  
 from Athens, mentioned V. 82, 1. was  
 the consequence of their having thus  
 taken possession of Thyssus: that the

people of Dium proposed to deal with  
 the neighbouring cities as Mytilene was  
 going to deal with the other cities of  
 Lesbos; and that being checked by  
 Athens on the application of the Thys-  
 sians, Dium chose openly to revolt.  
 But the words Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύ-  
 μαχον as referred to Thyssus, seem to  
 imply that the other people mentioned  
 were *not* the allies of Athens, and  
 therefore they could not have been the  
 Dians. The conjecture of Poppo there-  
 fore seems probable.

11. ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς] "Without a  
 "written agreement." The Lacedæ-  
 monians would do no more than give  
 verbal promises, without pledging them-  
 selves to any thing in the shape of a  
 written agreement.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 431. Olymp. 89. 4.

εἶχον, μένοντες ἕως σφίσι κακείνοι ποιήσειαν τὰ εἰρημένα. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὰ μὲν δυνατὰ ἔφασαν πεποιηκέναι· τοὺς 5 γὰρ παρὰ σφίσι δεσμώτας ὄντας Ἀθηναίων ἀποδοῦναι, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατιώτας ἀπαγαγεῖν, καὶ εἴ του ἄλλου ἐγκρατεῖς ἦσαν Ἀμφιπόλεως δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν κρατεῖν ὥστε παραδοῦναι, Βοιωτοὺς δὲ πειράσσεσθαι καὶ Κορινθίους ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσαγαγεῖν καὶ Πάνακτον ἀπολαβεῖν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων 10 ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν Βοιωτοῖς αἰχμάλωτοι, κομεῖν. Πύλον μέντοι ἡξίου σφίσιν ἀποδοῦναι· εἰ δὲ μὴ, Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς Εἰλωτας ἐξαγαγεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Θράκης, Ἀθηναίους δὲ φρουρεῖν τὸ χωρίον αὐτοὺς, εἰ βούλονται. 15 πολλάκις δὲ καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὥστε ἐξαγαγεῖν ἐκ Πύλου Μεσσηνίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Εἰλωτάς τε καὶ ὅσοι ἡτομολόηκεσαν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· καὶ κατέκισαν αὐτοὺς ἐν Κρανίοις τῆς Κεφαλληνίας. τὸ μὲν οὖν θέρος τοῦτο ἡσυχία ἦν καὶ ἔφοδοι 8 παρ' ἀλλήλους.

XXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔφοροι ἕτεροι καὶ οὐκ ἐφ' ὧν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο ἄρχοντες 30 New ephori at Sparta adverse to the peace ἤδη, καὶ τινες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐναντίοι σπονδαῖς)

1. μένοντας Q. 2. δὲ] μὲν B.h. 4. εἰ καὶ F. 6. βοιωτοὺς πειράσσεσθαι A.B.h. 7. ἐπαγαγεῖν d.i. 9. τε] γε Reisk. Bekk. Goell. τοὺς] τὰ B. 10. ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ V. 11. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.H.f.g.h.k. 14. ὅσους K. ἡτομολήσαν Q.V. 15. κατέκισαν F. 16. κεφαλληνίας E.I.L.Q.k. 17. ἀλλήλοις B.F.H.g. 18. τοῦ δὲ ἐπὶ C. γιγνομένου L. γὰρ] om. Q.R. 19. ἕτεροι ἔφοροι V.g. 20. καὶ αὐτῶν L.R. ἐναντίοις F.g. ἐναντίοι ταῖς L.N.O.P.V.g.

9. Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς Εἰλωτας] Bekker and Gøller have adopted Reiske's alteration of γε instead of τε, and Poppo approves of it, though without admitting it into the text. But it is not necessary, although if the MSS. authorities were equal, we might think it the preferable reading. Those who are here called generally "Helots," as distinguished from the Messenians of Naupactus, are a few lines below more accurately divided into "Helots," and "all those who had run away from "Laconia," though they were not

Helots. These last might comprise a good many of the domestic and personal slaves of the Spartans, as distinguished from the Helots who were their public or national slaves.

18. ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔφ.] Ex hoc loco elicitor tempus anni, quo ephori magistratum inibant, nempe æstate inclinante, vel autumno incipiente. *Palm.* in Exercitationib. p. 52. HUDS. Diem, quo novi ephori inierint, definit Dodwellus in *Annalib. Thucyd.* ad Ann. XI. Belli Peloponnes. post diem VIII. Octobris Juliani. DUKER.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

with Athens. They try to make common cause with Corinth and Boeotia, and bring Argos into alliance with themselves.

ἐλθουσὼν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος, καὶ παρόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων, καὶ πολλὰ ἐν ἀλλήλοις εἰπόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ξυμβάντων, ὥς ἀπήεσαν ἐπ' οἴκου, τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Κορινθίοις Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξε-  
νάρης, οὗτοι ὅπερ τῶν ἐφόρων ἐβούλυντο μάλιστα διαλύσαι τὰς σπονδὰς, λόγους ποιοῦνται ἰδίους, παραινοῦντες ὅτι μάλιστα ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν καὶ πειρᾶσθαι Βοιωτοὺς, Ἀργείων γενομένους πρῶτον αὐτοὺς ξυμμάχους, αὐθις μετὰ Βοιωτῶν Ἀργείους Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιῆσαι ξυμμάχους· οὕτω γὰρ †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι Βοιωτοὺς ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδὰς ἐσελθεῖν· ἐλέσθαι γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους πρὸ τῆς

1. ἐλθόντων Q.e.f. πρέσβων C.F.H.R.g.e.f. πρεσβέων G.K. πρεσβέων E.  
3. πολλὰ ἀλλήλους K. 5. ξενάρης E.F.G. ξενάρκης A.B.h. Bekk. ξενάρης Q.  
ξεναρίδης g. 6. ὅπερ] ὑπὲρ B. 7. ἰδίᾳ L.O.P. 8. ταῦτα Reisk. Heilm. Bredow.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo ταῦτα. τε] γε A. om. L.O.P. 9. ἀργείους c.l.  
γυγομένους e. γυομένους R. 10. λακεδαιμονίων i. 12. ἐπελθεῖν A.B.E.F.i.

8. ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν] I have adopted this reading with Reiske, Heilmann, Bredow, Haack, and Poppo, instead of the common reading ταῦτα. The sense is, that the ephori urged the Boeotians and Corinthians to act in close concert with each other, instead of disputing as they had done. [See ch. 32, 7.] See τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες in ch. 31, 6.

11. †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι] Imo ῆκιστ' ἄν, quum in οὕτως lateat sententia conditionalis. Sequitur quidem statim rursus ἐλέσθαι, sed ibi ἄν, si antea positum fuerit, cogitatione suppleri potest. POPPO. I believe Poppo is right, because the ἄν might so easily have been omitted, from the immediate recurrence of the same letters in the first syllable of ἀναγκασθῆναι. Compare also I. 72, 3. where ἄν has been properly restored in a similar case by the later editors, on the authority of the best MSS. νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἄν αὐτοὺς—τραπέσθαι. The reader will observe that this is quite a distinct question from that of the use of the aorist without ἄν after verbs of "thinking" or "affirming" in sentences where there is no condition implied; as in III. 24, 1. νομίζοντες ῆκιστα ὑποποπῆσαι; and in V. 22, 1. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέ-

ξασθαι. Yet the particle is sometimes omitted, even when the thing hoped, intended, or asserted, does depend upon a condition: as in IV. 24, 4. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσκειαν—ῆλπιζον—χειρώσασθαι. Still, as the construction here is somewhat different, inasmuch as χειρώσασθαι and ῆλπιζον both refer to the same subject; whereas in the present passage, and in I. 72, 3. the thing expected or asserted relates to the conduct of another,—I believe, on the whole, with Poppo, that the true reading here is ῆκιστ' ἄν ἀναγκασθῆναι.

12. πρὸ τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας] "At the risk of incurring the enmity of the Athenians," as it is well translated by bishop Maltby in his MS. notes on Thucydides, which he kindly allowed me to make use of. And so Bredow, Dobree, and Dr. Bloomfield, understand the passage. Compare a similar use of the preposition ἀντὶ in Aristot. Rhetor. II. 24. p. 163. ed. Oxf. 1809. (II. 23, 19. ed. Oxf. 1837.) οἷον τοῦτε τὸ ἐνθύμημα, εἰ φεύγοντες μὲν ἐμαχόμεθα ὅπως κατέλθωμεν κατελθόντες δὲ φευξόμεθα ὅπως μὴ μαχόμεθα; ὅτε μὲν γὰρ τὸ μένειν ἀντὶ τοῦ μάχεσθαι ἤρουντο, ὅτε δὲ τὸ μὴ μάχεσθαι ἀντὶ τοῦ

Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας καὶ διαλύσεως τῶν σπονδῶν Ἀργείους σφίσι φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι. τὸ γὰρ Ἄργος αἰὲς ἡπίσταντο ἐπιθυμοῦντας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, ἡγούμενοι τὸν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου πόλεμον εὐράω· ἂν εἶναι. τὸ μέντοι Πάνακτον ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι Λακεδαιμονίους, ἵνα αὐτὸ αὐτοῦ Πύλον, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀπολαβόντες ῥᾶον καθιστῶνται Ἀθηναίοις ἐς πόλεμον. XXXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι ταῦτα ἐπεσταλμένοι ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Ξενάρχου καὶ Κλεοβούλου καὶ ὅσοι φίλοι ἦσαν αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὥστε ἀπαγγεῖλαι ἐπὶ τὰ κοινὰ, ἑκάτεροι ἀνεχώρουν. Ἀργείων δὲ δύο ἄνδρες, τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς μεγίστης ἐπετήρουν ἀπionτας αὐτοὺς καθ' ὁδὸν, καὶ ξυγγενόμενοι ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, εἴ πως οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σφίσι ξύμμαχοι γένοιτο ὥσπερ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ

As a previous step to this, it is proposed that the Boeotians should join the Argive alliance. But the Boeotian people not being in the secret, and supposing that their alliance with Argos would displease Laedemon, 15 reject the proposal.

(37, 38.)

4. φίλων P.b.c.d.i. 6. παραδώσουσι E.G. παραδῶσι A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. παραδῶσιν F.Q. ἦν] ei R. 7. ἀθηναίων c.d. 8. καὶ κορίνθιοι A.B. C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ οἱ κορίνθιοι 9. καὶ τοῦ κλεοβούλου Q. 10. ὅσα h. 12. ἀργεῖοι l. 13. ἐπionτας Q.c.d.i. δ ἐπionτας P. ἀπion E. 15. ὅπως d. 16. ὥσπερ καὶ κορίνθιοι d.

μὴ μέναι. "The friendship of Argos was of more importance than the enmity of Athens; the one was a greater good than the other was an evil."

3. καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον] Göller understands this as βεβαίως φίλιον. Does it not rather mean, "by fair and honourable means, without making unworthy sacrifices to gain it?" such, for instance, as the surrender of Cynuria to them. But afterwards, when the emergency was great, they agreed to discuss even this point, for then they desired to gain the friendship of Argos on any terms. ἐπεθύμουν τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν. V. 41, 3. The expression πάντως in one place explains exactly, I think, the meaning of καλῶς in the other.

4. ἡγούμενοι] Haack's explanation of this strange use of the nominative case is, I doubt not, the true one. "Scrip- tor ἡγούμενοι post ἐπιθυμοῦντας scrip-

"sit, quod ante scripsisse sibi videre- tur, ἐπεθύμησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι." See Lobeck on Phrynichus, Parerg. VI. p. 755. note, and compare Thucyd. IV. 52, 3. ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια—κρατυνά- μενοι.

5. ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδῶ- σουσι] Verbum habet structuram verbi αἰτεῖν. GÖLLER. I am not sure that there is not a confusion between ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν, Βοιωτοὺς παραδῶναι, and ἐδέοντο ποιῆσαι ὅπως Βοιωτοὶ παραδώσουσι. The word ἐδέοντο relates properly not to the Boeotian people, but to the ambassadors; whereas, not the ambassadors, but the Boeotian people, were to give up Panactum. And traces of this distinction seem to me to exist in the construction ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι, where, to shew the meaning of the writer, I would rather place a comma after ἐδέοντο, in spite of the grammatical solecism of Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι.



Μαντινῆς· νομίζειν γὰρ ἂν τούτου προχωρήσαντος ῥαδίως  
 ἤδη καὶ πολεμεῖν καὶ σπένδεσθαι καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους,  
 εἰ βούλονται, κοινῷ λόγῳ χρωμένους, καὶ εἴ τινα πρὸς ἄλλον  
 3 δέοι. τοῖς δὲ τῶν Βοιωτῶν πρέσβειν ἀκούουσιν ἤρεσκε·  
 κατὰ τύχην γὰρ ἐδέοντο τούτων ὧν περ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακε- 5  
 δαίμονος αὐτοῖς φίλοι ἐπεστάλκεσαν. καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀργείων  
 ἄνδρες ὥς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς δεχομένους τὸν λόγον, εἰπόντες  
 4 ὅτι πρέσβεις πέμψουσιν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς ἀπῆλθον. ἀφικόμενοι  
 δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς βοιωτάρχαις τά τε ἐκ τῆς  
 Λακεδαίμονος καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν συγγενομένων Ἀργείων· καὶ 10  
 οἱ βοιωτάρχαι ἠρέσκοντό τε καὶ πολλῷ προθυμότεροι ἦσαν,  
 ὅτι ἀμφοτέρωθεν ξυνεβεβήκει αὐτοῖς τοὺς τε φίλους τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων τῶν αὐτῶν δεῖσθαι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐς τὰ  
 5 ὁμοῖα σπένδειν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον πρέσβεις παρήσαν  
 Ἀργείων τὰ εἰρημμένα προκαλούμενοι· καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν 15  
 ἐπαυνέσαντες τοὺς λόγους οἱ βοιωτάρχαι, καὶ πρέσβεις  
 ὑποσχόμενοι ἀποστελεῖν περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἐς Ἄργος.  
 XXXVIII. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἐδόκει πρῶτον τοῖς βοιωτάρχαις  
 καὶ Κορινθίοις καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβε-  
 σιν ὁμόσαι ὅρκους ἀλλήλοις ἢ μὴν ἐν τε τῷ παρατυχόντι 20  
 ἀμύνειν τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ μὴ πολεμήσειν τῷ μηδὲ ξυμβήσε-  
 σθαι ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς καὶ  
 Μεγαρέας (τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποιοῦν) πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους σπέν-  
 2 δεσθαι. πρὶν δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους γενέσθαι οἱ βοιωτάρχαι ἐκοίνω-  
 σαν ταῖς τέσσαρσι βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ταῦτα, αἵ περ ἅπαν 25  
 τὸ κῦρος ἔχουσι, καὶ παρήνουν γενέσθαι ὅρκους ταῖς πόλεσιν,  
 3 ὅσαι βούλονται ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ σφίσι ξυνομνύναι. οἱ δ' ἐν

1. γὰρ αὐτὸ E. χωρήσαντος G.L.O.P.c.d.i.k. 3. βούλονται L. 4. δὲ  
 βοιωτῶν Q. πρέσβειν d. ἀκούσασιν Q. 5. ὥσπερ Q. 6. φίλοι οἱ  
 περὶ τὸν κλεόβουλον E. ἀπεστάλκεσαν V. 10. καὶ βοιωτάρχαι L.O.  
 12. ξυνεβεβλήκει h. 15. παρακαλούμενοι C.e. ἐπεμψαν d. 17. ἀποστει-  
 λειν i. 21. ἀμύνειν Bekk. 23. πρὸς τοὺς ἀργείους] om. d.i. 27. ὠφελεία  
 Bekk.

22. κοινῆς γνώμης] Ex perpetua foederum formula. Vid. Polybium, p. 703. Nostrum, V. 47, 3, 4. VIII. 18, 2. 37, 4. Dionys. Halic. VI. 95. Wlass.

ταῖς βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ὄντες οὐ προσδέχονται τὸν λόγον,  
 δεδιότες μὴ ἐναντία Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιήσωσι, τοῖς ἐκείνων  
 ἀφεστῶσι Κορινθίοις ξυνομνύντες· οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ  
 βοιωτάρχαι τὰ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος, ὅτι τῶν τε ἐφόρων  
 5 Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξενάρης καὶ οἱ φίλοι παραινοῦσιν Ἀργείων  
 πρῶτον καὶ Κορινθίων γενομένους ξυμμάχους ὕστερον μετὰ  
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων γίνεσθαι, οἰόμενοι τὴν βουλὴν, καὶ  
 μὴ εἰπωσιν, οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι ἢ ἂ σφίσι προδιαγνόντες  
 παραινοῦσιν. ὥς δὲ ἀντέστη τὸ πρᾶγμα, οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 4  
 10 καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβεις ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ βοιω-  
 τάρχαι μέλλοντες πρότερον, εἰ ταῦτα ἔπεισαν, καὶ τὴν ξυμ-  
 μαχίαν πειράσεσθαι πρὸς Ἀργείους ποιεῖν, οὐκέτι ἐσήμεγκαν  
 περὶ Ἀργείων ἐς τὰς βουλὰς, οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ Ἄργος τοὺς  
 πρέσβεις οὓς ὑπέσχοντο ἔπεμπον, ἀμέλεια δέ τις ἐνῆν καὶ  
 15 διατριβὴ τῶν πάντων.

XXXIX. Καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ Μηκύβερναν  
 Ὀλύνθιοι, Ἀθηναίων φρουρούντων, ἐπιδραμόντες εἶλον.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα (ἐγίνοντο γὰρ αἰεὶ λόγοι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις 2  
 καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις περὶ ὧν εἶχον ἀλλήλων) ἐλπίζοντες οἱ  
 20 Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἰ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ  
 Βοιωτῶν ἀπολάβοιεν, κομίσασθαι ἂν αὐτοὶ  
 Πύλον, ἦλθον ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς πρεσβευόμενοι  
 καὶ ἐδέοντο σφίσι Πάνακτόν τε καὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. προσεδέχοντο L.O. 2. ποιήσουσι K. 4. τὰ] om. B. 6. πρῶτον κορινθίους  
 d.i. γενομένους καὶ κορ. ξυμμάχους, μετὰ τῶν λακ. ὕστερον γένεσθαι V. ὕστερον  
 ξυμμάχους g. 8. "an σφεῖς;" Bekker. "Malim ἐν σφίσι" Goell. ed. 2.  
 12. πειράσασθαι Q. 14. ἔπεμψαν e.k. 16. τούτῳ] om. g. 19. εἶχον] εἶλον L.  
 21. κομίσεσθαι P. αὐτοὶ] αὐτοὺς L. 22. πρεσβευσόμενοι f. 23. ἀθηναίους G.L.O.P.

7. τὴν βουλὴν—παραινοῦσιν] There  
 can be no doubt that προδιαγνόντες  
 refers to the Bœotarchs, and expresses  
 their previous sanction of the measure,  
 without which it could not be laid be-  
 fore the councils. But there is a diffi-  
 culty in the dative σφίσι referring to  
 another subject than that which imme-  
 diately precedes it. It refers however  
 to the subject of the verb ψηφιεῖσθαι,  
 as if the words οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι  
 were put into the mouths of the coun-

cillors, and were equivalent to οὐκ ἄλλα  
 φήσεω ψηφιεῖσθαι. Compare IV. 113, 3.  
 κατέφυγον δὲ ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν  
 ἐπιτήδαιοι, where κατέφυγον ἐς αὐτοὺς,  
 like οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ βοιωτάρχαι,  
 being subordinate to the general sub-  
 ject of the whole sentence οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 as in this case οἱ ἐν ταῖς βουλαῖς, the  
 word σφίσι in both cases returns to  
 the original subject, without regard  
 to the intermediate and subordinate  
 one.

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ναίων δεσμάτας παραδούναι, ἵνα ἀντ' αὐτῶν Πύλον κομ-  
 3 σωνται. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, ἣν μὴ σφίσι  
 ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν ποιήσωνται ὥσπερ Ἀθηναῖοις. Λακεδαι-  
 μόνιοι δὲ εἰδότες μὲν ὅτι ἀδικήσουσιν Ἀθηναίους, εἰρημένον  
 ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μήτε σπένδεσθαί τῳ μήτε πολεμεῖν, βουλό- 5  
 μενοι δὲ τὸ Πάνακτον παραλαβεῖν ὡς τὴν Πύλον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ  
 κομούμενοι, καὶ ἅμα τῶν ξυγγχείαι σπευδόντων τὰς σπονδὰς  
 προθυμουμένων τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, ἐποίησαντο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν  
 τοῦ χειμῶνος τελευτῶντος ἤδη καὶ πρὸς ἕα· καὶ τὸ Πάν-  
 ακτον εὐθὺς καθηρεῖτο. καὶ ἐνδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ 10  
 ἐτελεύτα.

XL. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἥρι εὐθὺς τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ  
 Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις τῶν Βοιωτῶν οὐς ἔφασαν πέμ-  
 PELOPONNESUS. ψειν οὐχ ἵκοντο, τό τε Πάνακτον ἦσθοντο  
 Upon this the Argives καθαριούμενον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν γεγενη- 15  
 in alarm endeavour to μένην τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους,  
 obtain for themselves ἔδεισαν μὴ μονωθῶσι καὶ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους  
 a treaty with Laed- 2 mon. πᾶσα ἡ ξυμμαχία χωρήσῃ. τοὺς γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς  
 φοντο πεπεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τό τε Πάνακτον καθε-  
 λείν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς ἐσιέναι, τοὺς τε Ἀθη- 20  
 ναίους εἰδέναι ταῦτα, ὥστε οὐδὲ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔτι σφίσιν  
 εἶναι ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι, πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες ἐκ τῶν

3. ἰδίαν] om. g. καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P. 4. ἀθηναίων B.h. εἰρημένον g.  
 5. ἀλλήλων ἄνευ C.e. μὴ R.f. μηδὲ f. 7. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 8. τὰ ἐς  
 A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo τὰς ἐς. 9. χειμῶνος δὲ τελευτῶντος  
 L.O.P.k. 13. ἀργεῖοι ὡς οἱ] πανακτόν P. 14. ἵκοντο E.F.K.R. et prima  
 manu C. 16. λακεδαιμονίους E. 19. πεποιείσθαι c.i. 21. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-  
 ναίους e. 22. ποιήσεσθαι e.

4. εἰρημένον ἄνευ ἀλλήλων κ. τ. λ.]  
 "No such clause occurs in either of  
 "the treaties, nor is there any which  
 "appears to require such a construc-  
 "tion. But perhaps it was understood  
 "to be implied either in the concluding  
 "article of the treaty of alliance, (ἣν δὲ  
 "τι δοκῇ κ. τ. λ.) or in the provision  
 "made for the case in which the terri-  
 "tory of either party should be in-  
 "vaded; when neither was to conclude  
 "a peace with the enemy without the

"other's consent. It may, however,  
 "have been the subject of a distinct  
 "subsequent decree, such as the one  
 "mentioned V. 80, 1. as following a  
 "treaty of alliance." Thirlwall, Hist.  
 Gr. vol. III. p. 322. note.

8. τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς] "The connexion  
 "with Boeotia." So c. 46, 1. τὰ πρὸς  
 Ἀργεῖους. "The treaty pending with  
 "the Argives." The construction of  
 προθυμείσθαι with an accusative has  
 been already noticed at ch. 17, 1.

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διαφορῶν, εἰ μὴ μένειαν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους  
σπονδαί, τοῖς γοῦν Ἀθηναίοις ξύμμαχοι ἔσσεσθαι. ἀποροῦντες 3  
οὖν ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ Λακεδαιμονίοις  
καὶ Τεγεάταις, Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμῶσι, πρό-  
5τερον οὐ δεχόμενοι τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς, ἀλλ' ἐν  
φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι, ἔπεμπον ὥς  
ἐδύναντο τάχιστα ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις Εὐστροφον  
καὶ Αἴσωνα, οἱ ἐδόκουν προσφιλέστατοι αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ἡγού-  
10μενοι, ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κράτιστα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους  
σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, ὅπη ἂν ξυγχαρῇ, ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.  
XLI. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀφικόμενοι αὐτῶν λόγους ἐποιοῦντο  
πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ ἂν σφίσιν αἱ σπονδαί  
γίγνοιτο. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι 2  
ἡξίουσαν δίκης ἐπιτροπὴν σφίσι γενέσθαι ἢ ἐς  
15 πόλιν τινα ἢ ἰδιώτην περὶ τῆς Κυνουρίας γῆς,  
ἥς αἰεὶ πέρι διαφέρονται μεθορίας οὐσσης (ἔχει  
δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ Θυρέαν καὶ Ἀνθήνην πόλιν, νέμονται δ' αὐτὴν  
Λακεδαιμόνιοι)· ἔπειτα δ' οὐκ ἐόντων Λακεδαιμονίων με-

After some debate the  
Lacedæmonians agree  
to their request, and a  
time is fixed for so-  
lemnly concluding the  
treaty.

1. διαφορῶν A.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δια-  
φορών. 4. πρότεροι P. 8. ἔσωνα F.H. 10. ὅποι R. 11. ἐποίη-  
σαντο K. 13. μὲν οὖν πρῶτον f. 14. τῆς δίκης K. 15. ἢ ἰδιώτην A.B.C.E.F.  
G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς ἰδιώτην.  
κυνοσυρίας A.B.V.h. Bekk. γῆς] om. d.i. 17. θυραίων E.V.b.c.h.i. et marg. N.  
ἀθήνην A.B.E.F.H.V.g. ἀθίην Q. πόλιν] om. K. 18. ἐόντων τῶν λακεδαι-  
μονίων K.R.

2. ἀποροῦντες ταῦτα] So Herodotus,  
IV. 179, 2. καὶ οἱ ἀπορέοντες τὴν ἐξαγω-  
γὴν λόγος ἐστὶ φανῆναι Τρίτωνα.

5. ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες—ἡγήσεσθαι]  
"Proudly thinking to become the lead-  
ing state in Peloponnesus." Compare  
III. 83, 3. and the note there.

8. ἡγούμενοι—ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν] Accord-  
ing to this stopping, which has been  
retained by Poppo and Göller, the  
sense of the passage is, "Thinking to  
insure their tranquillity by making a  
treaty with the Lacedæmonians on  
the best terms that circumstances  
allowed, however it might be con-  
cluded." Another way of under-

standing it is, to place the comma after  
κράτιστα. "Thinking it best, under  
present circumstances, to make a  
treaty with the Lacedæmonians on  
whatever terms, and to remain in  
quiet." ξυγχαρῇ I understand to be  
taken in a neutral sense, like the Latin,  
"Utcunque convenerit."

14. δίκης ἐπιτροπῇ] This did take  
place at a later period, and the result  
was, that Thyrea was awarded to the  
Argives, and retained by them down  
to the time of Pausanias. See Pausan.  
II. 38.

18. οὐκ ἐόντων,—ἀλλ'—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι]  
I should resolve the words οὐκ ἐόντων

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μῆσθαι περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται σπένδεσθαι ὥσπερ πρότερον, ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις τάδε ὁμῶς ἐπηγάγοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους συγχωρῆσαι, ἐν μὲν τῷ παρόντι σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ἔτη πεντήκοντα, ἐξεῖναι δ' ὅποτεροισὺν προκαλεσαμένοις, μήτε νόσου οὐσης μήτε πολέμου Λακεδαίμονι καὶ Ἀργεῖ, διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τῆς γῆς ταύτης, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν ποτε ὅτε αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι ἡξίωσαν νικᾶν, διώκειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι περαιτέρω τῶν πρὸς Ἀργος καὶ 3 Λακεδαίμονα ὄρων. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐδόκει μωρία εἶναι ταῦτα, ἔπειτα (ἐπεθύμουν γὰρ τὸ Ἀργος 10 πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν) συνεχώρησαν ἐφ' οἷς ἡξίου, καὶ συνεγράψαντο. ἐκέλευον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρὶν τέλος τι αὐτῶν ἔχειν, ἐς τὸ Ἀργος πρῶτον ἐπαναχωρήσαντας αὐτοὺς δεῖξαι τῷ πλήθει, καὶ ἣν ἀρέσκοντα ἦ, ἡκεῖν ἐς τὰ Ὑακίνθια τοὺς ὅρκους ποιησομένους. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν. 15 XLII. ἐν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ᾧ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ταῦτα ἔπρασσον, οἱ πρέσβεις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀνδρομέδης καὶ Φαίδιμος καὶ Ἀντιμενίδας, οὓς ἔδει τὸ Πάνακτον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς παρὰ Βοιωτῶν παραλαβόντας Ἀθηναίοις ἀποδοῦναι, τὸ μὲν Πάνακτον ὑπὸ 20 τῶν Βοιωτῶν αὐτῶν καθηρημένον εὖρον, ἐπὶ προφάσει ὡς ἦσαν ποτε Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιω-

## ATHENS.

In the meanwhile the Athenians are highly disgusted with the Laedæmonians, when they hear of their separate treaty with the Boeotians.

3. ἀπηγάγοντο L.O.P. 5. προκαλεσαμένοις A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσκαλεσαμένοις. 6. μάχεσθαι f. 7. ὅτι P. 8. νικῶντες d. ἐξείναι e. καὶ] om. d. 9. τοῖς δὲ] τοῖς μὲν οὖν L. καὶ τοῖς Q. 10. μυρία g. ταῦτ' εἶναι V. 11. πάντων c. om. K.i. φίλιον L.O.P. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri φίλον. Conf. c. 36, 1. ἔξιν Q. ἔξιν R. 12. συνεγράψαντο F.H.K. 13. πρώτους K. 15. ποιησαμένους C.G.d.i. 16. τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ c.d.i. ὡς d. οἱ] om. Q. 17. ἀνδρομέδης A.B.E.F.H.I.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνδρομένης G. ceteri ἀνδρομένης. 18. αὐτομενίδας L. 20. παραδοῦναι d. 21. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ἡῦρον B.E.F.H.

into οὐ φασκόντων χρῆναι, so that the participle φασκόντων might be repeated before ἔτοιμοι εἶναι. "Upon the Laedæmonians saying that they could "not hear a word on this subject, but "that they were ready to renew the "treaty on the same terms as before," &c. And the nominative ἔτοιμοι is

used, because οὐ φασκόντων is equivalent to ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔφασαν.

2. τάδε—[συγχωρῆσαι] So Herodot. IX. 35, 1. συγχωρησάντων δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τῶν Σπαρτιέων.

12. [συνεγράψαντο] Συνθήκην ἔγγραφον δεδώκασιν. SCHOL.

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τοῖς ἐκ διαφορᾶς περὶ αὐτοῦ ὄρκοι παλαιοὶ μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν  
τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, τοὺς δ' ἄνδρας οὓς εἶχον  
αἰχμαλώτους Βοιωτοὶ Ἀθηναίων, παραλαβόντες οἱ περὶ τὸν  
Ἀνδρομέδην ἐκόμισαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ἀπέδωσαν, τοῦ τε  
5 Πανάκτου τὴν καθαίρεσιν ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς, νομίζοντες καὶ  
τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι· πολέμιον γὰρ οὐκέτι ἐν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίοις  
οἰκῆσειν οὐδένα. λεγομένων δὲ τούτων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεινὰ  
ἐποίουν, νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦ τε  
Πανάκτου τῇ καθαιρέσει ὃ ἔδει ὀρθὸν παραδοῦναι, καὶ πυν-  
10 θανόμενοι ὅτι καὶ Βοιωτοῖς ἰδίᾳ ξυμμαχίαν πεποιήνται,  
φάσκοντες πρότερον κοινῇ τοὺς μὴ δεχομένους τὰς σπονδὰς  
προσαναγκάσειν. τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐσκόπουν ὅσα ἐξελελοίπεσαν  
τῆς ξυνθήκης, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐξηπατῆσθαι, ὥστε χαλεπῶς πρὸς  
τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποκρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν.

15 XLIII. Κατὰ τοιαύτην δὴ διαφορὰν ὄντων τῶν Λακεδα-  
μονίων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὐ βουλό-  
μενοι λῦσαι τὰς σπονδὰς εὐθὺς ἐνέκειντο. ἦσαν 2  
And this feeling is en- encouraged by the policy  
of ALCIBIADES, who was strongly ad-  
δὲ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, ἀνὴρ  
ἡλικία μὲν ὧν ἔτι τότε νέος ὥς ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει,

1. περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Ο. παλαιοὶ ὄρκοι L.O.P.c.i.k. et, qui postponit illa περὶ  
αὐτοῦ, e. 3. αἰχμαλώτους βοιωτοὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ βοιωτοὶ αἰχμαλώτους Q.R.f. ceteri αἰχμαλώτους οἱ  
βοιωτοί. 4. ἀνδρομένη Q. ἀνδρομένην E. ἀνδρομένην k. 5. τὴν] καὶ k. 6. ἐν]  
om. B.h. 10. ἰδίᾳ καὶ ξυμμαχίαν C.G.c.i. ἰδίαν V. 11. τοὺς δὲ μὴ K. 13. ἐξ-  
ηπατῆσθαι P.V.f. 14. ἀποκρινόμενοι d. 15. δὴ] om. e. ἦδη R. τῶν] om. e.  
17. ἀνέκειντο c.i. ἦσαν δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι L. ἦσαν ἄλλοι h. 18. τε δέκα καὶ h.  
19. ἐν ἡλικίᾳ V. ὧν ἔτι τότε A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἔτι ὧν τότε e. g. vulgo ἔτι τότε ὧν.

2. κοινῇ νέμειν] The Scholiast inter-  
prets this rightly, ἦγουν κοινὴν νομὴν  
ἔχειν ἐν αὐτῷ. The land was left un-  
enclosed, and not divided out into κλη-  
ροι, on purpose to obviate disputes  
about the boundary line: and land in  
this state was always used for pasture.  
See the note on I. 139, 2.

5. νομίζοντες — ἀποδιδόναι] “Hoc  
“quoque (oppidum) non minus quam  
“captivos ita se reddidisse. [immo red-  
“dere,” Poppo.] SCHOLEFIELD.

7. δεινὰ ἐποίουν] Dobree distin-  
guishes between δεινὰ ἐποίουν and δεινὰ

ἐποιούντο; interpreting the first to mean  
ἐχάλεπαινον, and the latter, “indigna-  
“bantur;” as if the one signified,  
“venting or expressing indignation,”  
and the other, “feeling indignation.”  
If this be right, δεινὰ ἐποίουν may be  
aptly, though not very elegantly, ren-  
dered in English, “they made a great  
“noise about it.”

16. ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὐ] That is, “as  
“Cleobulus and Xenares had done at  
“Sparta.”

19. ἔτι τότε νέος] He must have been  
at least in his thirty-third year; for

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 82. 4.

verse to the Lacedæmonian interest; and who persuades the Argives to unite themselves with Athens, rather than with Lacedæmon.

ἀξιώματι δὲ προγόνων τιμώμενος· ὃ ἐδόκει μὲν καὶ ἄμεινον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μᾶλλον χωρεῖν, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καὶ φρονήματι φιλο-  
νείκων ἡναντιοῦτο, ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίου καὶ Λάχηςτος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς, αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν νεότητα ὑπεριδόντες καὶ κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν ποτὲ οὔσαν οὐ τιμήσαντες, ἣν τοῦ πάππου ἀπειπόντος αὐτὸς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου αὐτῶν αἰχμαλώτους θεραπεύων διενοεῖτο ἀνα-  
3 νέωσασθαι. πανταχόθεν τε νομίζων ἐλασσοῦσθαι τό τε πρῶτον ἀντίπεν, οὐ βεβαίους φάσκων εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους, 10  
ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι καὶ αὖθις ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους μόνους ἴωσι, τούτου ἕνεκα σπένδεσθαι αὐτούς· καὶ τότε, ἐπειδὴ ἡ διαφορὰ ἐγγένητο, πέμπει εὐθὺς ἐς Ἄργος

1. ὃ] ὡν pr. E.  
G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.e.f.g.k.  
νήσῳ Q.  
Bekk. vulgo τότε.  
E.F.G.V. αὐ τε I.

2. καὶ] om. d.i.  
ἐαυτῶν A.B.E. τε] om. L.e.  
δὲ G.L.O.P.  
10. οὐ] om. B.h.  
13. ἐγένετο V.

χωρεῖν μᾶλλον e.  
τέ] om. L.e.  
τό τε F. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
βεβαίως e.  
φάσκειν V.

5. ἐαυτῶν C.F.  
8. ἐν τῇ  
11. αὐτῶν

he served under Phormion in Thrace twelve years before this period, and he could not then have been less than twenty. See Isocrates, Big. p. 352. d. Pollux, VIII. 105. Thucyd. I. 64, 3. According to Plutarch, the Lacedæmonians were not allowed to enter the Agora, even to buy such articles as they needed, till they were thirty years of age. Plut. Lycurg. 25. And the Scholiast on Aristophanes (Clouds, 530.) mentions a law at Athens forbidding any man to speak in the public assembly "under thirty, or, as some "say, under forty years of age." Schömann treats this law as altogether imaginary, but it is likely enough to have been an enactment of an earlier period; and though no longer in force at Athens in the Peloponnesian war, yet to be no unfair specimen of the manners and regulations which still existed in other parts of Greece.

3. οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ] "Not however on "this account only, but also," &c.

4. See VI. 89, 2, 3.

6. κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν—οὐ τιμήσαντες] "Not honouring him in "proportion to" [or, "in a degree

"answerable to"] "the old connexion "which his family had formerly kept "up with them, as proxeni of Sparta." Compare II. 62, 3. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκίων χρεῖαν, and the note.

8. See VI. 89, 2.

11. ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι] Mihi Thucydides hoc videtur velle: Alcibiadem jam tum, quum induciæ quinquaginta annorum fiebant, iis se opposuisse, ac dixisse, Lacedæmonios eo consilio cum Atheniensibus pacisci, ut foedere cum his facto Argivos sub potestatem redigerent, ac deinde illis subactis Athenienses adgrederentur. Ἐξαρεῖν apud Thucydidem sæpe est *επισημαίνειν, capere, coercere*. III. 113, 13. Ἀμπράκιον μέντοι οἶδα, ὅτι, εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν Ἀκαρῶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι—ἐξελεῖν, αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν εἶλον. IV. 69, 1. τὴν Νίσιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχισαν, νομίζοντες, εἰ, πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι τινας, ἐξέλαιον, θάσσον ἂν καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα προσχωρήσαι. Et ibid. 122, 6. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο—Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτείνειν. Et hanc esse sententiam hujus loci etiam putavit Acacius, qui ἐξελεῖν vertit *perdomare*. DUKEN.

ATHENS. A. C. 480. Olymp. 89. 4.

ἰδία, κελεύων ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προκαλουμένους ἤκειν μετὰ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων, ὡς καιροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτὸς ξυμπράξων τὰ μάλιστα. XLIV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι

5 Upon this the Argives, with the Eleans and Mantineans, readily send ambassadors to Athens, to conclude an alliance with the ἄκούσαντες τῆς τε ἀγγελίας, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔγνωσαν οὐ μετ' Ἀθηναίων πραχθεῖσαν τὴν τῶν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν, ἀλλ' ἐς διαφορὰν μεγάλην καθεστῶτας αὐτοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμόνιους, τῶν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι πρέσβειον, οἱ σφίσι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔτυχον ἀπόντες, ἡμέλουν, πρὸς δὲ 10 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, νομίζοντες πόλιν τε σφίσι φιλίαν ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ καὶ δημοκρατουμένην ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην ἔχουσιν τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ξυμπολεμήσειν σφίσιν, ἣν καθιστῶνται ἐς πόλεμον. ἔπεμπον 2 οὖν εὐθὺς πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας· 15 ξυνεπρεσβεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι, καὶ Μαντινῆς.

Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις κατὰ τάχος, 3 δοκοῦντες ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, Φιλοχαρίδας καὶ Λέων καὶ Ἐνδιδιος, δείσαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν ὀργιζόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ποιήσωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον 20 ἀπαιτήσοντας ἀντὶ Πανάκτου, καὶ περὶ τῆς Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίας ἀπολογησόμενοι, ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησαντο. XLV. καὶ λέγοντες ἐν τῇ βουλῇ περὶ τε τούτων, καὶ ὡς αὐτοκράτορες ἤκουσι περὶ πάντων ξυμβῆναι τῶν διαφορῶν, τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφο-

And the Lacedaemonian ambassadors being persuaded by

1. προκαλούμενος C.G.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 2. μετὰ τῶν μαντινέων g. 3. συμ-  
πράσσω K. ξυμπράσσω d.i. 4. τῆς τε] om. P. τῆς om. R. 5. τῶν] om. Q.  
9. περὶ σποδῶν Q. ἀπόντες] ἅπαντες E.O.P. 10. πόλιν] πάλιν d. 12. τὴν  
μεγάλην ἔχουσιν κατὰ K. 13. ἦν Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς e. τῆς] om. L. 15. πρε-  
σβεύοντο h. καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt  
articulum. 17. ἐπιτήδειον A.E.F.H.R.V.h. φιλοχαρίδας δὲ C. 18. ἔνδειος H.  
20. ἀπαιτήσαντες E. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν ξ. Q. 21. ἀπολογησόμενοι K. 23. ὡς καὶ G.L.  
O.P.c.d.e.i.k. ἤκασι E.H. F diphthongum corr. 24. διαφορῶν A.E.F.H.L.N.V.

18. See VIII. 6, 3.  
τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν] Te hic durius  
transpositum, et nobis nonnihil sus-  
pectum. Porpo. Instead of καὶ ἅμα  
Πύλον—Πανάκτου, had the sentence

been regular, it would have run thus:  
δείσαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν—ποιή-  
σωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον οὐκεὶ ἐθέλωσιν  
ἀντὶ Πανάκτου ἀποδοῦναι.



ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

the artifice of Alcibiades to contradict their own declarations, and thus giving the Athenians reason to suspect their sincerity, the Athenians, in spite of all the efforts of Nicias, conclude the alliance with the Argives, Eleans, and Mantinea. (45, 46.)

βουν μὴ καὶ ἦν ἐς τὸν δῆμον ταῦτα λέγωσιν, ἐπαγῶνται τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἀπωσθῇ ἡ Ἀργείων ξυμμαχία. μηχανᾶται δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοιόνδε τι ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης· τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πείθει, πίστιν αὐτοῖς δούς, ἦν μὴ ὁμολογήσω-<sup>5</sup> σιν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, Πύλον τε αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν (πείσειν γὰρ αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίους, ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἀντιλέγειν) καὶ τᾶλλα<sup>3</sup> ξυναλλάξειν. βουλόμενος δὲ αὐτοὺς Νικίου τε ἀποστήσαι ταῦτα ἔπραττε, καὶ ὅπως ἐν τῷ δήμῳ διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὥς<sup>10</sup> οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῷ ἔχουσιν οὐδὲ λέγουσιν· οὐδέποτε ταῦτα, τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ξυμμάχους ποι-<sup>4</sup> ῆσιν. καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐς τὸν δῆμον παρελθόντες καὶ ἐπερωτῶμενοι οὐκ ἔφασαν, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ἠνείχοντο, ἀλλὰ τοῦ<sup>15</sup> Ἀλκιβιάδου πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καταβοῶντος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐσκήκουν τε καὶ ἐτοιμοὶ ἦσαν εὐθὺς παραγαγόντες τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμμάχους ποιῆσθαι· σεισμῷ δὲ γενομένου πρῶν τι ἐπικυρωθῆναι, ἡ ἐκκλησία αὕτη ἀνεβλήθη. XLVI. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὁ<sup>20</sup> Νικίας, καίπερ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτῶν ἡπατημένων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξηπατημένος περὶ τοῦ μὴ αὐτοκράτορας ὁμολογήσαι ἦκειν, ὁμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφη χρῆναι φίλους μᾶλλον γίνεσθαι, καὶ ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείους πέμψαι ἔτι ὥς αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰδέναι ὅ τι διανοοῦνται, λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφε-<sup>25</sup>

1. καὶ] om. c.d.i. 2. ἐπαγῶνται I. ἀποστή G.I. 4. τοιόνδε τι πρὸς αὐτοὺς L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 5. διδούς G. 7. αὐτὸς] αὐτοὺς Q. 8. ὥσπερ νῦν P. 9. δέ] δι' d. γὰρ f. 10. ἔπραττε] ἐλεγέ τε K. ἔπρασσε Haack. Porpo. διαβάλλον V. 11. ταῦτα C. 14. ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν g. 15. οἱ] om. K. 17. ἐσκήκουντο καὶ K. ἐπήκουον V. 18. τοὺς] τῶν B. μετ' αὐτοῦ Q. 19. γεγονότος g. 20. αὕτη] ταύτη V. αὕτη G. 22. αὐτοκράτορας A.B.C.E.F.G.I. c.d.e.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοκράτορες. 24. τὰ] τοὺς P. 25. αὐτὰ P. εἰ τι A.B.V.h. οἱ τι F.

19. σεισμῷ δὲ γενομένου] Compare ch. 50, 5. VIII. 6, 5. But if an earthquake happened after any enterprise was actually begun, it was interpreted as a

sign of encouragement on the part of the gods to persevere in it. See Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 7, 4.

25. λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῶ

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

τέρῳ καλῷ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεῖ τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλ-  
 λεσθαι· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ εὖ ἐστώτων τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἐπὶ  
 πλείστον ἄριστον εἶναι διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐπραγίαν, ἐκείνοις  
 δὲ δυστυχούσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.  
 5 ἔπεισέ τε πέμψαι πρέσβεις, ὧν καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν, κελεύσοντας α  
 Λακεδαιμονίους, εἴ τι δίκαιον διανοοῦνται, Πανακτόν τε ὀρθὸν  
 ἀποδιδόναι καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν, καὶ τὴν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν  
 ἀνεῖναι, ἣν μὴ ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσίωσι, καθάπερ εἴρητο ἀνευ  
 ἀλλήλων μηδενὶ ξυμβαίνειν. εἰπεῖν τε ἐκέλευον ὅτι καὶ 3  
 10 σφεῖς, εἰ ἐβούλοντο ἀδικεῖν, ἥδη ἂν Ἀργείους ξυμμάχους  
 πεποιῆσθαι, ὡς παρεῖναι γ' αὐτοὺς αὐτοῦ τούτου ἕνεκα. εἴ  
 τέ τι ἄλλο ἐνεκάλουν, πάντα ἐπιστείλαντες ἀπέπεμψαν  
 τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικίαν πρέσβεις. καὶ ἀφικομένων αὐτῶν καὶ 4  
 ἀπαγγειλάντων τά τε ἄλλα καὶ τέλος εἰπόντων ὅτι εἰ μὴ τὴν  
 15 ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς μὴ ἐσιοῦσιν ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς,  
 ποιήσονται καὶ αὐτοὶ Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμ-  
 μάχους, τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ  
 ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, ἐπικρατούντων τῶν περὶ τὸν Ξενάρη τὸν  
 ἔφορον ταῦτα γίνεσθαι, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης  
 20 ᾗσαν, τοὺς δὲ ὅρκους δεομένου Νικίου ἀνεενέωσαντο· ἐφοβεῖτο

2. ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον N.V.g. 4. εὖρημα] om. c.d.i. 5. πρέσβεις πέμψαι f.  
 κελεύσοντας A.B.C.E.F.G.I.d.e. 6. δίκαιον] om. B.h. 7. ἀποδοῦναι Q.  
 ξυμμαχίαν βοιωτῶν Q.R.f. 8. εἴρηται Q. ἥρητο c. 10. βούλονται L.O.P.  
 11. ὥσπερ οἰμαί γ' O.P. ὥσπερ εἴ γ' C.G.I.b.c.i.k. 12. ἀνεκάλουν P. πάντας V.  
 ἀντέπεμψαν f.g. 13. περὶ νικίαν Q. 14. εἴ] om. Q.c.d. 15. ἐσιοῦσιν e.  
 17. μὲν] om. Q. βοιωτοὺς G.I.b.c.d.e.i. 18. τὸν G.k. ξενάρην g.  
 τὸν] om. O. 19. ἐφόρων E.R.

κ. τ. λ.] This seems to me to be one of those cases spoken of by Lobeck, *Parerga ad Phrynichum*, VI. p. 753. in which δέιν, χρῆναι, and similar words, are omitted after verbs of thinking or asserting. Thus λέγων appears to be equivalent to λέγων χρῆναι. "Saying "that, while their position was so glorious, and their rivals' so discredited, they would do well to put off "going to war." Compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 11, 6. Λακεδαιμονίους σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ—σφύλλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές εὖ θήσονται.

14. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—Βοιωτοῖς] Instances of a substantive governing the case required by its cognate verb are not uncommon. See IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομὴν τῷ τειχίσματι. Poppo, *Prolegom.* I. p. 125. Matthiæ, *Gr. Gr.* §. 396. But the order of the words here seems to shew that Βοιωτοῖς depends on ἀνήσουσι. "If they "would not give up to the Bœotians "their alliance;" i. e. give it back into their hands, abandon it to them, as a thing not worth retaining. So again a few lines below, the construction appears to me to be the same.

γὰρ μὴ πάντα ἀτελῇ ἔχων ἀπέλθῃ καὶ διαβληθῇ, ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο, αἴτιος δοκῶν εἶναι τῶν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπονδῶν. ὁ ἀναχωρήσαντός τε αὐτοῦ ὡς ἤκουσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος πεπραγμένον, εὐθὺς δὲ ὀργῆς εἶχον, καὶ νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι (ἔτυχον γὰρ παρόντες οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξυμμαχοὶ παραγαγόντος Ἀλκιβιάδου) ἐποίησαντο σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τήνδε.

**XLVII.** “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο ἑκατὸν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτη  
 “ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι, ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν  
 “ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἄρχουσιν ἑκάτεροι, 10  
 “ ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς, καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ  
 “ θάλασσαν. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν  
 “ ἐπὶ πημονῇ μήτε Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ  
 “ Μαντινέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς  
 “ ξυμμάχους ὧν ἄρχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ 15  
 “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας  
 “ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, τέχνη μὴδὲ μηχανῇ μὴδεμιᾶ.  
 3 “ Κατὰ τάδε ξυμμάχους εἶναι Ἀθηναίους καὶ Ἀργεῖους  
 “ καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ἑκατὸν ἔτη.

“ Ἦν πολέμοι ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν τὴν Ἀθηναίων, βοηθεῖν 20  
 “ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας Ἀθηναῖς, καθ’ ὃ τι  
 “ ἂν ἐπαγγέλλωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται  
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἣν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχωνται,  
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι  
 “ καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πασῶν 25

1. διαλυθῇ d.i. 3. οἱ] om. R.d.i.k. 4. εὐθὺς—εἶχον οὐδὲν πεπραγμένον V.  
 6. ἐποίησαν τὰς σπονδὰς K. 7. τοιάνδε G.I.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.k. om. d. 8. ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἑκατὸν ἔτη καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 11. ἀβλαβεῖς κατὰ L.d.i. 12. θάλατταν K.  
 qui mox om. δέ. 14. ἐπὶ ἀθ. καὶ τοὺς ξ.] om. A.B.F.H.K. usque ad τέχνη om.  
 C.K.g.h. 15. ὧν—ξυμμάχους] om. K. 16. μαντ. καὶ ἡλ. V. 18. κατὰ τε  
 τάδε L. τάδε δέ V. 20. ἦν A.B.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν δέ Q.  
 vulgo καὶ ἦν. τὴν ἀθηναίων A.E.F.G.H. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀθηναίων. 21. ἀρ-  
 γείους τε καὶ K. ἡλείους καὶ ἀργ. R. 22. ἐπαγγέλωσιν R.i. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν C.  
 23. καὶ κατὰ G.L.O.P. 25. πασῶν] om. L.O.P.

7. τήνδε] Nihil mutandum. Noster in 18, 1. 22, 3. VIII. 17, 4. 36, 2. 57, 2.  
 fœderibus voces αἶδε, τάδε, ἦδε, τásδε, In Orationibus fere τοιάδε, et τοσαῦτα.  
 nunquam non adhibet. Vid. V. 7. 9. Vid. Nos ad VI. 9. [c. 8, 4.] WASS.

“ τῶν πόλεων τούτων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν πόλεμον  
 “ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν μηδεμιᾶ τῶν πόλεων, ἣν μὴ ἀπά-  
 “ σαις δοκῇ. βοηθεῖν δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐς Ἄργος καὶ Μαν- 4  
 “ τίνειαν καὶ Ἥλιω, ἣν πολέμοι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν  
 5 “ Ἡλείων ἢ τὴν Μαντινέων ἢ τὴν Ἀργείων, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν  
 “ ἐπαγγελῶσιν αἱ πόλεις αὐται, τρόπῳ ὁποῖον ἂν δύνωνται  
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἣν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται,  
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις  
 “ καὶ Μαντινεῦσι καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πα-  
 10 “ σῶν τούτων τῶν πόλεων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν  
 “ πόλεμον πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, ἣν μὴ ἀπάσας δοκῇ ταῖς  
 “ πόλεσιν.

“ Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἔαν ἔχοντας διέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διὰ τῆς γῆς 5  
 “ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἂν ἄρχωσιν  
 15 “ ἕκαστοι, μηδὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἣν μὴ ψηφισαμένων τῶν  
 “ πόλεων ἀπασῶν τὴν δίοδον εἶναι, Ἀθηναίων καὶ Ἀργείων  
 “ καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων.

“ Τοῖς δὲ βοηθοῦσιν ἡ πόλις ἡ πέμπουσα παρεχέτω μέχρι 6  
 “ μὲν τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν σῖτον, ἐπὶ ἔλθῃ ἐς τὴν πόλιν τὴν  
 20 “ ἐπαγγέλασαν βοηθεῖν, καὶ ἀπιούσι κατὰ ταυτά· ἣν δὲ  
 “ πλέονα βούλονται χρόνον τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆσθαι, ἡ πόλις ἡ  
 “ μεταπεμψαμένη διδότην σῖτον, τῷ μὲν ὀπλίτῃ καὶ ψιλῷ  
 “ καὶ τοξότη τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγινάιους τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκάστης,  
 “ τῷ δ’ ἱππεὶ δραχμὴν Αἰγιναίαν.

1. ἐξεῖναι τοῦτον τὸν i. 2. τὴν πόλιν ταύτην h. 4. τὴν Ἡλείων] τῶν Ἡλείων  
 L.O.R.V.c.k. 5. ἢ τῶν c.i. 6. ἐπαγγέλωσιν B.h. ἐπαγγέλωσιν d.i. ἐπαγ-  
 γέλωσιν—ἂν om. G. ὁποῖον] φ i. om. c. ὁποῖον ἂν τρόπ. δύνωνται V.  
 7. ἰσχυροτάτῳ] om. L.O.P.k. 10. τῶν πόλεων τούτων B.h. 11. τὴν πόλιν]

om. Q. πάσας K. 13. ἐπὶ] ἐπὶ G. ἐν I. 14. ὧν ἄρχουσιν e. ἂν] om. E.  
 15. ἣν] εἰ d. 18. μέχρι] om. P. 19. τὴν ἀπαγγέλασαν B. ἐπαγγέλασαν,  
 omisso articulo, P. 20. ἀπιούσιν ἔσται κατὰ A.B.V. ταῦτα C.E.F.H.K.  
 ἣν] εἰ d. 21. στρατιᾷ C. et plures alii.

23. τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγινάιους] i. e. five even the light armed soldier, should  
 Attic oboli; for the Æginetan drachma have received the same pay as the  
 was equal to ten Attic oboli. See Pol- heavy armed soldier. Thus at Athens  
 lux, IX. 76. 86. It shows the demo- even the seamen received as high pay  
 cratical character of the contracting as the heavy armed soldier. See III.  
 commonwealths, that the archer, and 17, 4. VI. 31, 3.

- 7 “Ἡ δὲ πόλις ἡ μεταπεμφαμένη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐχέτω,  
 “ὅταν ἐν τῇ αὐτῆς ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ· ἣν δέ ποι δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσι  
 “κοινῇ στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ ἴσον τῆς ἡγεμονίας μετεῖναι πάσαις  
 “ταῖς πόλεσιν.
- 8 “Ὁμόσαι δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς Ἀθηναίους μὲν ὑπὲρ τε σφῶν  
 “αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ  
 “Ἡλείοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τούτων κατὰ πόλεις ὁμνύντων.  
 “ὁμνύντων δὲ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὅρκον ἕκαστοι τὸν μέγιστον  
 “κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων. ὁ δὲ ὅρκος ἔστω ὅδε· ἐμμενῶ τῇ  
 “ξυμμαχίᾳ κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα δικαίως καὶ ἀβλαβῶς καὶ  
 “ἀδόλως, καὶ οὐ παραβήσομαι τέχνη οὐδὲ μηχανῇ οὐδεμίᾳ.”
- 9 “ὁμνύντων δὲ Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ ἐνδημοὶ ἀρχαί,  
 “ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις· ἐν Ἀργεὶ δὲ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ οἱ  
 “ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ ὀγδοή-  
 “κοντα· ἐν δὲ Μαντινείᾳ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ

1. ἡγεμονίαν E, et mox ἡγεμονίας.

Bekk. vulgo αὐτῇ. πη L.Q.R.c.d.e.

Bekk. vulgo ἀπάσαις.

7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h.

8. τὸν μέγιστον

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν.

vulgo ἐμμένω.

12. δέ] om. L.O.k.

αἱ] ei F.

13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ L.O.P.

Goell.

αἱ ἀρτ.

Bekk.

15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

3. πάσαις A.B.F.H.V.c. Poppo. Goell.

7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h.

8. τὸν μέγιστον

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν.

vulgo ἐμμένω. 12. δέ] om. L.O.k.

αἱ] ei F. 13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ L.O.P.

Goell. αἱ ἀρτ. Bekk. 15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

3. πάσαις A.B.F.H.V.c. Poppo. Goell.

7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h.

8. τὸν μέγιστον

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν.

vulgo ἐμμένω. 12. δέ] om. L.O.k.

αἱ] ei F. 13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ L.O.P.

Goell. αἱ ἀρτ. Bekk. 15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

3. πάσαις A.B.F.H.V.c. Poppo. Goell.

7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h.

8. τὸν μέγιστον

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν.

vulgo ἐμμένω. 12. δέ] om. L.O.k.

αἱ] ei F. 13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ L.O.P.

Goell. αἱ ἀρτ. Bekk. 15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

3. πάσαις A.B.F.H.V.c. Poppo. Goell.

7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h.

8. τὸν μέγιστον

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν.

vulgo ἐμμένω. 12. δέ] om. L.O.k.

αἱ] ei F. 13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ L.O.P.

Goell. αἱ ἀρτ. Bekk. 15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων] That is, the victims were to be the full grown animals, and not the young of their several kinds; a bull or ox, for instance, a ram, or a boar; not a calf, or a lamb. Compare Herodot. I. 183, 2. where τὰ τέλεα τῶν προβάτων are opposed to τὰ γαλαθνήα. And in the most solemn oath sworn before the Areopagus in cases of murder, the victims were, a bull, a ram, and a boar. Demosthen. Aristocrat. p. 642. Reiske. Thus also “hostiæ majores” are distinguished from “hostiæ lactentes.”

12. αἱ ἐνδημοὶ ἀρχαί] Duker quotes a passage from Æschines, (Timarchus, p. 45. Reiske,) μηδὲ ἀρχαίαν ἀρχὴν μηδεμίαν, μήτ' ἐνδημον, μήτε ὑπερόριον. So Aristotle, Politics, III. 14, 13. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλιν καὶ τὰ ἐνδημα καὶ τὰ ὑπερόρια, συνεχὴς ἦρχον. We must probably understand then the archons, the secretaries, γραμματεῖς, and all other principal home

magistrates, as opposed to the στρατηγοί.

13. “De forma verbi ἐξορκῶν vid.

“Lob. ad Phrynich. p. 361.” GÖLLER.

οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι]

Of these nothing whatever is known.

Probably “the Eighty” were a more

aristocratical council, as the constitution

of the βουλὴ in a democracy was

generally, as at Athens, democratical;

and the artynæ, whether we prefer the

feminine form or the masculine, and

understand the word of certain colleges

of nobles, or of individuals, may be

supposed to have acted as presidents to

the council of Eighty. In the Dorian

state of Epidaurus, Plutarch (Quæst.

Græc. i.) speaks of ἀρτῦνοι, whom he

describes as senators chosen out of the

whole body of the nobility. Müller

supposes the artynæ to have succeeded

to the civil authority of the kings, as

the strategi had succeeded to their

power in war. Dorier, II. p. 140.

15. οἱ δημιουργοί] These too are wholly

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

“ ἄλλαι ἀρχαί, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ θεωροὶ καὶ οἱ πολέμαρχοι  
 “ ἐν δὲ Ἡλίδι οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες καὶ οἱ  
 “ ἐξακόσιοι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ θεσμοφύ-  
 “ λακες. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἰόντας 10  
 5 “ ἐς Ἡλιν καὶ ἐς Μαντίνειαν καὶ ἐς Ἀργος τριάκοντα ἡμέρας  
 “ πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων, Ἀργείους δὲ καὶ Ἠλείους καὶ Μαντινέας  
 “ ἰόντας Ἀθήναζε δέκα ἡμέρας πρὸ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγά-  
 “ λων. τὰς δὲ ξυνθήκας τὰς περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τῶν 11  
 “ ὅρκων καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἀναγράψαι ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ  
 10 “ Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐν πόλει, Ἀργείους δὲ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐν τοῦ

4. δὲ] om. d. 5. ἐς Ἡλιν] ἐς om. G.c.i.k. ἐς ante ἄργος om. R. ἡμέρας  
 L.O.P.k. 7. ἡμέρας c.d. 8. περὶ] τε Q. 10. ἀγορᾷ] ἀγορᾷ κατα-  
 θέτων δὲ καὶ δολυμπίαι στήλην G. ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῇ V.

unknown. It is merely known that the name was common, as the title of their chief magistrates in the Peloponnesian states, with the exception of Lacedæmon. And we read of them also in the Corinthian colony of Syracuse. But of their appointment, or of the particular nature and extent of their powers, no particulars are recorded. The “theori” were a sacred college, whose functions were perpetual, like the colleges of pontifices and augurs at Rome. Like the Pythii at Lacedæmon, they had the care of all ora, es delivered to the state, and probably had a general control over religious matters. See Müller, Dorier, II. 18. and Æginetic. p. 135.

2. οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες] These words cannot simply mean “the magistrates,” but must designate some particular council, or body of men who exercised the sovereign authority, while the demiurgi were merely executive officers; and standing as they do between the demiurgi and the six hundred, I should suppose them to be a body like the original senate at Rome,—a sort of council of administration chosen from the body of the nobles, wh’z the six hundred, like the comitia curiata, or concilium populi, of the early Roman constitution, were the great council of the nobility at large, in whom the ultimate sovereignty of the state was vested, although the ordinary administration was entrusted to those τὰ τέλη

ἔχοντες. These last may perhaps have been identical with the ninety senators or counsellors, mentioned by Aristotle, Politic. V. 6, 10, 11. as forming, at Elis, an oligarchy in an oligarchy. See also Müller, Dorier. II. p. 96.

5. τριάκοντα ἡμέρας πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων] The people of Elis, as being the most remote from Athens, would be visited by the Athenian ambassadors after they had performed their commission at Argos and Mantinea. It was arranged therefore that the ambassadors of Athens should go to Argos thirty days before the Olympic festival, that allowing ten days for their stay in each place, they might arrive at Mantinea twenty days, and at Elis ten days before the festival began. And the ambassadors of the allied states having only one place to visit, were all to arrive at Athens ten days before the Panathenæa, that so the renewal of the oaths might be completed on both sides before the yearly return of their respective great public festivals; the Olympia for the Peloponnesian states, and the Panathenæa for Athens. See Böckh. Staatshaushaltung der Athener, II. p. 166. The Panathenæa were celebrated every fourth year according to our reckoning, in the third year of the Olympiad, on the 28th day of the month Hecatombæon. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellenici. Appendix, p. 293.

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

- “ Ἀπόλλωνος τῷ ἱερῷ, Μαντινέας δὲ ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τῷ ἱερῷ  
 “ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· καταθέντων δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπίαισι στήλην  
 12 “ χαλκῇ κοινῇ Ὀλυμπίοις τοῖς νυνί. ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ  
 “ ἄμεινον εἶναι ταῖς πόλεσι ταύταις προσθεῖναι πρὸς τοῖς  
 “ ξυγκειμένοις. ὃ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀπάσαις 5  
 “ κοινῇ βουλευομέναις, τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.”

XLVIII. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι οὕτως ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἀπειρηγοῦντο τούτου ἕνεκα οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐτέρων. Κορίνθιοι δὲ Ἀργείων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι οὐκ ἐσῆλθον ἐς 10 αὐτὰς, ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης πρὸ τούτου Ἠλείους καὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Μαντινεῦσι ξυμμαχίας, τοῖς αὐτοῖς πολεμεῖν καὶ εἰρήνην ἄγειν, οὐ ξυνώμοσαν, ἀρκεῖν δ' ἔφασαν σφίσι τὴν πρώτην γενομένην ἐπιμαχίαν, ἀλλή-  
 3 λους βοηθεῖν, ξυνεπιστρατεύειν δὲ μηδενί. οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 15 οὕτως ἀπέστησαν τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πάλιν τὴν γνώμην εἶχον.

XLIX. Ὀλύμπια δ' ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἠλείων εἰρχθη- 20 σαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, οὐκ

Olymp. 90. 1.

ELIS.

The Lacedaemonians are excluded from at-

1. ἀπόλλωνος] διὸς G.I. 2. τῇ] om. g. κατέθεντο g. δλυμπιάδι c. ἐν δλυμπιάσι e. δλυμπίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δλυμπιάσι. 3. νυν Q. 4. ταῖς ταύταις πόλεσι K. 5. δ' omiserim, mutata antea interpunctione. BEKKER. 6. βουλευομέναις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.O.V.c.d.e.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βουλευομένοις H.K.N.g. vulgo βουλευσαμέναις. 8. καὶ αἱ ἀθηναίων g. 15. μὲν οὖν κορίνθιοι d. 17. πάλιν γνώμην g. 19. ἤρχθησαν H.I.

5. ὃ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ] I have followed Bekker, Poppo, and Götter in considering the conjunction δὲ to have been an interpolation. The natural construction seems to be ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ προσθεῖναι, ὃ τι ἂν δόξῃ—τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.

18. οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης—ἐνίκα] Non sapius nec diutius vincebat, sed semel vicit. Refertur tamen hæc sententia ad priorem, ideoque tempori relativo locus.... Itaque hac in re semper etiam Diodorus, Dionysius, aliique,

imperfecto utuntur. POPPO. Prolegom. I. p. 155. “The Olympiad in “which Androsthenes was the conqueror.” Compare also the constant use of the imperfect ἐτελεύτα, in the expressions τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα—δωδέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. The object of the tense in these cases seems to be to express contemporaneity, if I may use such a word. “In this Olympiad “Androsthenes was winning his prize; “at such a period the summer was “ending.”

ELIS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90. 1.

tending at the Olympic games by the Eleians, on account of their alleged disobedience to the common religious law of Greece.

ἐκτίνοντες τὴν δίκην αὐτοῖς ἣν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἑλλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν φάσκοντες †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον τε τείχος ὄπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν καὶ ἐς Λέπρεον αὐτῶν ὀπίστας ἐν ταῖς Ὀλυμπιακαῖς σπονδαῖς ἐσπέμψαι.

ἡ δὲ καταδίκη δισχίλιαί μναὶ ἦσαν, κατὰ τὸν ὀπλίτην ἕκαστον δύο μναῖ, ὥσπερ ὁ νόμος ἔχει. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, λέγοντες μὴ ἐπηγγέλλθαι πω ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τὰς σπονδὰς, ὅτ' ἐσέπεμψαν τοὺς ὀπλίτας. Ἑλλεῖοι δὲ τὴν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐκεχειρίαν ἤδη ἔφασαν εἶναι (πρώτοις γὰρ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ ἡσυχάζοντων σφῶν καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων, ὡς ἐν σπονδαῖς, αὐτοὺς λαθεῖν ἀδικήσαντας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπελάμβανον οὐ χρεὼν εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐπαγ-

1. ἐκτίνοντες C.I.P.Q.c. ἐν τῷ] ἔκφ C.I.Q. Ὀλυμπιακῷ G.Q.c.k. 3. an σφῶν? Bekker. in ed. 1832. φύρ B.C.h. 4. αὐτῶν Bekk. 5. Ὀλυμπιακαῖς G.I.K.d.i. 9. πω A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ποτε. 11. αὐτοῖς Bekk. 13. ὥς] om. C.G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 14. ἀπαγγεῖλαι L.O.Q.

1. ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ] The meaning of the preposition seems to be, "which fine being specified in the "Olympic law," or, "as it was written in the Olympic law." Compare VII. 11. 1. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν ἄλλαις πολιταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε, that is, "as they have been related in many other letters."

3. †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον] As σφᾶς here seems to be used completely in the sense of αὐτοῖς, this passage has excited great attention. Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 147. maintains that where no obscurity can possibly arise from it, σφῶν and αὐτῶν may be sometimes put confusedly in each other's places. Dobree says, "hic σφᾶς clarissime valet αὐτοῖς. Sed," he goes on to say, "si constaret Phyrum Eleorum fuisse possessionem, forsan leg. "σφῶν." I should without hesitation adopt the correction of σφῶν, for though nothing is known of Phyrus, it is most probable that it was a fort belonging to the Eleans; so that σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον would resemble the expres-

sions so often noticed τῆς Θετταλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα, &c. Bekker and Gölle in their latest editions both prefer the reading σφῶν; and Gölle compares VIII. 96, 3. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

7. δύο μναῖ] This was the ordinary ransom of a Peloponnesian soldier if taken prisoner in battle with another Peloponnesian army. (Herodot. VI. 79, 2.) Was it then supposed that the soldiers engaged in sacrilegious warfare became the captives of the God whom they offended, and must be redeemed from him, as if they had actually been the prisoners of an enemy? For σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, see the notes on I. 95, 3. and III. 16, 1.

13. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι—ἐπενεγκεῖν] Respondent Lacedæmonii, si Elei injuriam sibi allatam putassent, non opus fuisse inducias postea nihilo secius Spartæ indicere: indixisse tamen eos, videlicet non rem ita, ut nunc prætexunt, æstimantes. Addunt se nusquam alio post inducias indictas arma illis intulisse. GÖLLER.



ELIS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 90. 1.

γῆλαι ἔτι ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα, εἰ ἀδικεῖν γε ᾗδῃ ἐνόμζον αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς νομίζοντας τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, καὶ ὅπλα οὐδαμῶς 5 ἔτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγεῖν. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἶχοντο, ὥς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι· εἰ δὲ βούλονται σφίσιν Λέπρεον ἀποδοῦναι, τό τε αὐτῶν μέρος ἀφίεναι τοῦ 5 ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὃ τῷ θεῷ γίγνεται αὐτοὶ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐκτίσειν. L. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσθήκουον, αὐθις τάδε ἡξίουον, Λέπρεον μὲν μὴ ἀποδοῦναι, εἰ μὴ βούλονται, ἀναβάντας δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου, ἐπειδὴ προθυμοῦνται χρῆσθαι τῷ 10 ἱερῷ, ἀπομόσαι ἐναντίον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἢ μὴν ἀποδώσειν 10 ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἤθελον, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν εἴργοντο τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων, καὶ οἴκοι ἔθνον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες ἐθεώρουν πλὴν Λεπρεατῶν. 3 ὁμῶς δὲ οἱ Ἡλεῖοι δεδιότες μὴ βία θύσῃσι, ξὺν ὅπλοις τῶν νεωτέρων φυλακὴν εἶχον· ἦλθον δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 15 Μαντινῆς, χίλιοι ἐκατέρων, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἱππῆς, οἱ ἐν 4 Ἀργεὶ ὑπέμενον τὴν ἐορτήν. δέος δ' ἐγένετο τῇ πανηγύρει μέγα μὴ ξὺν ὅπλοις ἔλθωσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐν τῷ

3. ἔτι ἐν αὐτοῖς f. ἀπενεγεῖν H. 4. βούλονται L. 5. αὐτῶν Bekk. μέρος] om. K. 6. τῷ] om. c.i. 7. μὲν ἀποδοῦναι E. 8. ἀναβάντας A.B.F. Bekk. vulgo ἀναβάντες. 10. ἐναντίον E.F.H.f. 11. τὴν] om. i. οὐ H.c.d.i. 12. εἴργον A.B.E.F.H.h. 14. σὺν B.F.H.K.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 19. λίχας A.B. G.H.h.k. correct. E. et V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μείχας i. ceteri λείχας.

8. ἀναβάντας] I have adopted this reading, because, according to Bekker's edition of 1832, it is found in three MSS. besides being, as I think, absolutely required according to the rules of the language. The passage in ch. 41, 2. οὐκ ἐόντων,—ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται, ἐτοιμοὶ εἶναι, is not a parallel case. There the nominative is the case that would be naturally used, as it refers to the party speaking, and it is only irregular because the genitive absolute had been used before, instead of ὡς οὐκ εἶναι. But here ἀναβάντας does not refer to the party speaking, and the nominative therefore would be a mere solecism.

10. ἀπομόσαι] Dobree considers this word to be equivalent to ἐπομόσαι. I rather believe that the word is used here improperly, from its being habitually applied to the oath of an accused party, who would *disclaim the charge against him upon oath*. Here there is indeed no disclaimer, but the tendency of the oath was still exculpatory, inasmuch as it would procure a remission of the sentence otherwise denounced.

12. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων] Compare ch. 49, 1. εἰρχέθησαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

19. Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου] See Pausanias, VI. 2, 1. Xenophon. Hellen. III. 2, 21.

HERACLEA. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90.1.

ἀγωνί ὑπὸ τῶν ῥαβδούχων πληγὰς ἔλαβεν, ὅτι νικῶντος τοῦ  
 ἑαυτοῦ ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου κατὰ  
 τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγωνίσσεως προελθὼν ἐς τὸν ἀγῶνα  
 ἀνέδησε τὸν ἡνίοχον, βουλόμενος δηλῶσαι ὅτι ἑαυτοῦ ἦν τὸ  
 5 ἄρμα· ὥστε πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπεφόβηντο πάντες καὶ  
 ἐδόκει τι νέον εἶσεσθαι· οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡσύχασάν  
 τε καὶ ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διῆλθεν. ἐς δὲ Κόρινθον μετὰ τὰ 5  
 Ὀλύμπια Ἀργεῖοί τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀφίκοντο δεησόμενοι  
 αὐτῶν παρὰ σφᾶς ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις  
 10 ἔτυχον παρόντες, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων τέλος οὐδὲν  
 ἐπράχθη, ἀλλὰ σεισμοῦ γενομένου διελύθησαν ἕκαστοι ἐπ’  
 οἴκου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LI. Τοῦ δ’ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἡρακλεώταις τοῖς ἐν  
 Τραχίνι μάχῃ ἐγένετο πρὸς Αἰνιῶνας καὶ Δόλοπας καὶ  
 15 Μηλιέας καὶ Θεσσαλῶν τινάς. προσοικούντα 2  
 γὰρ τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα τῇ πόλει πολέμια ἦν· οὐ  
 γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ ἢ τῇ τούτων τὸ χωρίον  
 ἐτειχίσθη. καὶ εὐθύς τε καθισταμένη τῇ πόλει  
 ἡναντιοῦντο ἐς ὅσον ἐδύναντο φθείροντες, καὶ τότε τῇ μάχῃ  
 20 ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἡρακλεώτας, καὶ Ξενάρης ὁ Κνίδιος Λακε-

3. οὐκ] om. R. προσελθὼν B.F.V.h. 4. ὅτι καὶ ἑαυτοῦ Q. 6. ἡσυχά-  
 σαντες omisσα τε, A.h. ἡσύχαζόν τε C.V. et marg. N. 12. θέρος] τέλος B.  
 θέλος h. 13. ἡρακλεώταις B.G.k. 14. τραχίνῃ H. αἰνιῶνας G.I.k.  
 ἀνιῶνας E. δόλοπας Q. 16. γὰρ] om. h. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.  
 Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταύτη. 17. ἢ τῇ] ἢ πῇ  
 B.h. 18. ἀνισταμένη G. ἀνισταμένη L.O.P.e.k.m. 19. ἐδύναντο A.H.  
 τότε] om. Q. 20. νιδιος i.

3. προσελθὼν—ἡνίοχον] Suidas ex hoc loco, et ex Homero ostendit, etiam locum ipsum, in quo certatur, vocari ἀγῶνα. Adnotat ibi Portus Odyss. θ. 260. ἀγῶνα poni pro loco, in quo saltatur: quod et Eustathius ibi monet p. 1595. Et Homerus ita etiam alibi. Ἀνακρύντευσον proprium esse in hac re verbum ostendit Heraldus II. Adversarior. 14. DUKER.

7. ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διῆλθεν] Poppo observes rightly that the conjunctions τε—καί, show that both parts of the sentence refer alike to the Lacedæmonians.

The words therefore signify, “The Lacedæmonians however were quiet, and saw the festival thus pass by, without offering to disturb it.”

16. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἄλλης τινὸς γῆς. SCHOL. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ—ἐτειχίσθη] “For it was their country in particular against which the place was fortified.” Compare III. 93, 3. and the note there.

19. ἡναντιοῦντο] Vid. III. 92. 93, 3. DUKER.

20. ὁ Κνίδιος] Haack, Heilmann,

HERACLEA. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

δαιμόνιος ἄρχων αὐτῶν ἀπέθανε, διεφθάρησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ δωδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, ὡς μετὰ τὴν μάχην κακῶς ἐφθείρετο, Βοιωτοὶς

A. C. 419.

Olymp. 90. 1.

Expedition of Alcibiades into PELOPONNESUS.

παρέλαβον, καὶ Ἡγησιππίδαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν.

δεῖσαντες δὲ παρέλαβον τὸ χωρίον μὴ Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον θορυβουμένων Ἀθηναῖοι λάβωσι· Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέντοι ὠργίζοντο αὐτοῖς.

10

2 Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου στρατηγὸς ὢν Ἀθηναίων, Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυμπρασσόντων, ἐλθὼν ἐς Πελοπόννησον μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν, τὰ τε ἄλλα ξυγκαθίστη περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν διαπορευόμενος Πελο- 15 πόννησον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ Πατρέας τε τείχη καθεῖναι ἔπεισεν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἕτερον διανοεῖτο τειχίσαι ἐπὶ τῷ Ῥίῳ τῷ Ἀχαϊκῷ. Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ Σικυνῶνιοι, καὶ οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν, βοηθήσαντες διεκώλυσαν.

LIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἐπιδaurίους καὶ Ἀργείους 20

1. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. ἄλλη c. 2. καὶ δωδ.—ἐτελεύτα] om. K.h. 9. τοὺς κατὰ c. 10. ὠργίζοντο Q.V.g. 11. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κ. κλεινιδίου P. 12. πρασσόντων Q. 13. ὀπλιτῶν ἀθηναίων g. 14. ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν A. B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ παραλαβὼν. τὰ τε ὅπλα V. 15. πελοποννήσου P. 16. ἐπὶ Q. ἔπεισεν g. 17. ἕτερον] ἕτερος I. τειχίσαι V. 18. καὶ οἱ σικυνῶνιοι e. οἷς ἐν βλάβῃ ἦν τει- χισθὲν V.

Poppo, and Göller, consider this as the genitive case from *Κνίδις*. And even if we struck out *Λακεδαιμόνιος* as an interpolation, we can hardly conceive that the Spartans would have entrusted the military command of their colony to a foreigner, even though Cnidus was a Spartan colony. *Κνίδις*, *Κνιδίος* would then be a noun formed like *Γόαζις*, *Γοάξιος*, IV. 107, 2. and the termination in *ιος* rather than in *ιδος* would be used, in order to avoid the recurrence of the two deltas in such a word as *Κνιδίδος*.

13. μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων] Dobree refers to Isocrates, de Bigis, p. 349. D. (p. 504. Bekker.) *διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ἔχων τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν ἀπέστρεψεν, ἑμῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους ἐποίησε*. The passage is curious, as affording an additional instance of the inveterate habits of misrepresentation and exaggeration which led the rhetoricians to falsify every fact they touched upon.

18. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν] Compare I. 100, 3. οἷς πολέμον ἦν τὸ χωρίον —κτιζόμενον.

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

πόλεμος ἐγένετο, προφάσει μὲν περὶ τοῦ θύματος τοῦ Ἀπόλ-  
λωνος τοῦ Πυθαίως, ὃ δέον ἀπαγαγεῖν οὐκ  
ἀπέπεμπον ὑπὲρ βοταμίων Ἐπιδαύριοι (κυ-  
ριώτατοι δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἦσαν Ἀργεῖοι) ἐδόκει  
δὲ καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰτίας τὴν Ἐπίδανρον τῷ τε  
Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καὶ τοῖς Ἀργείοις προσλαβεῖν, ἣν δύνωνται, τῆς  
τε Κορίνθου ἕνεκα ἡσυχίας, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης βραχυτέραν

2. πυθαίως Poppo. Wesseling. ad Diodor. Sic. t. I. p. 533. πυθίως K.f.g.  
πυθίως B. πειθαίως e. πυθαίως Valcken. ad Roever. p. lxxiv. Goell. πυθαίως  
correctus C. vulgo et Bekker, Πυθίως. ἐπαγαγεῖν E. 3. ἔπεμπον E. βο-  
ταμίων c.d.i. παραβοταμίων f. παραποταμίων Wesselingius, Haack. Poppo. g.  
παρὰ ποταμίων K. ποταμίων R. 5. καὶ om. K.b.

2. τοῦ Πυθαίως] Such is Wesseling's correction of the common reading Πυθίως, (ad Diodor. Sicul. tom. I. p. 533.) in which he is followed by Poppo. Compare Pausanias, II. 24. 35. 36. and III. 11.; also Steph. Byzant. in Πυθῶ. Göller follows Valckenaer in reading Πυθαίως, and Dobree thinks the true form is Πυθαίως. The temple alluded to stood on the ascent to Larissa, the citadel of Argos. (Pausan. II. 24.) There were other temples of the same god at Hermione and at Asine, (Pausan. II. 35. 36.) and also at Sparta. (Pausan. III. 11.) The tradition ran that Pythæus was a son of Apollo, who came from Delphi into Peloponnesus, and introduced the worship of Apollo; and that Argos was the first place which he visited. This probably means that the worship of Apollo, the national god of the Dorians, was established by the Argives earlier than by any other of the Dorian states after their conquest of Peloponnesus. Be this as it may, we know that Argos enjoyed in early times a much greater dominion and influence than she possessed in the Peloponnesian war; and she was probably at the head of a confederacy of the adjoining states, (Müller, Dorier, I. p. 153.) and thus enjoyed both a political and religious supremacy. The religious supremacy outlasted the political; and the Argives still retained the management of the temple of Apollo Pythæus, to whom offerings were due from the several states of the confede-

racy, just as they were sent by the several states of Latium to the common temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban mount. But the words ὑπὲρ βοταμίων are perfectly inexplicable, nor does the correction παραποταμίων, approved of by Wesseling and received by Poppo, lessen the difficulty. For if the people of any particular district in Epidaurus had been called Parapotamii, or "the people by the river side," Thucydides would, I think, have written not παραποταμίων, but τῶν παραποταμίων καλουμένων. I believe, therefore, either that βοταμίων is corrupt, or that its meaning is something peculiar and technical, of which we are wholly ignorant.

[Poppo thinks that the temple here spoken of could not have been at Argos, because the Argives are said to have been κυριώτατοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, an expression which implies that some other people had something to do with it also. But still the temple may have been at Argos, and if the Argives had the chief controul of it, other states may have had the right to go thither with sacrifices on certain occasions, without any infringement of the paramount rights of the Argives over the temples of their own city.]

6. τῆς τε Κορίνθου—ἡσυχίας] "To insure the neutrality of Corinth," because the Corinthian territory would be exposed to ravage on the side of Epidaurus, especially as the Athenians would thus have so ready a means of

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἔσεσθαι τὴν βοήθειαν ἢ Σκύλλαιον περιπλεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. παρεσκευάζοντο οὖν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ὥς αὐτοὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδauρον διὰ τοῦ θύματος τὴν ἔσπραξιν ἐσβαλοῦντες. LIV. ἐξεστρά-

The Lacedaemonians detained at home by the Carnean festival, cannot assist the Epidaurians.

τευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους πανδημεῖ ἐς Λεῦκτρα τῆς ἐαυτῶν μεθορίας πρὸς τὸ Λύκαιον, Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου βασιλέως ἡγουμένου· ἦδαι δὲ οὐδεὶς ὅπα στρατεύουσιν, οὐδὲ αἱ πόλεις ἐξ ὧν ἐπέμφθησαν. ὥς δ' αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προῦχώρει, αὐτοὶ τε ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις περιήγγειλαν μετὰ τὸν μέλλοντα (Καρνεῖος δ' ἦν μὴν, ἱερομηνία Δωριεῦσι) παρασκευάζεσθαι

1. σκύλαιον c.i. τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 2. ἀργεῖοι sine articulo R. 3. ἐσβα-  
λόντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. ἐστράτευσαν d. 6. πρὸς] ἐπὶ e. 7. ὅπη Q.c.g.i.  
ὅπου L. 9. τε] om. e. 10. τοὺς ξυμμάχους G.L.O.c.i.k. περιήγγειλλον h.  
τὸν] τὰ L.O.Q. 11. καρνεῖος C.K.e.g. μὴν] om. Q. ἱερομηνία N.g.

making descents on Peloponnesus. The change in the construction is curious; the infinitive *ἔσεσθαι* depending on *ἐδόκει*, which must be repeated from *ἐδόκει προσλαβεῖν*, though with a different signification.

5. ἐς Λεῦκτρα] "Leuctra should be sought for southward of Londári, "towards the sources of the Gatheatas, "and the passage which leads from "the head of its valley, across the "Taygetic range, into the vale of the "Eurotas." Col. Leake, *Travels in the Morea*, vol. II. p. 322.

9. τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προῦχώρει] Hoc cap. seq. §. 3. dicit, οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Et cap. 116, 1. ὥς αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια ἱερὰ οὐκ ἐγένετο. Vide *Heraldum I. Adversar.* 5. *DUKER.*

11. Καρνεῖος, κ. τ. λ.] Pausanias varias hujus nominis causas prodit. Infra cap. 75, 2, 5. *Κάρνεα*, dies festi Apollinis apud Lacedaemonios. Vid. Spanhem. ad Callimach. *Hymn. Apoll.* v. 72. et 78. Add. Meurs. III. *Miscellan.* Laccon. 8. Quantum ex his verbis, et iis, quæ hic paullo post leguntur, τὸν μὴν προῦφασίσαντο, apparet, totus hic mensis, vel certe maxima illius pars, sacris ac diebus festis apud Lacedaemonios videtur destinatus fuisse. Et fortassis talis fuit ἱερομηνία, per quam Thebani

Platæas occupare voluerunt, III. 56, 2. et 65, 1. quemadmodum apud Romanos totus fere December diebus festis et ludis absumebatur. Et ἱερομηνίαν non unius, sed plurium dierum, sacrum, et per eam ab armis cessatum, atque inducias ante ἱερομηνίαν promulgatas fuisse, e Luciani Icaromenippo in fin. intelligitur: ubi Jovem Diis poenas in Philosophos poscentibus respondisse fingit, se, quæ vellent, facturum, sed in præsentia non fas esse quemquam supplicio adfici: ἱερομηνία γάρ ἐστιν, ὥς ἴστε, μηνῶν τεττάρων· καὶ ἦδη τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν ἐπηγγειλάμεν. Quæ etsi ficta sunt, tamen quid in ἱερομηνία observari solitum fuerit, indicant; et quod de ἐκεχειρίᾳ dicit, non magnopere tantum unius diei sacro convenit. Dio, lib. XXXVIII. p. 61. ἱερομηνίαν vocat dies, quibus Bibulus Cæsari obnunciabat: ἱερομηνίαν, inquit, ἐς πάσας ὁμοίως τὰς λοιπὰς τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οὐδ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐκ τῶν νόμων συνελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, προηγόρευσε. Et p. 62. αὐτῷ Καίσαρι, ὁσάκις γε ἐνεωτέριζέ τι, ἐνετέλλετο διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅτι ἱερομηνία εἴη. Vertunt ibi *dies festos*: quod caute accipiendum dicit Casaubonus ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 20. quia obnunciatione quidem dies nefastus fit, et comitalis esse desinit, nec tamen festus, et ἑορτάσιμος fit. Itaque quid Dio appellet ἱερομηνίαν se non in-

ὡς στρατευσομένους. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἀναχωρησάντων αὐτῶν 3  
τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς ἐξελθόντες τετράδι φθίνοντος,

1. στρατευσομένοις g. δ'] om. B.F.h. 2. κρανείου C.G.K.g. ἐξελθόντος  
C.c.d.e.g.i. <sup>κδ</sup> τετράδι G. τετάρτη e. εἰκοστῇ ἡβδόμῃ c.d.i. τετάρτη φθίν. ἐξελθ. V.  
τετράδην R.

telligere addit. Non videtur alia ratio dari posse cur Dio hos dies *ἱερομηνίαν* vocarit, quam quod illis non magis cum populo agi poterat, quam *ἱερομηνίας* et diebus *ἑορτασίμοις*. Illa porro, *ἱερομηνία Δωριεῦσι*, non minus, quam præcedentia, per parenthesin inseruntur. DUKER.

2. τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς—τετράδι φθίνοντος] The month before Carneus was Hecatombeus, corresponding to the Athenian Hecatombæon: and Carneus itself corresponded with the Athenian Metageitnion, in which a festival in honour of Apollo was celebrated also at Athens. The Carnean festival took place about our months of July and August. See Herodot. VII. 206, 2, 3. VIII. 72, 2. Müller, Orchomenos, p. 327. and Dörer, I. p. 354, 355. But there is great obscurity in what is said respecting the Argives setting out from home on the 27th of Hecatombeus, as well as in the words that follow. Adhering to Bekker's text and stopping, that is, connecting πάντα τὸν χρόνον with ἄγοντες, and not with ἐσέβαλον, I would offer the following attempt at explanation. The object of the Argives seems to have been to delay their invasion till the latest moment, in order that the sacred month might have begun before the allies of Epidaurus could receive intelligence of the attack made upon her; and yet to cross their own frontier before the period of the festival began, that the διαβατήρια might be performed successfully. Now if we suppose that the sacredness of the month Carneus extended itself to the three last days of the preceding month Hecatombeus, or that some other great festival took place in those three days, (as the Panathenæa at Athens did actually begin on the 28th of the corresponding month Hecatombæon,) so that the διαβατήρια could not have been performed successfully after the 27th, we can understand at once the whole passage. To conceal their intentions

as long as possible, the Argives did not commence their march till the very last day on which they could lawfully pass their frontiers for any hostile purpose. Accordingly they marched without interruption during the whole day, reached the frontier and crossed it before night, and were thus actually in the Epidaurian territory when the sacred period began. But so soon as it began, no Dorian army could cross its own frontiers till it was over; and thus the allies of Epidaurus, on hearing of the invasion, were utterly unable to give any assistance; the Corinthians and Phliasians advancing as far as the borders of Epidaurus, but being unable to leave their own limits, so as to cross them. Whereas the Argives, having no need to perform the διαβατήρια, as they were already out of their own territory, had nothing to prevent them from carrying on their hostile operations during the whole period of the sacred month.

[Göller translates, "Sed agmen ducentis die quarto a fine Hecatombei tum hoc die tum per omne tempus usque ad initium Carneorum, i. e. per decem fere dies Epidauriorum agrum incursione vastabant." He adds, "Per ipsa Carne ab armis recedebant, nam ea universis Doriensibus sacra erant. Hinc patet, ex Vat. H. Græv. [B.K.h.] legendum esse ἐσέβαλλον pro ἐσέβαλον." Bishop Thirlwall says, "The Argives began their march on a day which they had always been used to keep holy, and made an irruption with the usual ravages into the Epidaurian territory." He translates therefore καὶ ἄγοντες—πάντα τὸν χρόνον, "Although they were always in the habit of keeping this day sacred." But can Thucydides have written καὶ ἄγοντες as signifying καίπερ ἄγοντες? Yet the interpretation given in my original note must be wrong, so far as relates to πάντα τὸν χρόνον: for the words cannot signify, I think, ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν.

καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην πάντα τὸν χρόνον, ἐσέβαλον  
 4 ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν καὶ ἐδήουν. Ἐπιδαυριοὶ δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους  
 ἐπεκαλοῦντο· ὧν τινὲς οἱ μὲν τὸν μῆνα προῦφασίσαντο, οἱ  
 δὲ καὶ ἐς μεθορίαν τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας ἐλθόντες ἡσύχαζον.  
 LV. καὶ καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐν τῇ Ἐπιδαύρῳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἦσαν, 5  
 ἐς Μαντίνειαν πρεσβεῖαι ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ξυνῆλθον, Ἀθη-  
 ναίων παρακαλεσάντων. καὶ γιγνομένων λόγων  
 Εὐφαιμίδας ὁ Κορίνθιος οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς λόγους  
 τοῖς ἔργοις ὁμολογεῖν· σφεῖς μὲν γὰρ περὶ  
 εἰρήνης ξυγκαθῆσθαι, τοὺς δ' Ἐπιδαυρίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά- 10  
 χους καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μεθ' ὅπλων ἀντιτετάχθαι· διαλύσαι  
 οὖν πρῶτον χρῆναι ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας τὰ στρατόπεδα,  
 2 καὶ οὕτω πάλιν λέγειν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης. καὶ πεισθέντες  
 ᾤχοντο καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἀπήγαγον ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας.  
 ὕστερον δὲ ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ξυνελθόντες οὐδ' ὥς ἐδυνήθησαν 15  
 ξυμβῆναι, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν ἐσέ-  
 3 βαλον καὶ ἐδήουν. ἐξεστράτευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς  
 Καρύας, καὶ ὥς οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο,

1. ἐσέβαλλον B.K.h. Poppo. Goell. 2. ἐπιδαυρίαν d. 3. προφασίσαντες e.  
 5. ἐπιδαυρίῳ E. οἱ ἀργεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 6. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. εὐφαιμίδας  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφαιμίδας h.  
 vulgo ἐφαιμίδας. Conf. II. 33, 1. et Valcken. ad Herodot. IV. 150, 2. 9. σφᾶς R.  
 10. συγκαθῆσθαι B.F.f.g. 12. ἐφ' H. Poppo. Goell. ἐλθόντα E. 13. περὶ  
 εἰρήνην N. Artic. om. V. 14. ἐπηγαγον c. 15. ξυνελθόντας g.h. 16. ἐσέβαλ-  
 λον h. 17. ἐστράτευσαν Q. 18. ὥς δ' ἐνταῦθα C. prima manu. τὰ] om. g.

I am unable therefore to find any explanation of the passage which is altogether satisfactory.]

1. καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην] Portus et Acacius hoc de celebratione dierum festorum acceperunt. Et sic ante eos alii apud Scholiasten. Mihi Valla rectius videtur vertisse, *itinerare facto*. Nam ut *ἀγειν*, *ἀπάγειν*, *ἐξάγειν*, et *προσάγειν* τὴν στρατιάν, ita etiam ἐλλειπτικῶς eadem omnia sola dicuntur. Xenophon. I. Cyrop. in fin. \**Ἡ ὅπως πρὸς πολεμίους προσάγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν ἀπὸ πολεμίων, ἢ ὅπως πρὸς τεῖχος ἀγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν*. Ibid. εἶγε δὴ σοι κατὰ κέρας ἄγοντι—καὶ εἰ σοι ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγοντι.

Idem II. 59. Καὶ οὕτως ἐξάγει δὴ ὥς εἰς θήραν παρεσκευασμένος. Et III. p. 83. \**Οτι ἤδη καιρὸς εἶη ἀγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολέμους*. DUKER.

12. ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας] "That de-puties from both of the parties now negotiating at Mantinea, should first go and separate the opposing armies." And so Dobree also understands the passage.

17. ἐς Καρύας] Caryæ appears to have been on the road from Sparta to Tegea, under mount Parnon, and near the head of one of the valleys which run down from Parnon into the valley of the CENUS, the stream which joins the

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90.2.

ἐπανεχώρησαν. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ τεμόντες τῆς Ἐπίδauρίας ὡς τὸ 4  
τρίτον μέρος ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ Ἀθηναίων αὐτοῖς χίλιοι  
ἐβοήθησαν ὀπλίται καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης στρατηγός· πυθόμενοι  
δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν ἔτι  
5 αὐτῶν ἔδει, ἀπῆλθον. καὶ τὸ θέρος οὕτω διῆλθεν.

LVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι λα-  
θόντες Ἀθηναίους φρουροὺς τε τριακοσίους καὶ Ἀγησι-  
πίδαν ἄρχοντα κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐς Ἐπίδauρον  
The Athenians again  
garrison Pylus with  
Messenians and He-  
10 lots, to annoy the La-  
cedæmonians. Desul-  
tory warfare continued  
between Argos and  
Epidaurus.  
ναίους ἐπεκάλουν ὅτι γεγραμμένον ἐν ταῖς  
σπονδαῖς διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐκάστους μὴ ἔαν  
πολεμίους διένοι, ἑάσειαν κατὰ θάλασσαν  
παραπλεῦσαι· καὶ εἰ μὴ κἀκεῖνοι ἐς Πύλον  
κομιοῦσιν ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς Μεσσηνίους καὶ Εἴλωτας,  
15 ἀδικήσεσθαι αὐτοί. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου πείσαντος τῇ 3  
μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι οὐκ ἐνέμειναν οἱ Λακε-  
δαιμόνιοι τοῖς ὅρκοις, ἐς δὲ Πύλον ἐκόμισαν τοὺς ἐκ Κρανίων

1. ὡς] om. B.h. 3. καὶ ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. πυθόμενος C.F.H.K.R.c.d.e.f.g.k.  
5. ἀπῆλθε C.d.i. 6. λαθόντες τοὺς ἀθηναίους V.d. 7. φρουροὺς τετρακοσίους K.  
ἀγησιππίδαν E. ἀγισιππίδαν R.F. 8. ἐς] ὡς N.V. om. B. ἐπίδauρίαν e.  
11. ἐκάστω Q. 13. καὶ εἰ] κεῖ K. 14. τοὺς] καὶ i. 15. ἀδικήσεσθαι C.  
16. ἐπέγραψαν I. 17. ἐν κρανίῳ g.

Eurotas from the north-east, just above Sparta. See Colonel Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. III. p. 30. vol. II. p. 531. Compare also Polybius, XVI. 37. Pausanias, II. 38. III. 10. Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 5, 25, 27.

4. ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι] "Had ended their expedition," i. e. were returned home again. Compare Lysias, pro Milite, p. 319. Reiske. ἐδῆλωσα ὅτι ἐστρατευ-  
μένος εἶην, i. e. as Taylor rightly interprets it, "Rude donatum esse." And again, Eratosthen. p. 419. ἐπειδὴ αἱ παραχαὶ γεγενημέναι ἦσαν, i. e. "were over." Poppo ascribes this sense of the word to the preposition, rather than to the tense; (Prolegom. I. p. 246.) but ἐκστρατεύω occurs in this very chapter, §. 3, and in the preceding one, §. 1, and again in the

58th, §. 1, always in its ordinary meaning of "marching out of one's own territory," and not of "completing an expedition."

[Göller in his second edition proposes to strike out the conjunction δὲ after πυθόμενοι, referring the participle to the preceding clause, and interpreting ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι simply, "profectos esse ad bellicam expeditionem."]

15. τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν] This was an intermediate step, to shew that they did not renounce the treaty with Lacedæmon utterly. Had they done so, the monument on which the treaty was engraved would have been destroyed altogether. See Demosthen. Melagopolit. p. 209. Reiske. δεῖ τὰς στήλας καθελείν αὐτοὺς τὰς πρὸς Θηβαίους.



ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

4 Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον. τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα  
 τοῦτον πολεμοῦντων Ἀργείων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων μάχη μὲν  
 οὐδεμία ἐγένετο ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐνέδραι δὲ καὶ καταδρομαί,  
 5 ἐν αἷς ὡς τύχοιεν ἐκατέρων τινὲς διεφθείροντο. καὶ τελευ-  
 τῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος πρὸς ἕαυ ἤδη κλίμακας ἔχοντες οἱ 5  
 Ἀργεῖοι ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπίδauρον, ὡς ἐρήμου οὔσης διὰ  
 τὸν πόλεμον βία αἰρήσουντες· καὶ ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον. καὶ ὁ  
 χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ  
 ἐτελεύτα.

LVII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους μεσοῦντος Λακεδαι- 10  
 μόνιοι, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ τε Ἐπιδαυριοὶ ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐτα-

A. C. 418. OL. 90. 3.

ARGOLIS.

At last the Lacedæ-  
 monians are aroused,  
 and invade Argolis  
 with the combined  
 forces of their whole  
 confederacy.

2

λαμπύρουν καὶ τὰλλα ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ τὰ  
 μὲν ἀφεστήκει τὰ δ' οὐ καλῶς εἶχε, νομίσαντες,  
 εἰ μὴ προκαταλήφονται ἐν τάχει, ἐπὶ πλεόν  
 χωρήσεσθαι αὐτὰ, ἐστράτευον αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ 15  
 Εἰλωτες πανδημεὶ ἐπ' Ἄργος· ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγρις  
 ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς. ξυνε-  
 στράτευον δ' αὐτοῖς Τεγεᾶται καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοι ἦσαν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελο-  
 ποννήσου ξύμμαχοι καὶ οἱ ἐξωθεν ἐς Φλιοῦντα ξυνελέγοντο, 20  
 Βοιωτοὶ μὲν πεντακισχίλιοι ὀπλῖται καὶ τοσοῦτοι ψιλοὶ καὶ  
 ἱππῆς πεντάκόσιοι καὶ ἄμπεποι ἴσοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ δισχιλίοι

2. πολεμοῦντων τῶν ἀργείων B.h. 3. ἐκδρομαὶ h. 4. ἐφθείροντο K.Q.  
 6. ἦλθον] ἐλθόντες B.h. 7. αἰρήσονται d. 8. καὶ τὸ τρίτον g. καὶ τρίτον—  
 ἐτελεύτα] om. d. 10. μεσοῦντος] om. Q. 13. ἀφεστήκει A.B.h. ceteri ἀφει-  
 στήκει. 14. προκαταλήφονται E.G. καταλήφονται A.B.F.h. Bekker. ed. 1832.  
 15. αὐτοὺς c. τὰ αὐτὰ K. 16. ἐς K.c.d.i. ἄργους Q. δ] om. h.  
 17. λακεδαιμονίων] om. g. 18. τεγεᾶται καὶ A.B.F.H.Q.V.e.f. Poppe. Goell.  
 Bekk. ceteri τεγεᾶται τε καὶ. ἀρκάδες L.O.P.Q. 20. φλιοῦντα i. φιλιούντα  
 B.h. φλιοῦντα Q. φιλειούντα E. prim. man. 22. καὶ ἄμπεποι—ὀπλῖται] om. K.  
 ἀμπεποι A.B.C.E.F.G.V.c.g.k. ἴσοι] ὅσοι A.B.

I. Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι] ὥστε ληΐζεσθαι.  
 SCHOL.

6. ὡς ἐρήμου οὔσης] They expected  
 that the force of the Epidaurians would  
 be dispersed over their whole territory  
 in defending forts and strong positions,  
 on account of the plundering warfare  
 which the Argives were carrying on,

and that the city would thus be left  
 defenceless.

22. ἄμπεποι] Foot soldiers interspersed  
 among the cavalry, and armed with  
 missile weapons. See Schneider on  
 Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 5, 23. and Har-  
 pocration, in ἄμπεποι. They seem to  
 be the same sort of troops with the

ARGOLIE. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ὀπλῖται, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὡς ἕκαστοι, Φλιάσιοι δὲ πανστρατιά,  
ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἦν τὸ στράτευμα. LVIII. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ

They enter the Argive προαισθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον τὴν παρασκευὴν  
territory in three di- τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸν Φλιοῦντα  
visions, and cut off the Argive army from  
5 Argos. βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἄλλοις προσμῖξαι ἐχώρουν,  
τότε δὴ ἐξεστράτευσαν καὶ αὐτοί. ἐβοήθησαν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ  
Μαντινῆς, ἔχοντες τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους, καὶ Ἡλείων  
τρισχίλιοι ὀπλῖται. καὶ προΐοντες ἀπαντῶσι τοῖς Λακεδα-  
μονίοις ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν  
10 ἐκάτεροι λόφον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι ὡς μεμονωμένοι τοῖς  
Λακεδαιμονίοις παρεσκευάζοντο μάχεσθαι, ὁ δὲ Ἄγισ τῆς  
νυκτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν καὶ λαθὼν ἐπορεύετο ἐς  
Φλιοῦντα παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμμάχους. καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι  
αἰσθόμενοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐχώρουν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐς Ἄργος, ἔπειτα  
15 δὲ ἢ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων  
καταβήσεσθαι, τὴν κατὰ Νεμέαν ὁδόν. Ἄγισ δὲ ταύτην μὲν  
ἦν προσεδέχοντο οὐκ ἐτράπετο, παραγγείλας δὲ τοῖς Λακε-  
δαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀρκάσι καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις ἄλλην ἐχώρησε  
χαλεπὴν, καὶ κατέβη ἐς τὸ Ἀργείων πεδίων· καὶ Κορίνθιοι

3. τό τε Heilman. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 4. φλιοῦντ-  
B.h. φλιοῦντα c.i. 6. δὲ Q. 7. τοὺς] om. d. 8. προσίοντες L.O.P.  
9. λαμβάνουσιν I. 10. μεμονωμένοι h. 13. φλιοῦντα B. φλειούντα h.  
φλιοῦντα i. ol] om. f. 14. ἔπειτα A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. omisso δέ.  
15. τοὺς λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμ. E.G. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοὺς λακ. A.B.h. Bekk.  
16. νέμεαν G. 19. ἀργείων K.P.

ἐμποδρόμοι φίλοι of Herodotus, VII. 158, 4. Xenophon expressly calls them πεῖοι ἄμπιστοι. Their use is described by Cæsar, Bell. Gall. I. 48. ed. Delph. Bell. Civil. III. 84.

9. ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας] Methydrum stood in the upper valley of the Ladon, or rather of the Tragus, which flows into the Ladon. It was separated by a mountain ridge from the plain of Mantinea; and the Lacedæmonians took this more circuitous route to Phlius, in order to avoid passing by Mantinea. From Methydrum the right march of Agis would pass by Orchomenus, the Zerethra, or Catavo-

thra of Skotini, and Alea; from whence it would cross over into the valley of the Asopus, in which Phlius stands. See Col. Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 57, 58.

Μεθυδρίῳ] Μεθύδριον τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος vocat Polybius IV. 11. Nam ex quo condita est Megalopolis, in vicum degeneravit; unde inter Κώμας recenset Pausanias, a quo etiam nominis ratio petatur. Meminerunt ejus etiam Plutarch. Cleon. p. 806. Plin. I. 420. Porphyrt. de Abstin. II. 16. WASS. Vide etiam Holstenium ad Stephanum. DUKER.

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καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι ὄρθιον ἐτέραν ἐπορεύοντο· τοῖς δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Σικυνώνιους εἰρητο τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέας ὁδὸν καταβαίνειν, ἣ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καθήντο, ὅπως εἰ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰόντες ἐς τὸ πεδίον βοηθοῖεν, ἐφεπόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις χρῶντο. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω διατάξας καὶ ἐσβαλὼν ἐς τὸ πεδίον ἐδήου Σάμινθόν τε καὶ ἄλλα· LIX. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι γνόντες ἐβοήθουν ἡμέρας ἤδη ἐκ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ περιτυχόντες τῷ Φλιασίων καὶ Κορινθίων στρατοπέδῳ τῶν μὲν Φλιασίων ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρσαν. καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οἱ Μεγαρῆς καὶ οἱ Σικυνῶνιοι ἐχώρουν, ὥσπερ εἰρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐπὶ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους οὐκέτι κατέλαβον, ἀλλὰ καταβάντες, ὡς ἑώρων τὰ ἑαυτῶν δηνούμενα, ἐς μάχην παρετάσσοντο. ἀντι- 15 3 παρσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ ἀπειλημμένοι ἦσαν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι· ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἶργον τῆς πόλεως καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν, καθ-

1. παλληνεῖς B.h. καὶ οἱ φλιάσιοι K. ὄρθιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.P.R. b.c.e.g.h.i.k. ὄρθριοι Q. ὄρθρειοι d. κατὰ ὄρθριον L.O. ὁδὸν K. 3. εἴ] om. G. οἴ] om. Q.f.g. καθήντο E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθήντο A.B.F.H.h. καθήντο K. ἐκαθήντο V. ἐπεκάθηντο e. vulgo ἐκάθηντο. οἴ] om. C.G.R.g. 5. ἐχρῶντο c.d.i. 6. ἐς τὸ πεδίον] om. d.i. 7. ἐσεβοήθουν Q. 8. τῷ τῶν b.c.d.i. 11. καὶ μεγαρῆς K. 15. ἀντεπαρσκευάζοντο C.E.F.G.H.I.K.P.R.V. b.c.f.i.k. ἀντεπαρσκευάζοντο d. 16. δὲ οἱ K. ἐν—λακεδαιμόνιοι in margin G. μέσῳ K. 18. εἶργον] om. d.i. τῆς A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπὸ τῆς. Conf. 2, 85, 1. εἶργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. καθύπερθεν G.L.O.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. καθύπερ H. καθύπερ E.F.

1. ὄρθιον] Subintellige ὁδὸν, et respondent τοῖς, ἄλλην χαλεπήν. nihil ergo mutandum. WASS. Scriptura, quam Vallam sequutum esse putat Stephanus, defendi posset ex hoc Menandri in Ὀργῇ apud Athenæum VI. 10. ὄρθριος πρὸς τὴν σελήνην ἔτρεχε. Sed haud dubie rectum est ὄρθιον. Vel pueris notum est hoc Hesiodi, μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος ἐπ' αὐτήν. DUKER. 6. Σάμινθον] "Saminthus," says Col. Leake, "may possibly have been at Kutzopódhi, where remains of antiquity are sometimes found." Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 415. The road

followed by Agis, he supposes to have been over the mountains of Lyrceia, by which he would have descended into the plain of Argos, so as to cut off the Argives who were on the Tretus, or the road from Nemea, from retreating upon their city.

10. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρσαν] Compare Livy XXI. 29. "Victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt." "They suffered themselves, in not much greater numbers." The correction αὐτοῖς appears to me most needless. Compare also V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρσαν ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα.

ὑπερθε δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς, τὸ δὲ πρὸς  
 Νεμέας Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Σικυώνιοι καὶ Μεγαρήs. ἵπποι δὲ αὐτοῖs  
 οὐ παρήσαν· οὐ γάρ πω οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μόνοι τῶν ξυμμάχων  
 ἦκον. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλῆθος τῶν Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων  
 5 οὐχ οὕτω δεινὸν τὸ παρὸν ἐνόμιζον, ἀλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ  
 μάχη ἔσεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπειληφέναι ἐν τῇ  
 αὐτῶν τε καὶ πρὸς τῇ πόλει. τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων δύο ἄνδρες,  
 10 Θράσυλλός τε τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν εἰς ὧν καὶ Ἀλκίφρων  
 πρόξενος Λακεδαιμονίων, ἤδη τῶν στρατοπέδων ὅσον οὐ  
 15 ξυνιόντων προσελθόντε Ἁγίδι διελεγέσθην μὴ ποιεῖν μάχην·  
 ἐτοίμους γὰρ εἶναι Ἀργείους δίκας δοῦναι καὶ δέξασθαι ἴσας  
 καὶ ὁμοίας, εἴ τι ἐπικαλοῦσιν Ἀργείοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τὸ  
 λοιπὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους. LX. καὶ οἱ  
 μὲν ταῦτα εἰπόντες τῶν Ἀργείων ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν καὶ οὐ τοῦ  
 20 πλῆθους κελεύσαντος εἶπον· καὶ ὁ Ἁγὺς δεξάμενος τοὺς  
 λόγους αὐτὸς, καὶ οὐ μετὰ τῶν πλειόνων οὐδὲ αὐτὸς βουλευ-  
 σάμενος ἀλλ' ἡ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ κοινώσας τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρα-  
 τευομένων, σπένδεται τέσσαρας μῆνας ἐν οἷς ἔδει ἐπιτελέσαι  
 αὐτοὺς τὰ ρηθέντα. καὶ ἀπήγαγε τὸν στρατὸν εὐθύς, οὐδενὶ  
 25 φράσας τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ  
 ξύμμαχοι εἶποντο μὲν ὡς ἡγεῖτο διὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐν αἰτίᾳ δ'

1. δὲ οἱ κορίνθιοι K. φλιάσιοι καὶ κορίνθ. V. παλληνεῖς h. 3. μόνοι]  
 om. c.i. 4. ἦκον—ξυμμάχων in margine G. οὐκ K. 7. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.  
 K.L.N.O.Q.V. Porpo. 8. θράσυλος E.d.e.f. 9. οὐκ ἐξιόντων A.B.h. οὕτω  
 ξυνιόντων e. 10. προσελθόντες A.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f. προσελθόντες d.i.  
 τῷ Ἁγίδι H. μὴ μάχην ποιεῖν V. 14. τῶν ἀργείων] om. d. ἐφ' ἐαυτ. R.  
 οὐδὲ pro οὐ R. 15. κελεύοντος e. δ] om. d.i. 16. τῶν] om. K. 17. ἡ] om. d.  
 ἡ E. ἐνὶ] om. e.i. post ἀνδρὶ ponit L. κοινώσασθαι A.F.R.e.h. κοινωσά-  
 μενος Q. ξυστρατευσαμένων K.

8. τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν] These had reference, probably, to the number of "five lochi," spoken of ch. 72, 4. And the lochi of Sparta were also originally five, according to the Scholiast on IV. 8, 9. In both instances they were not originally military, but political divisions, founded, however, as far as we can judge from the names of the Spartan lochi, not on birth, but on place,

like the local tribes of Rome.

17. τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρατευομένων] Namely, the polemarchs, (Xen. Rep. Lac. XIII. 1.) two of the ephori, who used to accompany a Spartan king on foreign service; (Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4, 36.) those of the ὁμοιοι, (Xenoph. de Rep. Laced. XIII. 1.) and the two Pythii. (Herodot VI. 57, 2, 4.) See also Müller, Dorier, II. p. 240.

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εἶχον κατ' ἀλλήλους πολλῇ τὸν Ἄγιν, νομίζοντες ἐν καλῷ  
 παρατυχὸν σφίσι ξυμβαλεῖν, καὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῶν ἀποκε-  
 κλημένων καὶ ὑπὸ ἱππέων καὶ πεζῶν, οὐδὲν δράσαντας ἄξιον  
 3 τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀπιέναι. στρατόπεδον γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο κάλλι-  
 στον Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν μέχρι τοῦδε ξυνήλθεν· ὥφθη δὲ μά- 5  
 λιστα ἕως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ, ἐν ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε  
 πανστρατιᾷ ἦσαν καὶ Ἀρκάδες καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ  
 Σικυώνιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Μεγαρήν, καὶ οὗτοι  
 πάντες λογάδες ἀφ' ἐκάστων, ἀξιόμαχοι δοκῶντες εἶναι οὐ τῇ  
 Ἀργείων μόνον ξυμμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλη ἔτι προσγενομένη. 10  
 4 τὸ μὲν οὖν στρατόπεδον οὕτως ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν  
 5 ἀνεχώρουν τε καὶ διελύθησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκαστοι. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ  
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ἐν πολλῷ πλείονι αἰτία εἶχον τοὺς σπεισαμέ-  
 νους ἄνευ τοῦ πλήθους, νομίζοντες κάκεῖνοι μὴ ἂν σφίσι  
 ποτὲ κάλλιον παρασχὸν Λακεδαιμονίους διαπεφευγέναι· πρὸς 15  
 τε γὰρ τῇ σφετέρᾳ πόλει καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν  
 6 ξυμμαχῶν τὸν ἀγῶνα ἂν γίνεσθαι. τὸν τε Θράσυλλον  
 ἀναχωρήσαντες ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ, οὐπὲρ τὰς ἀπὸ στρατείας

1. πολλῇ κατ' ἀλλήλους P. ἐν τῷ καλῷ K. 2. ἀποκεκλημένων F.H.L.O.k.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκεκλειμένων A.B.h. ἀποκεκλειμένων C.g. vulgo ἀποκε-  
 κλεισμένων. 3. ἀπὸ ἱππέων d. δράσαντας Haack. Goell. vulgo δράσαντες.  
 4. δὴ om. G. 6. φ οἱ λακεδ. K. 8. καὶ πελλ. καὶ φλιάσιοι om. K. 9. ἐφ' e.  
 10. καὶ] "immo κἄν" Bekk. in ed. 1832. ἄλλη τῇ ἔτι L.O. τῇ ἔτι, omissis καὶ  
 ἄλλη, P. προσγενομένη P. 13. πολλῷ ἐν πλ. L.O. ἐν] om. Q. αἰτία] om. P.  
 15. παρασχέιν d.i. 16. καὶ ξυμμαχῶν Q. 17. θράσυλον E.e. 18. χαράνδρῳ d.i.  
 στρατείας L.O. corr. F. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατιάs.

1. ἐν καλῷ] Thucyd. cap. præced. §. 4.  
 Ἄλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἔδοκει ἡ μάχη ἔσσεσθαι.  
 DUKE.

6. Ἐως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ] (ἡ-  
 γείται πῶς, τριχῇ διαμεθέντος τοῦ τῶν  
 Πελοποννησίων στρατεύματος εἰς Φλιούν-  
 τα, καὶ ἐνὸς μόνου μέρους τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέαν  
 ἴοντος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἄλλαις χρησαμένων  
 ὁδοῖς καὶ οὐδαμοῦ συμμείζωντων, ἔφη ἀθρό-  
 ος αὐτοὺς ὄφθαι περὶ Νεμέαν. μή ποτε  
 δὲ μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀναχωροῦντα τὰ  
 τρία μέρη ὀπίσω ἐπὶ Φλιούντα, ἐν Νεμέᾳ  
 πάντα ἐγένετο. εὐπορος γὰρ ἦδε ἡ ὁδός·  
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ἐγγύθεν  
 πάντας ἦξεν ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην προσδεχόμε-  
 νοι, προσηνῶν εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν. SCHOL.

11. ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες] Vide Diod.  
 Sicul. p. 326. a. WASS.

18. ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ] "In the bed of  
 "the Charadrus;" a mere winter tor-  
 rent [ποταμὸν χεῖμαρρον, Pausan. II.  
 25.] which flows close under the walls  
 of Argos. It is now called the "Re-  
 "ma." [τὸ ρεῖμα τοῦ Ἀργους. Porpo.]  
 See Col. Leake, Trav. in the Morea,  
 vol. II. p. 364, 394. The military  
 courts were held without the city, be-  
 cause within the walls the ordinary  
 law, with its forms and privileges,  
 would have resumed its authority;  
 whereas the proceedings in the Chara-  
 drus appear to have been arbitrary and

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δίκας πρὶν ἐσιέναι κρίνουσιν, ἥρξαντο λεύειν. ὁ δὲ καταφυγὼν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν περιγίγνεται· τὰ μέντοι χρήματα ἐδήμευσαν αὐτοῦ.

LXI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀθηναίων βοηθησάντων χιλίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τριακοσίων ἱππέων, ὧν ἐστρατήγουν Λάχης καὶ

ARCADIA. Νικόστρατος, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι (ὅμως γὰρ τὰς σπονδὰς ᾤκνουν λῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον οὐ προσήγον βουλομένους χρηματίσαι, πρὶν ἢ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι (ἔτι γὰρ παρήσαν) κατηνάγκασαν δεόμενοι. καὶ ἔλεγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀλκιβιάδου· πρεσβευτοῦ παρόντος, ἔν τε τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμαχοῖς ταῦτα, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμαχῶν καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν (ἐν καιρῷ γὰρ παρεῖναι σφεῖς) ἄπτε-  
15σθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ πείσαντες ἐκ τῶν λόγων 3 τοὺς ξυμμαχοὺς εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν πάντες πλὴν Ἀργείων· οὗτοι δὲ ὅμως καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπελείποντο πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ οὗτοι ἦλθον. καὶ προσκαθεζόμενοι τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν πάντες ἐπολιόρκουν 4  
20καὶ προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο, βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέ-

1. ἐπιέναι N.V. λέγειν K. 5. ἱππέων καὶ τριακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν h. ἐστρα-  
τήγει d.i. 9. πρὶν οἱ d. 11. οἱ] om. K. 13. ξυμμαχῶν ἐγγεγνητο d.i.  
ξυμμαχῶν γεγέννητο e. 14. σφᾶς f. ἀπτεσθε i.k. 15. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ K.  
16. τὸν ὀρχομενὸν N.V. 17. πάντες] om. d. 19. προκαθεζόμενοι K.O.P.b.c.  
ἀρχόμενοι g.

irregular. So also the Comitia Centuriata at Rome always met in the Campus Martius without the walls, because their original character and divisions were military, and the people, when assembled according to centuries, was called "Exercitus." Livy, XXXIX. 15. And for the place chosen for these courts at Argos, compare the Caput Aquæ Ferentinæ, (whose deep wooded glen may be seen at Marino, on the road from Albano to Frascati,) so famous as the scene of the national assemblies of the Latins.

2. περιγίγνεται] Thomas Mag. in περιεγένητο. DUKER.

14. καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν—χρῆναι] The construction is here again confused; for either the conjunction ought to have been placed earlier in the sentence, ὅτι καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ὀρθῶς—γένοντο,—καὶ νῦν ἀπτεσθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου, or else, instead of ἀπτεσθαι—τοῦ πολέμου, the sentence ought to have run, καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν ἐμπόδιον εἶναι τῷ πολέμῳ.

16. Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικόν] Recte additur hic, et apud Herodotum Ἀρκαδικόν, ut nempe a Bœotico distinguatur. WASS.

σθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὄμηροι ἐκ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἦσαν αὐτόθι ὑπὸ  
 5 Λακεδαιμονίων κείμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ὀρχομένιοι δέισαντες τὴν τε  
 τοῦ τείχους ἀσθένειαν καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ ὥς  
 οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθει, μὴ προαπόλωνται, ξυνέβησαν ὥστε  
 ξύμμαχοί τε εἶναι καὶ ὁμήρους σφῶν τε αὐτῶν δοῦναι 5  
 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ οὓς κατέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, παραδοῦναι.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἔχοντες ἤδη τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν ἐβου-  
 λεύοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐφ' ὃ τι χρή πρῶτον ἵεναι τῶν λοιπῶν.

They then proceed to attack Tegea. καὶ Ἡλεῖοι μὲν ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐκέλευον, Μαν-  
 τιωῆς δὲ ἐπὶ Τέγεαν καὶ προσέθεντο οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Ἀθη- 10

2 ναῖοι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἡλεῖοι ὀργισθέντες ὅτι  
 οὐκ ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐψηφίσαντα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον· οἱ δὲ  
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Μαντινείᾳ ὥς ἐπὶ  
 Τέγεαν ἰόντες. καὶ τινες αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα. 15

LXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ Ἀργους  
 τὰς τετραμήνους σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, Ἀγιν ἐν μεγάλῃ

LACEDÆMON. αἰτία εἶχον οὐ χειρωσάμενον σφίσιν Ἀργος,  
 The Lacedæmonians are displeased with Agis for withdrawing  
 their army from Argos. παρασχὸν καλῶς ὥς οὐπω πρότερον αὐτοὶ  
 2 ἐνόμιζον· ἀθρόους γὰρ τοσοῦτους ξυμμάχους 20  
 καὶ τοιοῦτους οὐ ράδιον εἶναι λαβεῖν. ἐπειδὴ

2. ὀρχομενοὶ E. τε] om. L.O.P.d. 4. ἀπόλωνται g. προαπόλλ. V.  
 συνέβησαν F. 5. δοῦναι μαντινεῦσι A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.Q.V.g.h. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ μαντινεῦσι. 6. οὓς] οὐ B. 7. ἐβούλοντο R.  
 10. καὶ ἀθην.] καὶ om. E. 13. μαντινεία E.K. 14. ἰόντας B. αὐτοῖς  
 om. g. αὐτῶν τεγεατῶν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν τῶν τεγεατῶν. 15. ἐνέδοσαν Q.k. 17. τετρα-  
 μένους B.i. τετραμμένας h. 18. κοινωσάμενον d. χειρωσάμενοι h. 19. παρα-  
 σχεῖν d. καλῶν e.

15. ἐνεδίδοσαν] Habet significationem  
 proditiōis. Sic IV. 76, 3. Χαίρωνειαν δὲ  
 —ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐνεδίδοσαν. Ibid.  
 89, 1, et VII. 48, 2. DUKER.  
 ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα] “Were dis-  
 posed, or prepared, to give up to them  
 “the government of Tegea.” Compare  
 IV. 89, 1. ὥς τῷ Ἰπποκράτει τὰ ἐν τοῖς  
 Βωιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδοτο. In IV. 103, 2, 3. 104,  
 3, 4. the words ἐνδιδόναι καὶ προδιδόναι  
 both occur with reference to the same

thing, the surrender of Amphipolis;  
 but with this difference, that the former  
 expresses more the notion of “yielding,  
 “giving up,” whether from treachery  
 or otherwise; the latter expresses “the  
 “giving up secretly or treacherously.”  
 The former is used of an army giving  
 way before an enemy in fair battle, and  
 only acquires the notion of “secret and  
 “treacherous yielding,” accidentally,  
 by the force of the context.

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ed of ten to control his  
operations for the fu-  
ture.

δὲ καὶ περὶ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἡγγέλλετο ἐαλωκέαι,  
πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ ἐβούλευον  
εὐθὺς ὑπ' ὀργῆς παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὡς χρή τὴν τε  
οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ κατασκάψαι καὶ δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιώ-  
σαι. ὁ δὲ παρηγεῖτο μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν· ἔργῳ γὰρ ἀγαθῷ<sup>3</sup>  
ρύσεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας στρατευσάμενος, ἣ τότε ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς  
ὅ τι βούλονται. οἱ δὲ τὴν μὲν ζημίαν καὶ τὴν κατασκαφὴν<sup>4</sup>  
ἐπέσχον, νόμον δὲ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ παρόντι, ὃς οὐπω πρότερον  
ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς· δέκα γὰρ ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν προσείλοντο  
<sup>10</sup> αὐτῷ ξυμβούλους, ἄνευ ὧν μὴ κύριον εἶναι ἀπάγειν στρατιὰν  
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. LXIV. ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἀφικνεῖται αὐτοῖς

MANTINEA.

On the alarm of the  
attack on Tegea, they  
hastily take the field  
with their whole force  
to succour it, and in-  
vade the territory of  
Mantineia.

ἀγγελία παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐκ Τεγέας ὅτι  
εἰ μὴ παρέσονται ἐν τάχει, ἀποστήσεται αὐτῶν  
Τέγεα πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ  
<sup>15</sup> ὅσον οὐκ ἀφέστηκεν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ βοήθεια τῶν<sup>2</sup>  
Λακεδαιμονίων γίγνεται αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν  
Εἰλωτῶν πανδημεὶ ὀξεία καὶ οἷα οὐπω πρότερον. ἐχώρουν<sup>3</sup>  
δὲ ἐς Ὀρέσθειον τῆς Μαιναλίας· καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀρκάδων  
σφετέροις οὐσι ξυμμάχοις προεῖπον ἀθροισθεῖσιν ἵνα κατὰ  
<sup>20</sup> πόδας αὐτῶν ἐς Τέγεαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Ὀρεσθίου  
πάντες ἐλθόντες, ἐκείθεν δὲ τὸ ἕκτον μέρος σφῶν αὐτῶν  
ἀποπέμψαντες ἐπ' οἴκου, ἐν ᾧ τὸ πρεσβύτερόν τε καὶ τὸ

1. ἐαλὼν Q. 2. ἐβούλοντο Q. 3. εὐθὺς] om. P. τῶν ἑαυτῶν G.L.k.  
τὴν οἰκίαν G.L.O.P.c.d.e.k. 6. ῥύσασθαι L.N. στρατευσάμενος A.B.E.F.  
H.N.V.h. 7. μὲν] om. d. 8. ἐπέσχον R. 10. ἀπάγειν Q. 11. δὲ  
ἀφικνεῖται F.H.K.V. αὐτοῖς ἀφικνεῖται L. 17. ὀξεία] om. d. οἷα A.B.E.  
G.H.I.P.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἷα C.F.K.N.Q.V. vulgo ὡς.  
18. ὀρέσθειον A.B.E.F.G.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀρέστιον K. ὀρίστιον γρ. F.  
ὀρεστειον Q. ὀρίσειον N.V. et γρ. A.B.G. vulgo ὀρέστειον. Sic et infra. 19. προ-  
εῖπον] om. K. 20. αὐτῶν Bekk. μὲν om. d. 21. δὲ] τε e. 22. ἐκπέ-  
ψαντος h. πρεσβύτερον καὶ P. τὸ] om. L.O.P.c.k.

4. δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν] Reckon-  
ing, with Müller, that these are Ægi-  
netan drachmæ, the sum amounts to  
more than 27½ Euboic talents. Mil-  
tiades, however, had been fined fifty  
talents; (Herodot. VI. 136, 3.) and the  
Spartan kings were richer than almost  
any private citizen in Greece, as they  
were maintained at the public expense,

and had besides extensive landed pos-  
sessions of their own in several parts of  
Laconia. See Müller, Dorier, II. p.  
106.

7. τὴν—ζημίαν—ἐπέσχον] See the  
note on II. 76, 2.

18. ἐς Ὀρέσθειον] See the note on  
IV. 134, 1.



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νεώτερον ἦν, ὥστε τὰ οἴκοι φρουρεῖν, τῷ λοιπῷ στρατεύματι ἀφικνουῦνται ἐς Τέγεαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀπ' Ἀρκάδων παρήσαν. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας καὶ Λοκροὺς, βοηθεῖν κελεύοντες κατὰ τάχος ἐς Μαντινείαν. ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἐξ ὀλίγου τε 5 ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐ ράδιον ἦν μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμει-  
 5 δὲ ἡπείγοντο. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παρόντας Ἀρκάδων ξυμμάχους ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, καὶ στρατοπεδευσάμενοι πρὸς τῷ Ἡρακλείῳ ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν. 10 LXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς, κατα-  
 λαβόντες χωρίον ἐρυμνὸν καὶ δυσπρόσοδον παρετάξαντο ὡς  
 2 ἐς μάχην. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εὐθύς αὐτοῖς ἐπήεσαν· καὶ μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἐχώρησαν, ἔπειτα τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τις 15 Ἀγιδί ἐπεβόησεν, ὁρῶν πρὸς χωρίον καρτερόν ἰόντας σφᾶς, ὅτι διανοεῖται κακὸν κακῷ ἰᾶσθαι, δηλῶν τῆς ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ἐπαυτίου ἀναχωρήσεως τὴν παροῦσαν ἄκαιρον προθυμίαν ἀνάληψιν βουλομένην

1. τὰ οἴκον L.O.d. τοὺς οἴκους c. 6. ἐγένετο f. ἀλλήλους E.F.H.V.e.  
 7. τὴν πολεμίαν] om. N.V. in margine B.F. inter versus h. τὴν solum om. Q.  
 ξυνέκλεγε K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ξυνέκλειε. 8. παρόντας] om. g.  
 9. ξυμμάχων K. 11. οἱ δ' ἀργεῖοι C.V. Porpo. Bekk. αὐτοὺς k. ἀπο-  
 λαβόντες K. 12. τὸ χωρίον B. 15. τῷ Ἀγιδί K. τις] της E. 16. ἐβόησεν B.  
 διεβόησεν h. ἐπεβόηθησεν c. ἰδὼν ἐς χωρίον c.d.i. ὁρῶν πρὸς τὸ χωρίον L.O.P.  
 18. τῆς] τὴν F.H.K. ἐπ' αἰτίου F.H.

6. μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμει-  
 νασι] "Unless in a body, and after  
 "having waited for one another." The  
 conjunction καὶ therefore is right, and  
 μηδὲ is not at all wanted in its place.  
 Göller's translation of these words,  
 "nec facile erat, parva cum manu, ne-  
 "que militibus se invicem præstolan-  
 "tibus, agrum hostilem permeare,"  
 seems to confound the distinction be-  
 tween οὐ and μή. The latter word, as  
 usual, does not deny a fact, but refers  
 to the thought or notion of the fact.  
 Οὐκ ἀθρόοις would assume the fact,  
 "that the allies were not assembled in

"one body." Μὴ ἀθρόοις is merely  
 "supposing them not to be assembled."  
 So Herodotus VII. 101. 3. οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοί  
 εἰσι—μὴ εὐόντες ἀρθμοί: that is, "sup-  
 "posing they are not united," or, "un-  
 "less they unite." Οὐκ εὐόντες ἀρθμοί  
 would assume their not being united  
 as a fact: "They are not equal to fight  
 "with us, because they are not unit-  
 "ed." See Hermann on Viger, note  
 267.

7. ξυνέκλεγε γὰρ διὰ μέσου] "For the  
 "Argive territory closed up the com-  
 "munication, by lying just in the way  
 "of it."

εἶναι. ὁ δὲ, εἴτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἴτε καὶ αὐτῷ ἄλλο τι<sup>3</sup>  
ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ δόξαν ἐξαίφνης, πάλιν τὸ στρατεύμα κατὰ  
τάχος πρὶν ξυμμίξαι ἀπῆγε. καὶ ἀφικόμενος πρὸς τὴν Τε-<sup>4</sup>  
γαῆτιν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν ἐς τὴν Μαντικὴν, περὶ οὐπερ ὥς

1. εἴτε] om. h. καὶ] om. Q. διὰ] om. P. εἴτε αὐτῷ Q. 3. ξυμμίξαι]  
ξυμβῆναι B.h. γεᾶτιν C.G. sed in marg. τεγαῖαν γῆν. τεγαῖαν E. 4. ἐς  
(vel εἰς) A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Valckenar. ad Herodot.  
VII. 208, 3. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς. τῇ] om. L.O. ὥς]  
ἐς d.e. ὥς ἐς L.O.P.c.g.k.

1. Ἄλλο τι, ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ] "Or  
"whether it was that he himself was  
"suddenly struck by some resolution,  
"other than what he had determined  
"on before." The words ἢ κατὰ τὸ  
αὐτὸ are inserted to fix the sense of  
ἄλλο, which might otherwise have been  
supposed to refer, not to the king's  
original plan, but to the exclamation of  
the counsellor; as if the king's final  
resolution were different from that, not  
from his own original designs. Com-  
pare, as to the expression, Herodot.  
VIII. 4, 1. παρὰ δόξαν τὰ πρῆγματα ἀπέ-  
βαινε ἢ ὥς αὐτοὶ κατεδόκειον.

4. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν] The plain of  
Mantinea is in reality a high table land,  
considerably above the level of the val-  
leys on the coast of Peloponnesus, al-  
though surrounded by high mountains,  
with respect to which it is itself a low  
plain. It is so complete a basin, that  
the streams which flow into it from the  
mountains have no outlet but through  
the mountains themselves: the lime-  
stone of the country, like that of Derby-  
shire and the West Riding of York-  
shire, abounds in caverns; and the  
streams, sinking into these, appear  
again at a considerable distance in the  
valleys, at a lower level, nearer the  
coast. These "swallows," as we should  
call them, are known by the name of  
zerethra, or katavóthra, [τῶν βερέθρων,  
ἀ καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἀρκάδες ἐρεθρα. Strabo,  
VIII. 8, 4.] and are exceedingly numer-  
ous in Arcadia, almost all the streams,  
at some part or other of their course,  
being in this manner swallowed up, and  
reappearing again out of the ground  
after a greater or less interval. In the  
same way the river Aire, in York-  
shire, rises in the high moorlands  
north-east of Settle, and runs into a  
small basin, or lake, called Malham  
Tarn; but from thence, finding no re-

gular outlet, it sinks under ground,  
and reappears at the distance of about  
three miles, at a much lower level,  
flowing out of the ground under a high  
perpendicular cliff, (or scar, in the lan-  
guage of the north of England,) at a  
spot called Malham Cove. The plain  
of Mantinea is so complete a level, that  
there is not, in some parts of it, a suffi-  
cient slope to carry off the waters of  
the mountain torrents; and the land  
would be overflowed, unless trenches  
were made to assist the course of the  
waters towards some one or other of  
the katavóthra which nature has pro-  
vided for their discharge. Thus the  
waters of the neighbourhood of Man-  
tinea were, in ancient times, usually  
carried off by the katavóthra at the  
southern extremity of the plain, in the  
territory of Tegea. But Agis, on the  
occasion mentioned in the text of Thu-  
cydides, turned them in the opposite  
direction, towards Mantinea; on which  
side the katavóthra are smaller, and the  
drainage therefore would be less easily  
effected. For all the above details, as  
far as they relate to Greece, I am in-  
debted to the excellent work of Col.  
Leake, vol. III. p. 44, &c. p. 153, &c.  
A similar instance, of a valley at a very  
high level not affording slope sufficient  
for the discharge of its waters, occurs  
in the Apennines, in the case of the  
Velino. The river used to overflow the  
whole valley, till a cut was made for it  
in the low rocky knoll that formed a  
dam to its lower extremity, and it then  
was enabled to discharge itself in a pre-  
cipitous fall of three hundred feet into  
the lower valley of the Nar, or Nera.  
This fall, made originally in order to  
drain the plain of Reate on the Velino,  
is no other than the celebrated cascade  
of Terni.

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τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτοντος ὅποτέρωσσε ἂν ἐσπίπτη Μαντινῆς καὶ Τεγεᾶται πολεμουσιν. ἐβούλετο δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου βοηθοῦντας ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ ὕδατος ἐκτροπὴν, ἐπειδὴν πύθωνται, καταβιβάσαι τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ ἐν τῷ  
5 ὁμαλῷ τὴν μάχην ποιῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην μείνας αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν· οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καταπλαγέντες τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου  
†αἰφνιδίῳ† αὐτῶν ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ εἶχον ὃ τι εἰκάσωσιν· εἶτα ἐπειδὴ ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκείνοι τε ἀπέκρυνσαν καὶ σφεῖς

1. ὅποτέρως ἔαν A.E.F.G.H.V. ὅποτέρων ἔαν B. ὅποτέροσε ἔαν R. ἐμπίπτη K. ἐσπίπτοι e. 3. πείθονται A.B.C.E.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.b.c.h. 6. παρὰ h. 8. †αἰφνιδίῳ† om. g. αὐτῶν] om. K. ὅτι ἂν εἰκάσωσιν g. 9. εἶτ' ἐπειδὴ C.V. ἐπέκρυνσαν Q.

2. ἐβούλετο δὲ — καταβιβάσαι] The syntax of this passage deserves notice. The Scholiast says that βοηθοῦντας means βοηθήσοντας: and Poppo quotes two other instances, IV. 85, 1. and III. 18, 1. where, according to him, the participle of the present tense is used in the sense of the future. (Prolegom. I. p. 154.) Duker also refers to the use of the present and aorist tenses of the infinitive, IV. 40, 1. and V. 4, 6. But in the present passage βοηθοῦντας is rather a gerund than a participle; that is, it has no reference to time, but merely expresses the action. The sense is not, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, to resist the turning of "the water," which would indeed require βοηθήσοντας; but it is rather, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, by [or 'in'] their resisting the turning of the water," &c. So in the passage referred to by Poppo, IV. 85, 1. ἡ ἐκπεμψίς — γεγίνηται — ἐπαληθεύουσα, the sense is not, "I have "been sent out in order to confirm," &c.; but, "I have been sent out in confirmation. I am here as a confirmation of all that we said," &c.

3. βοηθοῦντας] Pro βοηθήσοντας, si Scholiastæ credimus, ait Stephanus Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 138. Potest credi Scholiastæ. Thucydides sæpe præsens pro futuro ponit. IV. 40, 1. ἀποδοῦναι et ἀποθήησκειν. V. 4, 6. πείθειν. Et sic quamplurimis aliis locis. Vide ad IV. 61, 8. DUKER.

7. τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου †αἰφνιδίῳ† ἀναχωρήσει] Most of the editors, to whom Dobree may be added, consider αἰφνιδίῳ to be an interpolation, supposing it to be a marginal gloss upon ἐξ ὀλίγου. And indeed the Scholiast on ch. 64, 4. does explain ἐξ ὀλίγου by ἐξαίφνης, as he does also the words δι' ὀλίγου in ch. 66, 1. In the present passage too the Scholiast explains ἐξ ὀλίγου to mean ἐξ ὀλίγου καιροῦ, which he could scarcely have done had αἰφνιδίῳ existed in his manuscript. Portus, on the other hand, says, "ἐξ ὀλίγου ad loci intervallum "referendum," in allusion to what had been said above, μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἐχώρησαν. Compare II. 91, 5. ἀξύμφορον δρῶντες πρὸς τὴν ἐξ ὀλίγου ἀντεξόρμησιν. It must be confessed, however, that ἐξ ὀλίγου in Thucydides generally relates to time. II. 11, 5. 61, 2. IV. 108, 6. V. 64, 4. 72, 1.

9. ἐκείνοι τε ἀπέκρυνσαν] 'Εαυτοὺς δεesse putat Scholiastes. Sed vindendum est, an potius suppleri debeat αὐτοὺς, nempe τοὺς Ἀργεῖους, e conspectu eorum evaserunt. Ita certe hoc verbo utitur Lucianus, qui non pauca a Thucydide sumsit, II. Ver. Hist. p. 687. ἐφείγομεν, ἀπολιπόντες αὐτοὺς μαχομένους. — ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπεκρούσαμεν αὐτοὺς, ἰώμεθα τε τοὺς τραυματίας. Sic ἀποκρύπτειν γῆν dicuntur navigantes, qui tam longe in altum proveci sunt, ut terram conspiciere non amplius possint. Vid. Budæum Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 324. Ab his autem ductum hoc genus lo-

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ἡσύχαζον καὶ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθουν, ἐνταῦθα τοὺς ἑαυτῶν στρα-  
τηγούς αὖθις ἐν αἰτία εἶχον, τό τε πρότερον καλῶς ληφθέντας  
πρὸς Ἀργεὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἀφεθῆναι, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ἀποδιδρά-  
σκοντας οὐδεὶς ἐπιδιώκει, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν οἱ μὲν σώζον-  
5 ται σφεῖς δὲ προδίδονται. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐθορυβήθησαν 6  
μὲν τὸ παραυτίκα, ὕστερον δὲ ἀπάγουσιν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ  
λόφου, καὶ προελθόντες ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ὡς  
ἴοντες ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους.

LXVI. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραίᾳ οἱ τε Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
10 ξυνετάξαντο, ὡς ἔμελλον μαχεῖσθαι, ἣν περιτύχωσιν· οἱ τε  
The Lacedæmonians form in haste to meet them. Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος πρὸς τὸ Ἡρά-  
κλειον πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον ἴοντες  
ὁρῶσι δι' ὀλίγου τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐν τάξει τε ἤδη πάντας καὶ  
ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου προελθούσας. μάλιστα †δὴ† Λακεδαι-  
15 μόνιοι, ἐς ὃ ἐμέμνηντο, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἐξεπλάγησαν.  
διὰ βραχείας γὰρ μελλήσεως ἡ παρασκευὴ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο,  
καὶ εὐθὺς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον τὸν ἑαυτῶν,  
Ἀγιδος τοῦ βασιλέως ἕκαστα ἐξηγουμένου κατὰ τὸν νόμον.  
βασιλέως γὰρ ἄγοντος ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται, καὶ τοῖς 3

2. αὖθις] εὐθὺς γρ. h. ἐν αἰτία] ἐναντία I. πρῶτον Q. λειφθέντας V.  
3. post ἀποδιδράσκοντας G: ποτιδαιατῶν τὸ πρῶτον—θεῶν γάρ, quæ sunt c. 30, 2, 3.  
5. ἐθορύβησαν A.B.h. 7. προσελθόντες B.F.L.O.P.Q.V.d.h.i. 10. μάχε-  
σθαι P. ἥπερ τύχωσιν k. 14. †δὴ†] δὲ καὶ Q. δ' ol V. 15. ἐμέμνητο K.  
16. διὰ γὰρ βραχείας c.i. 17. ἑαυτοῦ V.

quendi docet Schol. DUKER. Virgil. Æn. III. 291. Phæacum abscondimus arces. ΒΑΥΕΡ.

5. ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν κ. τ. λ.] "Were  
"for a time bewildered by the outcry,  
"and knew not what to decide upon."  
Compare III. 22, 7. ἐθορυβοῦντο μὲν οὖν  
—βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα.

14. μάλιστα †δὴ† Λακεδαιμόνιοι] Le-  
gendum videtur μάλιστα δέ. Hoc loco  
particula adversativa aptior est, ne di-  
cam necessaria. ΗΛΑΚΚ. Non displice-  
ret μάλιστα δὲ δὴ. ΡΟΡΡΟ. The read-  
ing δ' ol, found in the manuscript V,  
affords a good sense, but I have not  
ventured to introduce it into the text,  
without further authority.

17. ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον]

Compare II. 90, 3. κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐμβι-  
βάσας. "They fell into their ranks,"  
literally, "under the influence of hur-  
ry;" hurry and haste presiding over  
all their movements. Compare the well  
known expression, ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξῆγον,  
Herodot. II. 45, 1. and others quoted also  
by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. β.

19. ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται] Credo;  
sed hoc ubique fit, non Lacedæmone  
solum. Legendum suspicor ἀπ' ἐκείνου,  
originates with, emanates from. Vide  
sequentia. Xenoph. Rep. Lacedæm.  
XIII. 10. ἀρχονται πάντες ἀπὸ βασιλέως.  
DΟΒΡΕΚΚ. The alteration here proposed  
is most needless. It was nothing re-  
markable that a king in general should  
enjoy the supreme command in war:

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μὲν πολεμάρχους αὐτοὺς φράζει τὸ δέον, οἱ δὲ τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ἐκείνοι δὲ τοῖς πεντηκοντῆρσιν, αὖθις δ' οὗτοι τοῖς ἐνωμοτάρ-  
 4 χαις καὶ οὗτοι τῇ ἐνωμοτίᾳ. καὶ αἱ παραγγέλσεις, ἦν τι βού-  
 λωνται, κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ χωροῦσι καὶ ταχέαι ἐπέρχονται· σχε-  
 δον γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαι-  
 μονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸ ἐπιμελὲς τοῦ δρω-  
 μένου πολλοῖς προσήκει. LXVII. τότε δὲ κέρας μὲν εὐώ-

The dispositions of the  
 two armies, and their  
 lines of battle.

νυμον Σκιριταὶ αὐτοῖς καθίσταντο, αἰὲν ταύτην  
 τὴν τάξιν μόνοι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐ-

2. πεντηκοντῆρσιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. πεντηκοντέρσιν c. vulgo πεντηκοντατῆρσιν. 5. τι A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.I.K.L.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοι. 7. μὲν  
 τὸ εὐώνυμον h. 8. σκιριταὶ Q. 9. τὴν] om. A.B.E.F.h.

but the Lacedæmonian kings were so shackled in the exercise of *their* power, that it was not superfluous to mention one instance in which they were kings more than in name. Nay, even in war Agis had been subjected to the control of a council; so that it was by no means absurd to take notice, that if not in his previous operations, yet at least in the disposition of his army on the field of battle, he enjoyed absolute authority.

4. σχεδὸν γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου] Compare VII. 33, 2. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ᾗδὲ πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων.

8. Σκιριταὶ] "The Sciritæ were originally, no doubt, as their name implies, the inhabitants of the district Sciritis, on the extreme frontier of Laconia, towards Parrhasia: their rights and duties seem to have been fixed by some covenant, and their manner of fighting was perhaps that of the Arcadians." Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 243. (p. 258. English Translation.) Sciritis "consisted of those rugged and barren hills, rising in one point to a considerable height, which occupy the triangular space contained between the upper Eurotas westward and the passes eastward through which leads the direct road from Tegea to Sparta, by the modern Krya Vrysi, Stenúri, and Krevatá Khan; the apex of the triangle being near Sparta, and the base towards the valleys of Asea and Tegea." Leake, Morea, vol. III. p. 28. The

name may possibly express the wild and rugged nature of the country, for σκεῖρα signifies, "ground overgrown with brushwood;" and σκεῖρος, or σκιρός, is, "hard" and "rugged." Schneider (Lexicon, in σκίρος) quotes from the Tabulæ Heracleenses, σκίρον καὶ ἀρρήκτου γῆς. The Sciritæ then, or inhabitants of the Wealds, or Wolds, of the Laconian frontier, being, according to Hesychius, of Arcadian extraction; and likely, from the nature of their country, to be of the race of the very earliest inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and to be living in a state of continual warfare with the Achæians of the plains, favoured, we may suppose, the passage of the Dorian invaders, just as the Gauls of the north of Italy favoured the march of Hannibal. They remained after the conquest, as before, a distinct race, and thus held a distinct place in the Lacedæmonian armies, being stationed on the extreme left of the line, that is, after the lochi of the Lacedæmonians, just as the Plateæans at Marathon stood on the extreme left, after the ten tribes of native Athenians. But their being in the line at all, shews that they must have carried the long spear and shield, like the other troops; although their habits as mountaineers, and, still more, their being a distinct race, furnished a reason for their being employed, as we find they were, always in advance of the army in a campaign, and on any service of peculiar danger;

τῶν ἔχοντες· παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Βρασιδίειοι στρα-  
 τῶται, καὶ Νεοδαμόδεις μετ' αὐτῶν· ἔπειτ' ἦδη Λακεδαιμό-  
 νιοι αὐτοὶ ἐξῆς καθίστασαν τοὺς λόχους, καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς  
 Ἀρκάδων Ἡραϊῆς, μετὰ δὲ τούτους Μαινάλιοι, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ  
 5 δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὀλίγοι τὸ ἔσχατον  
 ἔχοντες, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς αὐτῶν ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ τῷ κέρα. Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι μὲν οὕτως ἐτάξαντο· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι αὐτοῖς, δεξιὸν  
 μὲν κέρας Μαντινῆς εἶχον, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων τὸ ἔργον ἐγί-  
 γνετο, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι Ἀρκάδων ἦσαν, ἔπειτα  
 10 Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐκ πολλοῦ ἀσκησιν  
 τῶν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον δημοσίᾳ παρεῖχε, καὶ ἐχόμενοι αὐτῶν οἱ  
 ἄλλοι Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, Κλεω-

1. παρ' αὐτοῖς L. βρασιδίειοι A.B.C.F.G.L.O.V. d.e. βραδίσιοι f.h.i. 2. νεοδα-  
 μόδας Q. 3. ἐξῆς Q. καθίστασαντο Q. αὐτοῖς e. 4. καὶ] om. A.B.h.  
 6. οἱ] om. K.e. ἑκατέρων E.F.H. 7. δεξιὸν μὲν] μὲν om. d.e. 8. τῇ γῇ L.  
 9. αὐτοὺς B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo αὐτοῖς. 12. καὶ μετ'—κλεωναῖοι] om. E.

the Spartans being notoriously sparing of the lives of their own citizens, and always preferring to risk their subjects or allies instead of themselves; not, of course, from cowardice, but from policy, and from the smallness of their own numbers. See Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XII. 3. Cyropæd. IV. 2, 1. Herodot. VI. 111, 2. Isocrat. Panath. §. 196. Hecychius in σκέιρα.

2. Νεοδαμόδεις] Supra, c. 34, 1. DUKER.

4. ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται] The Tegeatæ claimed an honourable post in the Peloponnesian armies, from their services in the times of the invasion by the Heraclidæ. See Herodot. IX. 26. But, to save the sovereign dignity of the Lacedæmonians, the most honourable post of all, the extreme right wing, was held by Lacedæmonian soldiers. A similar compliment was paid to the Athenians, by the Acarnanians and their confederates, in the battle of Olpæ. III. 107, 7.

9. παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς] Such is the reading of the best MSS. and it is probably the true one. Yet παρ' αὐτοὺς καθίστασαν, a few lines above, does not properly excuse παρ' αὐτοὺς ἦσαν, which is in fact, like so many others, a condensed

expression for παρ' αὐτοὺς ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦσαν.

αὐτοῖς] Αὐτοῖς habent omnes MSS. et Edd. ante Stephani secundam. Et hoc non minus recte ea significatione, quam hic habere debet, dicitur, quam παρ' αὐτοῖς. Thucydides hoc ipso cap. καὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς Ἀρκάδων Ἡραϊῆς. DUKER.

10. Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες] The citizens of a democracy were at once impatient of the irksomeness of constant military training, and for the most part too poor to spare the time for it. Something therefore of the nature of a standing army became necessary, and the Argives maintained this little regular force of a thousand men, selected, we are told, from the young men of the wealthier classes, and of course therefore highly aristocratical in its political feelings. Accordingly the individual members of this body were apt to be guilty of acts of individual insolence and outrage towards the poorer citizens, and collectively they conspired with the Lacedæmonians after the defeat of Mantinea, and helped them to effect the overthrow of the democratical constitution. Compare Diodor. Sic. XII. p. 123, 127. ed. Rhodom. Plutarch, Alcib. 15. Pausan. II. 20. Aristot. Politic. V. 4, 9.

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ναῖοι καὶ Ὀρνεᾶται, ἔπειτα Ἀθηναῖοι ἔσχατοι τὸ εὐώνυμον  
κέρας ἔχοντες, καὶ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν οἱ οἰκεῖοι.

LXVIII. Τάξις μὲν ἦδε καὶ παρασκευὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἦν,  
τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεῖζον ἐφάνη. ἀριθμὸν  
δὲ γράψαι, ἣ καθ' ἐκάστους ἐκατέρων ἢ ξύμ- 5  
παντας, οὐκ ἂν ἐδυνάμην ἀκριβῶς· τὸ μὲν γὰρ  
Λακεδαιμονίων πλῆθος διὰ τῆς πολιτείας τὸ  
κρυπτὸν ἠγνοεῖτο, τῶν δ' αὖ διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον  
κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα πλήθῃ ἠπιστεῖτο. ἐκ  
μέντοι τοιούδε λογισμοῦ ἔξιστί τῳ σκοπεῖν τὸ 10  
3 Λακεδαιμονίων τότε παραγενόμενον πλῆθος. λόχοι μὲν γὰρ

1. ὀρναῖαται A. ὀρναῖαται B.F.R. 3. ἀμφοτέρων d.i. 4. ἐφάνη] om. d.i.  
6. γὰρ] om. R. 8. τῶν] τὸ c. 9. πλῆθει F.H.I. ἡπίστατο E. 10. μέντοι]  
μὲν g. ἔξιστί τῳ F. 11. τότε παραγεν.] τὸ περιγεγόμενον h. γὰρ] om. P.

1. Ὀρνεᾶται.] The town of Orneæ was situated in the mountains which turn the streams northward into the gulf of Corinth by Sicyon, and eastward into the gulf of Argos. It was, according to Pausanias, 120 stadia distant from Argos. (II. 25.) No remains of the city are known to exist in modern times. See Colonel Leake, *Morea*, vol. III. p. 351. I should infer from this passage that Orneæ and Cleonæ were the only two remaining towns of Argolis in which the old Pelasgian or Cynurian inhabitants still enjoyed a distinct existence as *περίοικοι*: the others, such as Mycenæ, Tiryns, Asine, &c. having been destroyed by the Argives at an earlier period, and their inhabitants incorporated with the citizens of Argos. This was also, in the end, the fate of Orneæ itself, according to Pausanias: (VIII. 27, 1. II. 25, 5.) and Müller supposes that this destruction took place at the same time with that of the other cities of Argolis, namely, about 464 years before Christ; and that the Orneatæ here mentioned by Thucydides were a colony of Argives sent to repeople the town after the removal of its old inhabitants. But in that case the Orneatæ would have been actually Argives, and not allies of Argos; as much as the people of Eleusis and Acharnæ were Athenians. The well known passage in Herodotus,

VIII. 73, 4. seems to agree best with my interpretation; "the Cynurians have become Doricized," he says, "by the Argives and by time, being Orneatæ and Perieci;" that is, Orneæ, when Herodotus wrote, (which certainly was after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war,) was still inhabited by the old Cynurian or Pelasgian race, who, however altered in language and manners, still existed there in a distinct society, as the Perieci, or subject allies, of the Dorian Argives. I see no reason therefore for supposing that Orneæ had been ever destroyed by the Argives before the sixteenth year of the Peloponnesian war, (Thucyd. VI. 7, 2.) that is, about three years after the period with which we are now engaged. ["It seems rather more probable from Pausan. VIII. 27, 1. "that there had been, as Wachsmuth suggests, I. 2. p. 86, a partial removal of the original inhabitants before the Peloponnesian war." Thirlwall, *Hist. Gr.* vol. III. p. 363. note. This may have been so, but I do not think that the passage in Pausanias outweighs the reasons given above for believing that Orneæ at the time of the battle of Mantinea was still inhabited by its old population, and not by Dorian colonists from Argos.]

8. See VI. 17, 5.

ἐμάχοντο ἑπτὰ ἄνευ Σκιριτῶν ὄντων ἑξακοσίων, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ  
λόχῳ πεντηκοστῦες ἦσαν τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῷ  
ἐνωμοτίαι τέσσαρες. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ

1. ἐμάχοντο] ἐγένοντο e. ἐκατοστῷ P. c. 3. ἐνωμοτίας C. E. K. c.

1. ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ λόχῳ πεντηκοστῦες  
ἦσαν τέσσαρες κ. τ. λ.] De hoc loco,  
præter Cragium, agunt Emmius, Meur-  
sius, l. d. et Camerarius ad Xenoph. II.  
Cynipæd. p. 309. DUKER.

3. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο κ. τ. λ.]  
The regular complement of the eno-  
motia was twenty-four men, besides its  
captain: the pentecostys was composed  
of two enomotia, and the lochus of two  
pentecostyes. The lochus then con-  
sisted ordinarily of one hundred men,  
under the command of the lochagus;  
and this, like the century in the Roman  
army, seems to have been the regu-  
lating element of the whole organiza-  
tion. Accordingly on extraordinary  
occasions, as here at Mantinea, the  
strength of the lochus was quadrupled,  
by being made to consist of four double  
pentecostyes containing each not two  
but four enomotia, while the number of  
the lochi themselves was not increased,  
probably because, like the three centu-  
ries of the Roman cavalry, it was con-  
nected with the political divisions of the  
people, and therefore not lightly to be  
altered. But not only might the num-  
ber of enomotia in the lochus be in-  
creased, but a farther addition to its  
actual strength might be made by in-  
creasing the number of men in the eno-  
motia. Thus the ordinary depth of the  
line consisting of eight ranks, the eno-  
motia commonly contained three files;  
but here at Mantinea another file was  
added, so that each enomotia contained  
four files, or thirty-two soldiers. At  
Leuctra, on the contrary, the usual  
number of files in the enomotia was  
retained, and that of its ranks was in-  
creased from eight to twelve; a greater  
depth of line being required to resist  
the dense columns which formed the  
favourite national tactic of Thebes. The  
enomotia, therefore, at Leuctra mustered  
six and thirty soldiers. By these means  
also the Spartans gained, as Müller well  
observes, the additional object of con-  
cealing the actual strength of their ar-  
mies. It is possible, that whether from

their standards, or from their disposi-  
tion when encamped, the number of  
lochi in the field might be easily known  
by the enemy; but by making the  
strength of each lochus variable, the  
real amount of the whole force was still  
left a matter of uncertainty. The com-  
plete distinctness of the lochi, and the  
substantive nature of each, derived ori-  
ginally from its distinct political cha-  
racter, is further shewn by the power  
left to each separate lochagus of varying  
the depth or length of his own lochus  
as he thought proper, before he took  
his place in the line. When actually in  
the line, we must of course conclude  
that no change could be made in the  
disposition of the men, without the  
command of the general in chief. A  
question here arises, why Thucydides  
makes no mention of the mora, which,  
according to Xenophon, was the largest  
division of the Lacedæmonian army,  
and consisted of four lochi; the whole  
Spartan people being divided into six  
moræ. The Scholiast on Aristophanes,  
Lysistrat. 454. says, that there were six  
lochi in Sparta; others (Schol. on IV.  
8, 9.) say, five; and Thucydides here  
speaks of seven; but I think he means  
to include the Brasidian soldiers, and  
the neodamodes; and supposing them  
to have formed together one lochus, the  
number of the regular Lacedæmonian  
lochi would thus be six. These lochi,  
containing each 512 men, are thus much  
larger than the regular mora, which con-  
tained only 400; and approach more  
nearly to the enlarged mora of 600 men,  
such as it usually was in active service  
in the time of Agesilaus. (Xenoph. Rep.  
Laced. XI. 4. Hellen. IV. 5, 11, 12.)  
Was it that amongst the many innova-  
tions introduced into Sparta after the  
triumphant close of the Peloponnesian  
war, the term "lochus" was henceforth  
used in the sense in which the other  
Greeks commonly used it, that is, as a  
mere military division, consisting pro-  
perly of about one hundred men; and  
that, to avoid confusion, the greater



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ζυγῷ τέσσαρες ἐπὶ δὲ βάθος ἐτάξαντο μὲν οὐ πάντες ὁμοίως, ἀλλ' ὡς λοχαγὸς ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, ἐπὶ πᾶν δὲ κατέστησαν ἐπὶ ὀκτώ. παρὰ δὲ ἅπαν πλὴν Σκιριτῶν τετρακόσιοι καὶ δυοῖν δέοντες πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες ἢ πρώτη τάξις ἦν.

LXIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ξυνιέναι ἔμελλον ἤδη, ἐνταῦθα καὶ παρ-5 αινέσεις καθ' ἑκάστους ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων στρατηγῶν τοιαῖδε

Addresses made by  
the generals on both  
sides to the troops of  
the several states.

ἐγίνοντο, Μαντινεῦσι μὲν ὅτι ὑπὲρ τε πατρί-  
δος ἢ μάχῃ ἔσται καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς ἅμα καὶ δου-  
λείας, τὴν μὲν μὴ πειρασαμένοις ἀφαιρεθῆναι,

τῆς δὲ μὴ αὖθις πειρᾶσθαι Ἀργείοις δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς τε παλαιᾶς 10

2. ὡς δ' λοχαγὸς O. ἐπὶ πᾶν A.B.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίπαν.  
3. παρὰ] περὶ d. 5. ἐπειδὴ Q.d.i. 7. ἐγένοντο g. 8. ἵσται ὑπὲρ L.  
9. μὴ] om. c. ἀφερεθῆναι F. 10. τε] om. L. ante τῆς ponunt V.f.

divisions, formerly called lochi, and whose number, as being connected with old traditions and political divisions, was not variable, were for the future called by the less equivocal name of moræ? Xenophon mentions twelve lochi on one occasion serving under the king Archidamus. (Hellen. VII. 4, 20.) Now no writer states the Spartan lochi, in the earlier sense of the term, to have exceeded six; and it appears, by comparing the statement of Xenophon, Hell. VII. 4, 20. with VII. 4, 27. that the word must there be used in its common military sense: and that the three lochi there spoken of could not have contained much more than three hundred men amongst them. It is hardly conceivable that Dobree should have written upon this passage, "Credo omnia ista, τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας—ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, una li-  
"tura tollenda." A more striking specimen of rash and ignorant criticism can hardly be conceived, than Dobree's remarks on this, and on the 66th chapter.

[It has been objected to the above note, both by Bishop Thirlwall and by Poppo, that if the mora of Xenophon was called lochus before the end of the Peloponnesian war, we must suppose that the same name was given to two entirely different divisions of the same army, to that commanded by the polemarch as well as to that commanded

by the lochagus. But the taxis at Athens seems similarly to have been used in two different senses, (see IV. 4, 1. note) and it does not seem to me improbable that the name of the great divisions of the national army should have been also applied to the smaller bodies of which they were composed; the name itself being of a general character, and expressing, I suppose, no more than our word "band;" so that it might be given to any number of men which was complete in itself, and not necessarily a mere fraction of a larger body. Now the small lochus was complete in itself, with its two pentecostyes and four enomotiae, and commanded by its lochagus, and was no doubt sometimes employed separately; but when two of these were united, the larger body still retained the same name, being still a complete and distinct body, but as it contained now two lochagi of equal rank it was put under the supreme command of a higher officer, called polemarch or general, to whom the two lochagi were of course subordinate.]

1. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ [ζυγῷ] Suidas, ζυγὸς ἐν τοῖς τακτικοῖς τὸ ἐκ παρεστηκότων ἀλλήλοις πλῆθος. Vide ibi Kusterum, qui ita recte emendavit e MSS. pro παρεστηκότων: quod tamen etiam Arcerius viderat ad Æliani Tactic. cap. 7. DUKER.

10. τῆς τε παλαιᾶς ἡγεμονίας καὶ—ισο-

ἡγεμονίας, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ποτὲ ἰσομοιρίας μὴ διὰ  
 παντὸς στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ ἄνδρας ἅμα ἐχθροὺς  
 καὶ ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι τοῖς  
 δὲ Ἀθηναίοις καλὸν εἶναι μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμά-  
 5 χων ἀγωνιζομένους μηδενὸς λείπεσθαι, καὶ ὅτι ἐν Πελοπον-  
 νήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίους νικήσαντες τὴν τε ἀρχὴν βεβαιότεραν  
 καὶ μείζω ἔξουσιν, καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἄλλος ἐς τὴν  
 γῆν ἔλθῃ. τοῖς μὲν Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις τοιαῦτα παρη- 2  
 νέθη· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καθ' ἐκάστους τε καὶ μετὰ τῶν πολε-  
 10 μικῶν νόμων ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ὧν ἠπίσταντο τὴν παρακέλευ-  
 σιν τῆς μνήμης ἀγαθοῖς οὖσιν ἐποιοῦντο, εἰδότες ἔργων ἐκ  
 πολλοῦ μελέτην πλείω σώζουσιν ἢ λόγων δι' ὀλίγου καλῶς  
 ῥηθεῖσαν παραίνεσιν. LXX. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ ξύνδοδος ἦν,  
 Ἀργεῖοι μὲν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ  
 χωροῦντες, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπὸ

BATTLE OF  
 MANTINEA.

15

1. ἐν τῇ πελοποννήσῳ ε. 2. ἀμύνασθαι A.B.h. ἅμα καὶ ἐχθροὺς K.  
 3. ἀνέχεσθαι A.B.h. ἀμύνασθαι V. 4. καὶ ante ἀγαθῶν] om. Q. 7. ἄλλος]  
 om. K. 8. ἔλθοι Q.V.e. τοῖς μὲν—παρηνέθη] om. K. τοιαῦτα A.B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα.  
 παρηνέχθη P. 9. λακεδαιμονίων K. τε] om. c. πολιτικῶν f. 11. μνή-  
 μης] γνώμης c.d.i. ἔργois c. ἔργον G.I.k. 13. μετὰ] om. Q.

μοιρίας] The ἡγεμονία refers to the times of the Pelopidæ; the Dorian Argives appropriating to themselves the greatness of the Achæians of Mycenæ, as we are apt to consider the Celtic king Arthur one of our national heroes. The ἰσομοιρία relates to the period spoken of by Herodotus, I. 82, 2. when the Argives were masters of the eastern coast of Laconia, and contended with the Lacedæmonians on equal terms for the possession of Thyrea.

3. καὶ ἀστυγείτονας] Compare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς τε γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται.

7. καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἔλθῃ] Compare IV. 95, 2. οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν. There is a mixture, as usual, of the oratio recta and oratio obliqua: οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ does not depend upon *οὐ*, but is in the mood and tense that the speaker himself would have used. "No other in-  
 vader will ever attack us;" but the insertion of αὐτοῖς instead of ἡμῖν makes the construction confused, and would

properly require the optative: *ὅτι—οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἐλεύσοιτο*, as in Sophocles, Philoctet. 611. *ἐθέσπισεν—τάπ' Τροίᾳ πέργαμ' ὥς οὐ μὴ ποτε πέρσοιεν*.

9. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ] "The Lacedæmonians, both individually among  
 "one another, and with their national  
 "war-songs, called upon their men to  
 "remember what they knew already,  
 "being brave in themselves without  
 "any especial incitement." Παρακέλευ-  
 σιν τῆς μνήμης is exactly the same with  
 ὑπόμνησιν, in IV. 95, 1. ἡ παραίνεσις—  
 πρὸς τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας—ὑπόμνησιν  
 μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν. See also VI.  
 68, 4. τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες  
 ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

13. ἡ ξύνδοδος ἦν, Ἀργεῖοι μὲν—χωροῦν-  
 τες] A remarkable instance of construc-  
 tion, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον, as ἡ ξύνδοδος  
 ἦν is exactly equivalent in sense to  
 ξυνήλθον ἐς μάχην.

14. ὁρμή A. Gellius I. 11. Heringa  
 Observ. VI. p. 54.

αὐλητῶν πολλῶν †νόμφ† ἐγκαθεστῶτων, οὐ τοῦ θείου χάριν, ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν καὶ μὴ διασπασθεῖν αὐτοῖς ἡ τάξις, ὅπερ φιλεῖ τὰ μεγάλα στρατό- πεδα ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις ποιεῖν. LXXI. ξυνιόντων δ' ἔτι Ἄγις ὁ βασιλεὺς τοιόνδε ἐβουλεύσατο δρᾶσαι. τὰ στρατό- πεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο· ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιὰ κέρατα αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς ξυνόδοις μᾶλλον ἐξωθεῖται, καὶ περιίσχουσι κατὰ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων εὐώνυμον ἀμφοτέροι τῷ δεξιῷ, διὰ τὸ φοβου- μένους προστέλλειν τὰ γυμνὰ ἕκαστον ὡς μάλιστα τῇ τοῦ ἐν δεξιᾷ παρατεταγμένου ἀσπίδι, καὶ νομίζειν τὴν πυκνότητα<sup>10</sup> τῆς ξυγκλήσεως εὐσκεπαστότατον εἶναι· καὶ ἡγείται μὲν τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης ὁ πρωτοστάτης τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως, προθυμού-

1. νόμον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. ὁμοῦ h.i. ἐγκαθε-  
στῶτος f. 2. προσέλθοιεν f. 3. μέγιστα K.R. 4. τοῖς f. προσόδοις G.L.  
O.P.k. ποιεῖν ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις Gellius. τοῖς προσόδοις V. ἔτι] om. d.i.  
5. τοιόνδε τι ἐβουλεύσατο e. τὰ] om. Q. 6. μὲν ποιεῖ P. αὐτῶν Bekk.  
7. περισχύουσι A.B.F.h. τὸ om. G. 9. περιστέλλειν N.V. πρὸς πέλλειν E.  
τοῦ] τοῖς c.d.i. 11. ξυγκλήσεως F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλήσεως  
A.B.d.h.i. vulgo ξυγκλείσεως. εὐσκεπτότατον e.

1. ὑπὸ αὐλητῶν πολλῶν] The flute-players at Sparta were a distinct caste, no stranger being admitted to exercise their profession. Herodot. VI. 60. They were, probably, as Müller supposes, not Dorians, but Perieci; like the caste of heralds, who claimed descent from Talthybius. When a rude people, such as the Dorians, effect the conquest of one more civilized, all offices connected with religion are often left in the hands of the old inhabitants; the conquerors, in this respect, forbearing to exercise their right of conquest. See Append. I. to vol. I. p. 506. For the respect shewn to the Tuscan flute-players at Rome, and their exclusive right of exercising their art, see the curious and original story in Livy, IX. 30. For the sense of the preposition ὑπὸ, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 592. Jelf, 639. I. 2. c.

2. ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς κ. τ. λ.] Querente quodam, cur ad tibie cantum Spartani pugnarent, respondit Agesilaus, ἵν' ὅταν πρὸς ῥυθμὸν βαίνωσιν, οἷ τε δειλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀνδρείοι φανεροὶ ᾖσι. Plutarch. Apophthegm. Lacon. HUDSON. So also Aristotle, as quoted by Aulus Gellius, Noct. Att. I. 11: πρὸς αὐλὸν ἐμβαί-

νουσιν, ἵνα τοὺς δειλοὺς ἀσχημονοῦντας γινώσκωσιν.

Μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ] Vide Polybium apud Athenæum, XIV. 5; Saltantium in morem Aristophanis verbis Plut. v. 758. ἐκτυπείτο δὲ ἑμβὰς γερόντων εὐρύθμοις προβήμασιν. Pollux, III. 92. μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνουεν. male, pro βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν. WASS. De iisdem Polyænus, I. 10. Πρὸς τὸ μέλος καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν ἐμβαίνοντες ἄρρηκτοι τὴν τάξιν ἐγένοντο. Et Lucianus de Saltat. p. 790. Ἄπαντα μετὰ μουσῶν ποιοῦσιν, ἄχρι τοῦ πολεμεῖν πρὸς αὐλὸν καὶ ῥυθμὸν, καὶ εὐτακτον ἐμβασιν τοῦ ποδός. Pro προέλθοιεν Gellius et Scholiastes habent προσέλθοιεν. DUKER.

5. τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο] The construction is remarkable, for instead of τότε δὲ καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς, which would have answered to the μὲν in the preceding clause, the answering clause is deferred so long that it is at last forgotten to be inserted at all, and the writer makes it the beginning of a new sentence, καὶ τότε περίσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς, instead of the conclusion of the former one.

μενος ἐξαλλάττειν αἰὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γύμνωσιν, ἔπονται δὲ διὰ τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. καὶ τότε περι- 2 ἔσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς πολὺ τῷ κέρα τῶν Σκιριτῶν, ἔτι δὲ πλέον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Τεγεᾶται τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅσῳ 5 μείζον τὸ στράτευμα εἶχον. δείσας δὲ Ἄγισ μὴ σφῶν κυ- 3 κλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, καὶ νομίσας ἄγαν περιέχειν τοὺς Μαντινέας, τοῖς μὲν Σκιρίταις καὶ Βρασιδεῖοις ἐσήμηνεν ἐπεξαγαγόντας ἀπὸ σφῶν ἐξισῶσαι τοῖς Μαντινεύσι, ἐς δὲ τὸ διάκενον τοῦτο παρήγγελλεν ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως δύο 10 λόχους τῶν πολεμάρχων Ἴππονοῖδα καὶ Ἀριστοκλεί ἔχουσι παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐσβαλόντας πληρῶσαι, νομίζων τῷ θ' ἑαυτῶν δεξιῷ ἔτι περιουσίαν ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαντινέας βεβαίωτερον τετάξεσθαι. LXXII. ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτῷ, ἅτε ἐν

1. γνῶσιν C.K.g. 2. δέ] om. V. οἱ] om. Q. 3. πολὺ τῷ κέρα A.B.C. E.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πολὺ τὸ κέρα H.d.e.g. πολὺ τὸ κέρα K. vulgo τῷ κέρα πολὺ. 5. μείζω C.G.k. δέ] om. c. ὁ ἄγισ g. 7. τοῖς βρασιδεῖοις N.V. βρασιδεῖοις et A.B.e. ἐσήμηνεν K.g. 9. παρήγγελλεν Q.V.d. παρήγγελλεν G. 10. πολεμάρχων E.F. 11. θ' μεθ Q.e.f. καθ d.i. 12. τῷ] om. L.O.P. τοὺς] om. e. 13. τάξεσθαι d.i.

5. δείσας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον] Porpo supposes that σφῶν is here used as the singular number, as σφέτερος is made to refer to a singular noun, VII. 1, 5. ἀναλαβὼν τῶν σφετέρων ναυτῶν τοὺς ὠπλισμένους. VII. 4, 3. ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους. VII. 8, 1. ὁρῶν—τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν. But the grammarians condemn this usage; (Thomas Magist. p. 827.) and at any rate no authority can, I believe, be found for such a use of the genitive σφῶν. The fact seems to be, that σφῶν includes both Agis and his soldiers; as in I. 136, 4. διδάσκειται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθίζεσθαι, it includes both the queen and her husband. "She instructs Themistocles to take *their* child." So here, "Agis was afraid lest *their* left should be surrounded," that is, "the left of the Spartans," which term applies equally to the general and to his men. In a government like that of Sparta, where the kings were completely members of the state, and not its masters, this language seems the most proper that could be used.

Agis would have said, "*our* left wing" "is in danger of being surrounded," and not "*my* left wing;" and thus Thucydides says of him, δείσας μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and not μὴ ἑαυτοῦ κυκλωθῇ.

7. ἐπεξαγαγόντας] Haack interprets this as a military term, signifying, "to make a flank movement." Porpo doubts this, and marks the word with obeli, as if he preferred Bauer's conjecture ἐπεξαγαγόντας. But Bauer himself explains the preposition ἐπὶ, "*ad* hostem," and so far I think he is right, that ἐπεξάγειν signifies a movement in advance, or on the offensive, not a movement in retreat. Whether it always signifies "a flank movement" also, I cannot pretend to say; it does so certainly in this instance, and in VII. 52, 2. where the object was exactly the same, περικλήσασθαι τοὺς ἐναντίους; for which purpose the line was unseasonably lengthened, and consequently weakened. Compare also ἀντεπεξήγον, used in the same sense, VIII. 104, 4.

αὐτῇ τῇ ἐφόδῳ καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου παραγγεῖλαντι, τὸν τε Ἀριστοκλέα καὶ τὸν Ἴππονοῖδαν μὴ θελῆσαι παρελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ αἰτίαμα ὕστερον φεύγειν ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντας μαλακισθῆναι, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους φθάσαι τῇ προσμίξει, καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τοὺς Σκιρίτας ὡς οὐ παρήλθον οἱ 5 λόχοι, πάλιν αὖ σφίσι προσμίξαι, μὴ δυνηθῆναι ἔτι μηδὲ 2 τούτους ξυγκλῆσαι. ἀλλὰ μάλιστα δὴ κατὰ πάντα τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλασσωθέντες τότε τῇ ἀνδρίᾳ ἔδειξαν οὐχ 3 ἦσσαν περιγεγόμενοι. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐν χερσὶν ἐγίνοντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, τὸ μὲν τῶν Μαντινέων δεξιὸν τρέπει αὐτῶν τοὺς 10 Σκιρίτας καὶ τοὺς Βρασιδεῖους, καὶ ἐσπεσόντες οἱ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, κατὰ τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους διέφθειρον καὶ κυκλωσάμενοι ἔτρεψαν καὶ ἐξέωσαν ἐς τὰς 15 ἀμάξας, καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τῶν ἐπιτεταγμένων ἀπέκτεινάν 15 4 τινας. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν ἦσσῶντο οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ μάλιστα τῷ μέσῳ, ἦπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἅγισ

3. τὸ om. E. 5. κελεύσαντος K. οὐ] om. G. 6. μὴ] οὐ d.i. 7. ξυγκλῆσαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυγκλείσαι. 8. ἀνδρίᾳ H.K.V.h. correct. F. vulgo ἀνδρείᾳ. 9. περιγεγέσθαι f. 10. τῶν] om. c. 11. βρασιδεῖους A.P.V.e.h. 13. διακείμενον d. ξυγκλησθέν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλησθέν F.H.K. ceteri ξυγκλεισθέν. 14. διέφθειραν d.e.i.k. ἐς] om. c. 15. τεταγμένων H. 16. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ "Longe plurimi libri." Poppo. quibus nunc accedunt C.V. vulgo et Bekk. τῷ δ' ἄλλῳ.

2. ἀλλὰ καὶ—φεύγειν] This clause depends, not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*, but on *ξυνέβη* only. A similar carelessness occurs I. 95, 4. *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ, καλεῖσθαι τε ἄμα, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους—μετατάσσθαι*, where *μετατάσσθαι* depends in the same manner only on *ξυνέβη*, and not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*.

5. καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Poppo, Reiske, and Dobree, in the stopping of this passage, which has been variously interpreted. The sense appears to be, "And when Agis, seeing that the two lochi did not come up to take their intended place, ordered the Sciritæ again to rejoin the Lacedæmonian

"line, he found (*ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*) that neither were these any longer able to "close up the opening." *Τούτους* refers to the Sciritæ, who are the subject of the preceding verb *προσμίξαι*. *Ξυγκλῆσαι* is simply "to close up the line." Compare, a little below, *τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν*.

ὡς οὐ παρήλθον] ἦγον ἐπὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν Σκιριτῶν. SCHOL.

7. τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ—ἐλασσωθέντες] I understand this, with Mitford, as meant to allude to Agis. Probably Thucydides thought that the order given to the Sciritæ, just on the eve of battle, was ill judged, and was likely to produce bad results.

ἦν καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι, προσπε-  
 σόντες τῶν τε Ἀργείων τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις  
 ὠνομασμένοις καὶ Κλεωναίοις καὶ Ὀρνεάταις καὶ Ἀθηναίων

1. ἦν] om. P. ante ἔγινε ponunt C.G.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k. . προσπεσόντες K.  
 2. τε] om. A.B.E.F.H.V. πεντελόχοις G. et corr. F. 3. ὀρνεάταις A.h.

1. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι] He adds καλούμενοι, because, though called horsemen, they were really infantry. The actual cavalry were on the wings, as had been already stated, ch. 67, 1. These "three hundred horsemen, as "they were called," were originally, we may suppose, so many chiefs, who fought round their king, not on foot, but in their chariots; this being the early sense of ἱππεὺς and ἱππότης, as we find from Homer. Cavalry, properly so called, were as little known among the early Greeks as among the Britons, their breed of horses being naturally small and bad. See a good essay on the subject by Freret, in the seventh volume of the transactions of the French Academy. In the actual constitution of Sparta, the three hundred were picked men, in the flower of their age, between twenty and thirty, chosen by the three hippagretæ, or "gatherers of the horsemen," who were themselves nominated by the ephori. (See Xenophon, Rep. Laced. IV. 3.) When a Spartan became superannuated for the duties of one of the "three hundred," he was liable for the first year afterwards to be employed on miscellaneous public service, as one of the agathoergi. (Herodot. I. 67, 6.) The thirty Spartans who sometimes accompanied the kings on foreign expeditions, are supposed, by Müller, to have been the representatives, in a manner, of these "three hundred;" but this, I think, is doubtful. It is also a question, whether the famous "three hundred" who died with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, were these "three hundred horsemen," or no. Müller thinks that they were not, as they are said to have been men of more advanced age, while the "horsemen" were undoubtedly in the vigour of youth. The term ἐπλεξάμενος, used by Herodotus on this occasion, (VII. 205, 3.) compared with his express men-

tion of the "three hundred horsemen" on another occasion, VIII. 124, 4. seems further to shew that Müller is right.

2. πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις] I believe that no information as to these five lochi is attainable. We can only suppose that Argos, originally, like Sparta and Messenia, contained five districts or quarters, each of which sent its own lochus into the field; so that the whole national army might properly be called the five lochi. And the name might subsist long after the changes introduced into the Argive constitution, by the admission of so many of the Perioeci to the rights of citizenship, had destroyed the division which had given rise to it. The expression of Thucydides, πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις, like that of ἱππῆς καλούμενοι just before, may imply perhaps that it was only a name, now no longer significant, for the whole national strength of Argos, when assembled together in one army. We then have three parts of the Argive army, which may be compared to three corresponding parts of the Lacedæmonian. The five lochi, or legion, consisting of the whole military strength of Argos, in the vigour of life; that is, analogous to the hastati and principes of Rome. To these correspond the six lochi, or legion, or united national force of Sparta; consisting in like manner of all Spartan citizens in the vigour of life. Secondly, the πρεσβύτεροι, or citizens of more advanced age, the triarii of the Roman legion, form a distinct body in both armies: but in the Spartan army they seem to have been stationed in the rear of the line, to cover the baggage, while, with the Argives, they were drawn up in the line. Possibly, however, this may have been only done on account of the inferior numbers of the confederate army, to prevent the Lacedæmonians from out-flanking them even more than they

τοῖς παρατεταγμένοις, ἔτρεψαν οὐδὲ ἐς χεῖρας τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑπομείναντας ἀλλ', ὥς ἐπῆρσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εὐθὺς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὗς καὶ καταπατηθέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. LXXIII. ὥς δὲ ταύτη ἐνεδεδώκει τὸ τῶν

Complete victory of  
the Lacedæmonians.

ρήγνυντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάτερα, καὶ ἅμα τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Τεγεατῶν ἐκυκλοῦτο τῷ περιέχοντι σφῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κίνδυνος περιειστήκει, τῇ μὲν κυκλουμένους τῇ δὲ ἤδη ἡσσημένους. καὶ μάλιστ' ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐταλαιπώρησαν, εἰ 10 μὴ οἱ ἱππῆς παρόντες αὐτοῖς ὠφέλιμοι ἦσαν. καὶ ξυνέβη τὸν Ἄγιν, ὥς ἦσθετο τὸ εὐώνυμον σφῶν πονοῦν τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαν-

2. ὑπομένοντας e. ὑπομείνοντας C. ἀπῆρσαν R. 3. οὗς καταπατηθέντας K.  
5. ἐπερρήγνυντο c.d.i. 6. ἦδη] δὴ g. 7. ἐκυκλοῦντο A.B.F.c.h. 8. κίνδυνος  
αὐτοὺς K. 9. ἦδη] om. A. ἡσσομένους I. 11. οἱ] om. e. 12. πονοῦν  
κατὰ c.e.i.

did actually. Thirdly, the χῆλοι λογάδες, a chosen band, the flower of the youth of Argos, and trained with peculiar care to all military exercises, correspond to the "three hundred horsemen" of the Spartans, who were also a picked body of young men, and obliged by the very distinction which they had obtained in being chosen amongst the "horsemen" to cultivate all their warlike faculties with especial assiduity. For the fivefold division of Messenia, see Stephan. Byzant. in Ὑμερία and Μεσόλα, quoted by Müller, Dorians, vol. I. p. 95. (Engl. Trans. p. 111.) note.

[Poppo says that the "five lochi" must be the *πρεσβύτεροι*, from the absence of the article: and that they are called *πρεσβύτεροι*, not as consisting of old men, but of men of maturer years than the thousand chosen young men, spoken of just before. The only question is, whether *πέντε λόχοι* may not be considered so much of a proper name as not to require the article; otherwise Poppo's interpretation is undoubtedly just.]

3. τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν]  
"So that they could not escape being

"overtaken by the enemy." The Scholiast of the Leyden MS. explains it *ὅτι μὴ ἐφθασαν*, as if his reading had been *τῷ μὴ φθῆναι*. For the construction, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1.

[Poppo and Göller both condemn this interpretation; and Göller, while adopting Bauer's explanation, "quia non effugerant priusquam opprimebantur," adds, "Formula τοῦ, τοῦ μὴ plerumque *consilium* significat, interdum *effectum*; hic *causam* indicat, *ὅτι οὐκ ἐφθασαν*." But what authority either of reason or example there is for this last assertion, I do not know. I should prefer Bauer's interpretation if the Greek would allow it; but if the sense of the passage be what he supposes it to be, the genitive must, I think, be altered into the dative or ablative, *τῷ μὴ φθῆναι*.]

5. *παπερρήγνυντο* — ἐφ' ἐκάτερα]  
"Their line was broken off both ways;" i. e. by one part of it having advanced beyond it to pursue the enemy, and by another part having been beaten back behind it. See the note on IV. 96, 5.

7. *ἐκυκλοῦντο*] Thomas Mag. in κελῶ. DUKER.

τινέας καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τοὺς χιλίους, παραγγεῖλαι παντὶ τῷ  
στρατεύματι χωρῆσαι ἐπὶ τὸ νικώμενον. καὶ γενομένου τούτου 3  
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τούτῳ, ὥς παρῆλθε καὶ ἐξέκλινεν ἀπὸ σφῶν  
τὸ στράτευμα, καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐσώθησαν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων μετ'  
5 αὐτῶν τὸ ἡσσηθέν· οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ τῶν  
Ἀργείων οἱ λογάδες οὐκέτι πρὸς τὸ ἐγκεῖσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις  
τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, ἀλλ' ὀρώντες τοὺς τε σφετέρους νενικη-  
μένους καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπιφερομένους ἐς φυγὴν  
ἐτράποντο. καὶ τῶν μὲν Μαντινέων † καὶ † πλείους διεφθά- 4  
10 ρησαν, τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων λογάδων τὸ πολὺ ἐσώθη. ἡ μέντοι  
φυγὴ καὶ ἀποχώρησις οὐ βίαιος οὐδὲ μακρὰ ἦν· οἱ γὰρ  
Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ τρέψαι χρονίους τὰς μάχας καὶ  
βεβαίους τῷ μένειν ποιοῦνται, τρέψαντες δὲ βραχείας καὶ οὐκ  
ἐπὶ πολὺ τὰς διώξεις. LXXIV. Καὶ ἡ μὲν μάχη τοιαύτη  
15 MANTINEA. καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων ἐγένετο, πλείστου δὲ  
Amount of the loss on  
both sides. χρόνου μεγίστη δὴ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καὶ ὑπὸ  
ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελθοῦσα. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 2  
προθέμενοι τῶν πολεμίων νεκρῶν τὰ ὄπλα τροπαῖον εὐθὺς  
ῖστασαν καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐσκύλευον, καὶ τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνεί-

2. στρατοπέδῳ Q. 5. ἡσσημένον i. 9. μὲν] om. N.V. καὶ] οἱ L.N.V.  
"Nec καὶ omnibus placeat." Porpo. διέφθειραν Q. 10. διεσώθη N.V.  
ἡ μέντοι] om. L. 12. χρονίους τε τὰς d. 15. καὶ] om. i. ἐγγυτάτω Q.  
δε] δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.V.f.g.k. Bekker. in ed. 1832. qui δὴ proxime sequentem  
uncis seclisit. 17. τῶν ἀξιολογωτάτων R. 18. προθέμενοι] om. f. πο-  
λεμίων] πόλεων B. 19. ῖστασαν A. ῖστασαν B.F. ῖστησαν L.O.P. αὐτῶν  
E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.V.

11. φυγῇ] Pharacis Spartani salubre  
consilium legas apud Diodorum Sicu-  
lum, p. 326. d. WASS.

14. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων]  
Porpo says, "Pro καὶ, ἡ probabiliter  
"conjunct Dukerus, ad VII. 87." He  
means VII. 86, 5. τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα  
τούτων αἰτία. But τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγ-  
γύτατα τούτων resembles the expression  
ταῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια, I. 22, 4. 143, 3.  
Compare also παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ  
πολλὰ πλέον. VII. 19, 2. Thucydides does  
not intend to throw any uncertainty  
upon his statement here, as he does in  
the case of the death of Nicias, where,

in the earlier part of the narrative, he  
had inserted the caution, ὥς ἐλέγετο.  
τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων is  
merely an assertion of the accuracy of  
his description; τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα  
τούτων would have implied that some  
of the particulars of it were doubtful.

16. ὑπὸ ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελ-  
θοῦσα] Compare τῆς μάχης συνεστρώσεως,  
Herodot. I. 74, 2. and the Latin ex-  
pression, "pugna commissa est." We  
could say that "two armies joined  
"battle," though we could hardly  
speak of "a battle joined by two  
"armies."



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

λονται καὶ ἀπήγαγον ἐς Τέγεα, οὐπὲρ ἐτάφησαν, καὶ τοὺς  
3 τῶν πολεμίων ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ἀργεῖων  
μὲν καὶ Ὀρνεατῶν καὶ Κλεωναίων ἑπτακόσιοι, Μαντινέων  
δὲ διακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ξὺν Αἰγινήταις διακόσιοι καὶ οἱ  
στρατηγοὶ ἀμφοτέρω. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ οἱ μὲν ζύμμαχοις  
οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιολογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι· αὐ-  
τῶν δὲ χαλεπὸν μὲν ἦν τὴν ἀλήθειαν πυθέσθαι, ἐλέγοντο δὲ  
περὶ τριακοσίους ἀποθανεῖν

LXXV. Τῆς δὲ μάχης μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι καὶ Πλειστο-  
άναξ ὁ ἕτερος βασιλεὺς ἔχων τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους καὶ νεώ- 10

PELOPONNESUS. Moral effect of the  
2 victory in restoring the  
former reputation of  
the Lacedæmonians.  
While they are engaged  
in celebrating the Car-  
nea, the allies again  
attack Epidaurus, and  
3 raise works to blockade  
the city.  
τέρους ἐβοήθησε, καὶ μεχρὶ μὲν Τεγέας ἀφί-  
κετο, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν νίκην ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ  
τοὺς ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους  
ἀπέστρεψαν πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ  
αὐτοὶ ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους 15  
ἀφέντες, (Κάρνεια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα)  
τὴν ἑορτὴν ἤγον. καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
τότε ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἔς τε μαλακίαν διὰ  
τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορὰν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ  
βραδυτῆτα ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο, τύχῃ μὲν, ὥς ἐδό- 20  
κουν, κακιζόμενοι, γνώμῃ δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ὄντες.

4 Τῇ δὲ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ξυνέβη τῆς μάχης ταύτης καὶ τοὺς

2. ἀπέδωσαν E. 3. ὀρνεατῶν A.R.h. 4. καὶ ἀθ.—διακόσιοι] om. I. σὺν K.  
αἰγινίταις V.g. 6. καὶ] om. g. 7. ἐλέγετο d.i. 8. οὐδ' h. 8. τετρακο-  
σίους K.O. 14. ἀπέστρεψαν B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.c.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. ceteri ἀπέτρεψαν. Conf. IV. 97, 2. ἀπαντὰ κήρυκε βοιωτῶ, δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπο-  
στρέψας. 15. καὶ τοὺς] τοὺς τε i. 16. ἐτύγχανον e. Vide Dobreum ad Aristophan.  
Plut. 145. 17. καὶ τὴν ἑορτὴν V. εἶχον L.O.P. τῶν] om. B.h. 19. ἐς] om. K.  
22. προτέρα A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.R.V. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo προτεραιᾱ.  
ξυνέβη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συνέβη. Male.  
Poetæ omnes ξ pro σ passim usurparunt, oratores perraro, Isocrates bis tantum,  
si libri non fallunt. Circa Alexandri Magni tempora usus elementī ξ exolevisse  
videtur. Apud Polybium vix invenitur. WASS.

4. ξὺν Αἰγινήταις] That is, "the  
"Athenian settlers in Ægina, who had  
"been sent there in the first year of  
"the war." See II. 27, 1, 2. and VII.  
57, 2. where they are described as,  
Αἰγινῆται οἱ τότε Αἰγίαν εἶχον.

6. ὥστε καὶ ἀξιολογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι]  
Kai non redundat, sed significat Lace-  
dæmonios non adeo pressos esse ut  
præter laborem præsentem etiam mag-  
nam jacturam facerent. POPPO.

22. τῇ δὲ προτεραιᾱ ἡμέρᾱ] Ammonius

Ἐπιδαυρίους πανδημεὶ ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν ὥς ἔρημον  
οὔσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὑπολοίπους φύλακας τῶν Ἀργείων ἐξε-  
λθόντων [αὐτῶν,] διαφθεῖραι πολλούς. καὶ Ἠλείων τρισχι- 5  
λίων ὀπλιτῶν βοηθησάντων Μαντινεῦσιν ὕστερον τῆς μάχης,  
καὶ Ἀθηναίων χιλίων πρὸς τοῖς προτέροις, ἐστράτευσαν  
ἅπαντες οἱ ξύμμαχοι οὗτοι εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἐπίδαυρον, ἕως οἱ  
Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κάρνεια ἦγον, καὶ διελόμενοι τὴν πόλιν περι-  
ετείχιζον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐξεπαύσαντο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, 6  
ὥσπερ προσετάχθησαν, τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον εὐθὺς ἐξείρ-  
10 γάσαντο. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ξυγκαταλιπόντες ἅπαντες τῷ τει-  
χίσματι φρουρὰν ἀνεχώρησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι. καὶ τὸ  
θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου εὐθὺς  
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ Κάρνεια ἦγαγον, ἐξεστράτευσαν,  
καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Τέγεαν λόγους προὔπεμπον  
15 ARGOS. Ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ξυμβατηρίου. ἦσαν δὲ αὐτοῖς 2  
πρότερόν τε ἄνδρες ἐπιτήδευοι καὶ βουλόμενοι  
τὸν δῆμον τὸν ἐν Ἄργει καταλῦσαι· καὶ ἐπειδὴ  
ἡ μάχη ἐγεγένητο, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐδύναντο  
20 πείθειν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὴν ὁμολογίαν. ἐβούλυντο δὲ πρῶ-

1. ἀργείων A.B.Q.c.d.f.i. ἐρήμην d. 2. ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν B.C.F.G.H.I.L.  
N.O.P.R.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Sed hic uncis inclusum. vulgo et Bekk.  
αὐτῶν omitt. 7. κάρνεια L. κάρνειαν E. Κάρν. ἦγον καὶ ad marg. rejicit et  
διελόμενοι om. R. 8. οἱ μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι E. 10. ξυγκαταλείποντες E.Q.V.  
ἅπαντες] om. b. 16. ἐς τὸ] ἐς τε E. 17. τε] om. i.

et Thomas Magister hoc discrimen statuunt inter *προτέρα* et *προτεραία*: *προτέρα*, ἐπὶ τάξεως· *προτεραία* δὲ, ἐπὶ μόνης ἡμέρας. Itaque ex illorum sententia non recte dicitur, τῇ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς μάχης. Sed, non minus recte dici τῇ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ quam τῇ προτεραίᾳ, ostendit Stephanus ex Homero Iliad. φ'. v. 5. Ὀδυσ. π'. 50. et ex Aristotele, V. Polit. 12, 9. εἰ τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐγένετο τῆς τροπῆς, pridie solstitii, vel brumæ. Polux, I. 65. Φαίης δ' ἀν—καὶ τῇ προτεραίᾳ, καὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ. DUKER.

2. ἐξελθόντων [αὐτῶν] i. e. τῶν φυλάκων. "And cut to pieces the remaining

"guards of the Argives in great numbers, as they had ventured out to fight them." ἐξελθόντες, without any addition, is used in this sense, VIII. 25, 2. If αὐτῶν were omitted, I should still refer ἐξελθόντων to φύλακας, and make it agree with αὐτῶν understood, just as in the remarkable passage, VI. 7, 2.

8. ἐξεπαύσαντο] Ἀπέκαμον τοῦ περιτείχιζεν. SCHOL.

9. τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον] "The temple of Juno was probably on a promontory west of the city." Gell. Itin. Morea. p. 191.

τον σπονδὰς ποιήσαντες πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐθις ὕστερον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι. 3 καὶ ἀφικνεῖται πρόξενος ὦν Ἀργείων Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δύο λόγῳ φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὡς εἰ εἰρήνην ἄγειν. καὶ γενομένης πολλῆς ἀντιλογίας (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρὼν) οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πράσσοντες, ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ τολμῶντες, ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀργείους προσδέξασθαι τὸν ξυμβατήριον λόγον. ἔστι δὲ ὅδε.

10

LXXVII. “ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ δοκεῖ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμβалέσθαι ποττῶς Ἀργείως, ἀποδιδόντας τὰς 3 “παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις καὶ τὰς ἄνδρας 4 “τοῖς Μαιναλίοις, καὶ τὰς ἄνδρας τὰς ἐν 5 “Μαντινείᾳ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀποδιδόντας, 15 “καὶ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρῳ ἐκβῶντας καὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀναιροῦντας.

2. ἦδη] om. R. 3. καὶ φικνεῖται E. i. e. ἀφικνεῖται. ἀργείων] om. O. λείχας C.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.k. 4. δύο I. φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος δύο λόγῳ G.L. O.P.c.i.k. 5. εἰ] ἦν i. om. K.V. εἰ] ἂν h. om. K.c. 6. γενομένης post ἀντιλογίας ponit R. 7. om. L.O.P. 8. καὶ οὐκ ἐκ c.i. 9. ξυμβατήριον A.B.E.G.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συμβατήριον. 11. κατὰ τὰδε δοκεῖ τῇ K.L.O. τῶν] om. V. 12. πρὸς τῶς H. ποτὶ τῶς L.O. ποτὶ τῶς K. ποττῶς E. ἀργείως c. ὑποδιδόντας 47. 16. ἐξ] om. K. ἐπιδαύρου A.C. E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f.g. Parm. Poppo. 47. 48. ἐκβῶντας g. ἐκβαλόντας d.i.k. ἐκβαλόντες c. ἐκβοῶντας E.V. καὶ τὸ] τὸ om. d.i.

4. τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι κ. τ. λ.] “Duas “afferebant conditiones: alteram, quem “admodum, si bellum mallent, futurum “esset; alteram, quemadmodum, si pa- “cem.” Post καθ' ὃ, τι et ὡς intelli- gendum est ἔσται. GÖLLER.

12. ποττῶς] Pro πρὸς τοὺς. Vide Eustathium ad Iliad. λ'. p. 828. et Iliad. ρ'. p. 1106. πρὸς τῷ Διῷ, ἦγον πρὸς τοῦ Διός. Etymol. M. coniungit: Ποττῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὰν, Δωρικῶς. ποττὸ πύρ, ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πύρ. Posterius est ex Aristoph. Acharn. v. 751. qui ibid. v. 732. ποττῶν μάδαν, Lysistr. v. 1005. ποττῶν Ἑλλάδα, v. 1266. ποττὰς σπονδάς. Et Theocritus, XI. 1. ποττῶν Ἑρωτα. DUKER.

τὰς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις κ. τ. λ.] See

ch. 61, 4, 5. He speaks of the hostages whom the Orchomenians had given for their own fidelity, and of those whom the Lacedæmonians had put into their keeping, and whom they had been obliged to give up to the Argives. No former mention had been made of the Mænalians; but as they had no one city, but were dispersed in several villages, an invading army could have had no difficulty in obliging them to give hostages separately; nor was there any one town capable of affording such resistance as to make its submission deserve a separate notice.

16. τὸ τεῖχος] Namely, τὴν ἄκρην τὸ Ἡραῖον. See ch. 75, 6, and 80, 3.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 2.

“ αἱ δέ κα μὴ εἴκωντι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοι ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρω, πολεμίους 2  
 “ εἶμεν τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀργείων ξυμ-  
 “ μάχοις. καὶ αἶ τινα τοῖς Λακεδαιμόνιοι παῖδα ἔχοντι, 3  
 5 “ ἀποδόμεν ταῖς πολέσι πάσαις. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος 4  
 “ † εἶμεν λῆν † τοῖς Ἐπιδαυρίοις ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ † αὐτοῖς †  
 “ ὁμόσαι. τὰς δὲ πόλιας τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ μικρὰς 5  
 “ καὶ μεγάλας, αὐτονόμους εἶμεν πάσας κατὰ πάτρια. αἱ δέ 6  
 “ κα τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοποννήσῳ τις ἐπὶ τὰν Πελοπόννησον γῶν  
 10 “ ἦ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἀλεξέμεναι ἀμόθι βουλευσαμένους, ὅπα κα

1. εἴκωντι A.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.R. (prim. man.) 48. ἀθηναίους d. ἐπιδαύρων E.G. πολεμίους 48. 2. εἶμεν A.C.G.L.N. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶμεν sine accen-  
 tu E. εἶμεν Q. εἰ μὲν B.F.H.K.c.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἤμεν. καὶ τοῖς λακεδαιμονίοις]  
 om. B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. καὶ τοῖς] om. L.O. τοῖς] om. P.k. 48. 4. αἶ A.B.E.F.  
 G.H.I.L.M.N.O.V.c.d.e.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄν. ἔχοντι A.E.  
 F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. 47. 48. vulgo et Bekk. ἔχοντι.  
 5. ἀποδόμεν d.i.k.l. 47. ἀποδομένοι h. πολέεσσι K. πολίεσσι R. περὶ—τοῖς]  
 “ τὸν G. ceteris ita correctis ut legi non possint.” Bekk. ed. 1846. δὲ] om. c.d.i.  
 τῷ σιῶ L.O.K. τὼς εω c.d.i. τὼς ἴωσι I.e.k. 47. C. man. rec. τῷ τῷ σιῶ Valckenar.  
 Ep. ad Roever. p. 73. et ad Adoniaz. p. 284. σύματος ἐμέλην A.B.h. σύματος  
 ἐμέν λῆν E.F.H. συμβατόσαι μὲν λῆν f.g. 48. σύματος αἰ μὲν R. συμβατόσαι μὲν  
 λῆν K. σύματος ἐμέλην Q. σύματος λῆν L. σύμτολῆν P. σύμτολῆν O. συματι  
 εἰ μὲν λῆν c. συματι ἐμέν λῆν d.i. μὰ τὴν σεμέλην e. μὰ τὸν σεμέλην C.I.k.m.r. 47.  
 vulgo cum M. συμβατόσαιμεν λῆν. Vide Valcken. Equidem malim σύματος, αἰ μὲν  
 λῆν τὰς ἐπιδαυρίους, ὄρκον δόμεναι αὐτοῖς ὁμόσαι Bekk. σύματος ἐμέν Parm. V.  
 6. τοῖς] τὸν I.L.O.P.k. 47. δόμεν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 48. δόμεναι h. vulgo δόμεν. αὐτοῖς I.c.i. Parm. 47. vulgo αὐτοῖς. 7. ὁμόσαι 47.  
 πελοποννήσῳ E.g. πελοποννήσῳ F. 8. εἶμεν A.C.G.I.K.N.P.Q. Parm. Poppo.  
 Goell. 47. 48. εἰ μὲν B.F.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἤμεν. πάσας] πασ E. om. P. κατὰ  
 τὰ I.K.L.O.P.d. 47. 9. πελοποννήσῳ C. Duker. ceteri πελοποννήσῳ. τις] om. V.  
 γὰς C.K. 10. κακῷ γε ἀλεξέμεναι c.h. ἀμοθεῖ A.B.C.H.K.N.V.e.f.h.k. Bekk.  
 ἀμοθεῖ sed ἰ superscript. G. ἀμοθεῖ g. ἀμόθι E.F. ἀμόθι εἰ 47. κα B.C.F.G.H.I.  
 L.N.O.V.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κἂν K. vulgo καὶ. ὅπακα Parm. 47.

5. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος] The varieties of reading in this passage are so great, that little stress can be laid on the manuscripts for giving it correctly. Bekker's correction seems to me only objectionable, because, as Gölle says, αἰ μὲν λῆν depending as it must upon δοκεῖ, appears inadmissible: the construction required is not αἰ μὲν δοκεῖ λῆν, but αἰ μὲν ξυμβαίνειν λῆν. Yet I can as little understand δοκεῖ εἶμεν λῆν, so that I have marked the words as corrupt or inexplicable. The general sense of the clause seems to be, that with respect to the victim alleged by the Argives to be owed to the temple of Apollo Pythæus from the Epidau-

rians, the matter should be decided by the oath of the Epidaurians, who were to swear whether it was justly due from them or no; and the Argives should trust the result to this mode of settlement. It is well known that, where the evidence was not clear, the accused was allowed to clear himself by oath; and if he swore that he was innocent, the accuser should no further remedy. See Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 6, and Herodot. VI. 86, 12. where Glaucus wishes to be allowed to clear himself by oath of the charge of having appropriated some money entrusted to his care.

10. ἀμόθι] Quousis modo, ut ἀμοῦ γέ που apud Lys. de Invalid. §. 20. Poppo.

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7 "δικαιότατα δοκῇ τοῖς Πελοποννασίοις. ὅσοι δ' ἐκτὸς Πελο-  
 "ποννάσω τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ  
 "ἔσσονται ἐν τῷ περ καὶ τοῖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τοῖ  
 8 "τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. ἐπιδεί-  
 "ξαντας δὲ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυμβαλέσθαι, αἱ κα αὐτοῖς δοκῇ. 5  
 "αἱ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο δοκῇ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οἴκαδ' ἀπιᾶλλειν."

LXXVIII. Τοῦτον μὲν τὸν λόγον προσεδέξαντο πρῶτον  
 οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ στράτευμα ἀνεχώρη-  
 σεν ἐκ τῆς Τεγέας ἐπ' οἶκον· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο  
 ἐπιμξίας οὔσης ἦδη παρ' ἀλλήλους, οὐ πολλῷ 10  
 ὕστερον ἔπραξαν αὐθις οἱ αὐτοὶ ἄνδρες ὥστε  
 τὴν Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ τὴν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν  
 ἀφέντας Ἀργεῖους σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι πρὸς  
 Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ ἐγένοντο αἶδε.

1. πελοποννάσου E.F.G.H.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. Porpo. 2. τῶν] om. c.d.i. ἐντι K. om. Parm. 3. ἔσσονται B.F.H.K.N. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσούνται. 4. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.M.N.O.V. Porpo. αὐτὸν K. ἐπιδείξαντες c.k. ἐπεὶ δείξαντας G. 5. αὐτοῖς δοκεῖ 47. 6. αἱ δέ τι δοκῇ] om. 47. 7. δοκῇ A.B.C.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.i.k. Porpo. Bekk. 8. τι ἄλλο δοκῇ h. καὶ ἄλλο om. Parm. ἀπιᾶλλειν A.E.F.G. ἀπιᾶλλον B. Bekk. in ed: 1832. 8. οἱ] om. L.O.P.e. ἀνεχώρησαν e. 10. ἦδη] om. d.i. 12. καὶ τὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ ἡλείων A.B.C.E.F.G.Q.R.V.e. et, qui τῶν habent pro τῇ, H.K.g. Bekk. in ed. 1832. ξυμμαχίας G. 13. ἀφέντες Q. ἀργεῖους] om. L.O.P. ξυμμαχίας L.P. 14. ἐλέγοντο K.

So Hesychius explains ἀμόθεν. ἀπό τινος μέρους ὁπόθεν θέλεις. Others, as Bredow, understand ἀμόθι to signify "*ubicunque*," comparing οὐδαμόθι *nusquam*. And this seems the more exact sense of the word. Others again, as Portus, connect it with ἄμα, and interpret it "*una, pariter*."

ἄμα καὶ] Sine dubio rectum est ἄμακα, vel, si quis hoc mavult, ἄμα κα. cap. 79, 3. ἄμα κα δικαιότατα κρίναντες. Hujusmodi sunt αἶκα, ἐπεὶ κα, et alia hujus generis in scriptoribus Doricis, et monumentis veteribus Dorica dialecto scriptis. DUK.

4. ἐπιδείξαντας—ἀπιᾶλλειν] "The treaty was to be communicated to the allies of each, but was not to depend upon their sanction." "The οἴκαδ' ἀπιᾶλλειν may perhaps refer to the same precaution which the Spartans adopt with the Argive ambassadors." Thucyd. V. 41, 3. Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 352. and note. Göller understands the passage thus: "Sparta

"and Argos were to shew the treaty to their respective allies, for them to accede to it if they thought proper: "but if the allies disapproved of any thing, or wished to add to the treaty any new articles, then they were to send them to Sparta and Argos for their approval also." Neither of these interpretations is altogether satisfactory, but bishop Thirlwall is right, I think, in referring ἀπιᾶλλειν to Lacedæmon and Argos, and not to the allies. The question is, what was meant by οἴκαδ' ἀπιᾶλλειν; whether it was that the new articles or objections made by the ambassadors of the allies were to be sent home to the governments of the allies for their ratification; or whether it was that the ambassadors of the allies if dissenting from the treaty, were to be sent away to their own homes, that they might not by their intrigues attempt to unsettle the relations between Argos and Lacedæmon.

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LXXIX. "ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ ἔδοξε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ

"Ἀργείοις σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν εἶμεν πεντήκοντα ἔτη,

TREATY  
OF ALLIANCE  
BETWEEN

"ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις δίκας διδόντας

LACEDÆMON and

"κατὰ πάτρια· ταὶ δὲ ἄλλαι πόλεις ταὶ ἐν

5 ARGOS.

"Πελοποννάσῳ κοινανεύοντων τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ

"τῶν ξυμμαχίᾳν αὐτόνομοι καὶ αὐτοπόλεις, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχον-

"τες, κατὰ πάτρια δίκας διδόντες τὰς ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας. ὅσοι

"δὲ ἔξω Πελοποννάσῳ Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν

"τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐσσοῦνται τοῖσπερ καὶ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· καὶ

10 "τοὶ τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἐσσοῦνται τῷπερ

"καὶ τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. αἱ δὲ ποι στρατίας

"δέη κοινᾶς, βουλευέσθαι Λακεδαιμονίως καὶ Ἀργείως ὅπα

"κα δικαιοῦτα κρίναντας τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. αἱ δὲ τινι τῶν

"πολίων ἢ ἀμφίλογα, ἢ τῶν ἐντὸς ἢ τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοπον-

15 "νάσῳ, αἴτε περὶ ὄρων αἴτε περὶ ἄλλου τινὸς, διακριθῆμεν.

1. κατὰ τὰδε I.K.L.O.P. καὶ ἀργεῖοις] om. d.i. τοῖς ἀργείοις g. 2. εἶμεν A.C.E.G.I.K.N.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. εἰ μὲν B.F.H. vulgo ἤμεν. πεντα-  
κοντα ἔτη A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πεντηκονταετῇ. 3. διδόναι c.d.i.  
δόντας f. 4. κατὰ τὰ I. κατὰ τὰδε K.P. κατ τὰ g. κατὰ τὰ c.d.i. ταὶ δ' αἱ c.d.i.  
ταὶ—αὐτοπόλεις] om. K. πόλεις R. ταὶ] καὶ A.B. 5. κοινᾶν ἐόντων E.F.H.I.g.  
κοινᾶν ἐχόντων Q. κοινᾶν δὲ ἐόντων B.h. κοινανεύοντων f. vulgo κοινᾶν ἐόντων.  
Correx. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phoen. p. 65. [quem secuti sunt Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk.] τὰν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰν ξυμμαχίαν E.F.G.H.K.Q.g. σπονδῶν καὶ τὰν  
ξυμμαχίαν B. 6. τὰς ξυμμαχίας Bekk. Goell. αὐτοὶ πόλεις E. τὰν ἔχον  
αὐτῶν ἔχοντες E.G. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 7. διδόντες δίκας f.  
ὅσοι A.F.H.K. 8. πελοποννάσῳ C.h. Haack. Goell. Bekk. πολοποννάσσου F.  
vulgo πελοποννάσου. καὶ λακεδαιμονίοις c.d.i. 9. ἐσσοῦνται A.B.F.H.K.N.V.  
Poppo. sic et mox. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσσοῦνται. τοῖσπερ καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι f. τοῖς-  
περ τοὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P.k. τοῖς περ—ἐσσοῦνται] om. B. 10. τῶν αὐτῶν f.  
11. αὐτῶν Bekk. δέσποι F.H. στρατίας E.F. στρατείας Haack. Poppo.  
12. δέοι R.c.i. δέει G.k. et correctus C. κοινᾶς E.F. ὅπακα K. ὅπακα E.  
13. τὰν F. 14. ἀμφίλογα A.E.F.H. τὰ ἀμφίλογα Q. ἢ ἐντὸς f. τὰν F.H.I.K.  
ἢ τὰν ante ἐκτὸς om. c.d.i. πελοποννάσῳ C. Haack. vulgo et Bekk. πελοποννάσου.  
15. αἴτε—αἴτε H.I.K. διακριθῆμεν F.

12. ὅπα κα δικαιοῦτα κρίναντας τοῖς  
ξυμμάχοις] "Quam justissime poterant  
"de sociis decernentes." Dijudican-  
dum autem erat, quid in bello futuro  
præstandum a singulis sociis esset, quot  
milites tribuendi, quantum cibariorum.  
HAAK.

15. διακριθῆμεν] Herman makes this  
infinitive depend on ἀμφίλογα, and con-  
siders ἐς πόλιν εἰσθῆναι to be the apodosis  
of the whole sentence. "Should any  
"points of doubtful decision arise, the

"quarrel must be referred to some  
"third state," &c. But it is manifest  
that the clause relates to quarrels be-  
tween a state which was a member of  
the confederacy and one which was  
not; and how could the confederacy  
prescribe the mode in which disputes  
with a foreign power were to be settled?  
The sense seems rather to be, that, in  
the case of a dispute between a state of  
the confederacy and a foreign state, the  
quarrel was to be settled between them

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

5 "αἱ δὲ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων πόλις πόλει ἐρίξοι, ἐς πόλιν  
 "ἐλθεῖν ἂν τινα ἴσαν ἀμφοῖν ταῖς πολίεσι δοκεῖοι. τοῖς δὲ  
 "ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι."

LXXX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ ἡ ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγεγένητο·  
 καὶ ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ ἢ εἴ τι ἄλλο εἶχον, διελύσαντο. 5

The Lacedæmonians κοινῇ δὲ ἤδη τὰ πράγματα τιθέμενοι ἐψηφί-  
 and Argives try to σαντο κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν παρὰ Ἀθηναίων  
 persuade Perdiccas to μὴ προσδέχεσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου  
 join their alliance. The Athenians evacu- ἐξίωσι τὰ τεῖχη ἐκλιπόντες, καὶ μὴ ξυμβαίνειν  
 ate the works before Epidauria.

2 (See ch. 75.) τῷ μὲν πολέμῳ ἄλλ' ἢ ἅμα. καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα 10  
 θυμῷ ἔφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία καὶ ὡς Περδίκκαν

1. ἐρίξει d. 2. ἂν A.B.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ e.  
 vulgo ἂν. ἀμφὶ τὰς E. πολίεσι B.E.F.H.R.V. πόλει C. δοκεῖοι Bekk.  
 ed. 1832. δοκεῖ h. δοκεῖ οἱ Q.g. δοκεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.R.V. vulgo δοκοῖη.  
 ἔταις B.h.k. 3. κατὰ τὰ I.K.P.d.e. δικάζεσθαι Valckenar. δίκας ἐσιέσθαι.  
 δικάσεσθαι Q. 5. πολέμῳ post ἄλλο ponunt c.d.i. post ἀλλήλων et iterum  
 post εἶχον e 7. παρὰ ἄσπν. C.E.G.K.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. ceteri παρ' ἄσπν.  
 10. τῷ E.G. τῷ C.F.K. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.G.I.

as they could: διακριθῆμεν meaning, "the issue must be tried," but whether by negotiation or by war the treaty does not specify; each member of the confederacy being in this case at liberty to use his own discretion. But in disputes between each other, the members of the confederacy were not to have recourse to arms, but were to submit the matter to some third state, to arbitrate between them.

2. τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κ. τ. λ.] "The citizens "of each particular state, in their disputes with each other, should have justice done them according to the laws and customs of their country." That is, equal justice should be done, without distinction of parties; while on the other hand there should be no appeal from the decisions of the particular tribunals of one state to those of any foreign state, whether of the confederacy or not. For the word ἔτης, compare Æschyl. Suppl. 262. Schütz. and the Elean inscription discovered by sir W. Gell, and published in the Museum Criticum, No. IV. p. 536. and by Böckh. (Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. II. p. 390.) αἶτε φέρας, αἶτε τελέστα, αἶτε δᾶμος ἐντί. Compare Cicero, (in Verrem Act. II. lib. II. 13.) "Siculi hoc jure sunt, ut

"quod civis cum cive agat, domi certet suis legibus."

τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι] Τοὺς δὲ πολιτενομένους ἐν μᾶ ἐκάστη πόλει δι' ἀλλήλων λύειν τὰ διάφορα. SCHOL.

5. διελύσαντο] "They mutually put "an end to all such things." The words ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ εἶχον would require not διελύσαντο but ἀπέδοντο, or ἀλλήλοις ἀπέδωκαν. (See III. 52, 3. IV. 21, 1, 3. V. 17, 2.) But because the words εἴ τι ἄλλο are of a more general nature, and mean, "if "they had done any thing of which the "other party could complain," therefore Thucydides uses the word διαλύεσθαι, which does not signify "to release" or "give back," but refers properly to αἰτίας or ἐγκλήματα, and signifies as I have rendered it, "to do away with, or "put an end to."

10. τὰ τε ἄλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον] The Scholiast explains ἔφερον by ἐφέροντο, as if the construction were, κατὰ τὰ ἄλλα. But ἔφερον is no more than "gerebant;" "they conducted all their "other measures with vehemence," i. e. with a strong feeling against Athens. Compare IV. 121, 1. τὸν πόλεμον προθύμως οἶσαν.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἔπεμψαν ἀμφότεροι πρέσβεις, καὶ ἀνέπεισαν Περδίκκαν ξυνο-  
 μόσαι σφίσιν. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,  
 ἀλλὰ διενοεῖτο, ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐώρα' ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς  
 τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐξ Ἀργους. καὶ τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι τοὺς τε πα-  
 5 λαιούς ὄρκους ἀνενεώσαντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὤμοσαν. ἔπεμψαν 3  
 δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις, τὸ ἐξ  
 Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος κελεύοντες ἐκλιπεῖν. οἱ δ' ὀρώντες ὀλίγοι  
 πρὸς πλείους ὄντες τοὺς ξυμφύλακας, ἔπεμψαν Δημοσθένην  
 τοὺς σφετέρους ἐξάξοντα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος καὶ ἀγῶνά τινα  
 10 πρόφασιν γυμνικὸν ἔξω τοῦ φρουρίου ποιήσας, ὡς ἐξῆλθε  
 τὸ ἄλλο φρουρικόν, ἀπέκλησε τὰς πύλας. καὶ ὕστερον  
 Ἐπιδανυρίοις ἀνανεωσάμενοι τὰς σπονδὰς αὐτοὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἀπέδωσαν τὸ τείχισμα. LXXXI. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων  
 ἀπόστασιν ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς,  
 15 PELOPONNESUS. τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντέχοντες, ἔπειτ' οὐ δυνάμενοι  
 The Mantineans join ἄνευ τῶν Ἀργείων, ξυνέβησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς

A. C. 417.

Olymp. 90. 3.

PELOPONNESUS.

The Mantineans join

2. μέντοι γε εὐθύς V.

γε] om. e.

3. καὶ] om. O.d.i.

7. ὀλίγους N.V.

8. ὄντες Abresch. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo ὄντας. 9. ἐξ ἐλάσσοντα d. ἐξετά-  
 ζοντα i.

11. φρουρικόν K.R. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. φρούριον.

ἀπέκλησε F.H.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέκλεισε.

12. οἱ] om. c.i.

13. τῶν] om. L.O.V.k. 16. τῶν] om. L. αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰς τῶν λακεδαιμονίων

σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν f.

4. ἐξ Ἀργους] See Herodot. V. 22.  
 VIII. 137. et seqq. Thucyd. II. 99, 3.  
 Müller's Dorians, (Eng. Translat.) I.  
 p. 480.

6. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλιπεῖν]  
 Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. ὁ ἥλιος  
 ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην. The  
 true construction would be, τὸ ἐπ' Ἐπι-  
 δαύρῳ τείχος ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐξίσχοντας ἐξ αὐτοῦ.  
 But ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου must then be taken  
 loosely for the country of Epidaurus,  
 which perhaps is hardly admissible. τὸ  
 ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος is therefore per-  
 haps simply, "the fort by Epidaurus,"  
 or "in the direction of Epidaurus; the  
 "fort at Epidaurus." Compare I. 64, 1.  
 τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τείχος and the note  
 there. Also VII. 31, 1. μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς  
 Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν.

9. πρόφασιν] Sic Thucydides III.  
 III, 1. Οἱ Μαντινεῖς, καὶ οἱς ἐσπειστο,  
 πρόφασιν ἐπὶ λαχανισμὸν καὶ φρυγάνων  
 φυλλογῆν. ἐξελθόντες. Euripides Iphi-

genia in Aul. v. 360. Καὶ πέμπεις ἐκὼν—  
 παῖδα σὴν Δεῦρ' ἀποστέλλειν, Ἀχιλλεῖ  
 πρόφασιν ὡς γαμουμένην. Demosthenes  
 de Coron. p. 148. Ὅτι ἐξαπεστάλη ταῦτα  
 τὰ πλοῖα, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς τὸν σίτον  
 παραπέμψοντα ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου εἰς  
 ἡμῶν, βοηθήσοντα δὲ Σηλυμβριανοῖς.  
 DUKER.

10. τὸ ἄλλο φρούριον] Retinendum est  
 φρούριον, si ostendi possit, vocabulum  
 illud non tantum de loco, sed etiam de  
 hominibus, qui custodiæ et præsidii  
 causa in eo sunt, dici. Sin, præferrem,  
 quod est in quibusdam MSS. φρουρι-  
 κόν, etsi nusquam alibi lectum. Nam,  
 quin eodem modo dici possit τὸ φρουρι-  
 κόν pro ἡ φρουρᾷ, sive οἱ φρουροί, quo  
 τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ βαρβαρικόν, pro οἱ  
 Ἕλληνες, οἱ βάρβαροι, et alia id genus,  
 dubitari non potest. DUKER.

11. φρουρικόν] So Duker, Haack,  
 Poppo, and Göller. See Poppo, Pro-  
 legom. I. p. 250.



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

the alliance of Lacedæmon. Oligarchical revolutions effected in Sicyon and in Argos.

Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, χίλιοι ἑκάτεροι, ξυστρατεύσαντες, τὰ τ' ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον κατέστησαν αὐτοὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλθόντες, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνα ξυναμφότεροι ἤδη καὶ τὸν ἐν Ἀργεῖ δῆμον κατέλυσαν, καὶ ὀλιγαρχία ἐπιτηδεῖα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις κατέστη. καὶ πρὸς ἕαρ ἤδη ταῦτα ἦν τοῦ χειμῶνος λήγοντος καὶ τέταρτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεῦτα.

LXXXII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Διῆς τε οἱ ἐν Ἀθῶ ἀπέστησαν Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Χαλκιδίας, καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ οὐκ ἐπιτηδεῖας πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο. καὶ Ἀργείων ὁ δῆμος κατ' ὀλίγον ξυνιστάμενός τε καὶ ἀνα-  
 θαρσήσας ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ὀλίγοις, τηρήσαντες αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.

Counter revolution in Argos. Restoration of the democracy, and renewal of the alliance with Athens. Long walls begin to be built to connect Argos with the sea.

Olymp. 90. 4.

3. ξυστρατεύοντες R. τ'] om. K. 4. οἱ ἐλθόντες K. 5. ξυναμφότεροι A.B.C.E.F.K.L.f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυναμφότερα. 7. ταῦτα ἤδη ἦν τοῦ πολέμου λήγοντος g. ταῦτα ἤδη V. 9. διῆς A.E.F.H.K.b.g. Poppo. Goell. διῆς B.h. διῆς N.R.V. δικτυδιῆς C.G.P.c.d.e.i. δικτυεῖς Q. δικτυδιῆς L.O. vulgo et Bekk. δικτυδιῆς. 15. γυμνοπαιδεῖας A. γυμνοπαιδίας F.V.g.

1. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων] That is, the dominion over the Parrhasians and others of the small districts of Arcadia, who were the subject allies of Mantinea. See ch. 33. 58, 1. 61, 5. 67, 2. The Spartans wished to prevent the formation of any considerable state in Arcadia, and were well pleased to see the system of small and scattered villages still continue there. And from the opposite policy, Epaminondas afterwards promoted the union of these villages, and effected the foundation of the city of Megalopolis.

2. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κ.τ.λ.] Cum subjectum Λακεδαιμόνιοι αὐτοὶ ex parte insit in prægressis Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, utrumque in nominativo posuit, cum solennius dixisset Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀργείων, χιλίων ἑκατέρων, ξυστρατεύσάντων. Vide ad IV. 108, 4. 118, 7. GÖLLER. Compare Virgil. Æn. XII. 160. Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus, &c. on which Heyne remarks, "ponit ab initio Poeta genus, et tum

"individua subjungit, inflexa ad id "oratione." The "thousand Argives" here spoken of, were the aristocratical body already noticed in the battle of Mantinea, and who would naturally take an active part in overthrowing the democracy.

6. ὀλιγαρχία] Locum hunc illustrat Diodorus, p. 327. a. WASS.

9. Διῆς] See the notes on ch. 35.

15. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας] "The exact moment of the Gymnopedie." This was a festival somewhat resembling the Lupercalia at Rome, in which boys and men danced naked, each arranged in distinct chori, the movements expressing warlike and gymnastic contests; while at the same time coarse and licentious language was interchanged, as in the Roman triumphs. The festival was celebrated annually about midsummer. See Athen. XIV. 30. (p. 631.) XV. 22. (p. 678.) Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 16. Pollux, IV. §. 105. Müller, Dorier, II. p. 338. 389.

ARGOS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 4.

καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπεκράτησεν ὁ δῆμος, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε τοὺς δὲ ἐξήλασεν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,<sup>3</sup> ἕως μὲν αὐτοὺς μετεπέμποντο οἱ φίλοι, οὐκ ἦλθον ἐκ πλείονος, ἀναβαλόμενοι δὲ τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἐβοήθουν. καὶ ἐν<sup>5</sup> Τεγέα πυθόμενοι ὅτι νενίκηνται οἱ ὀλίγοι, προελθεῖν μὲν οὐκέτι ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν διαπεφευγόντων, ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπ' οἴκου τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἤγον. καὶ ὕστερον<sup>4</sup> ἐλθόντων πρέσβων ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀγγέλων καὶ τῶν ἔξω Ἀργείων, παρόντων τε τῶν ξυμμαχῶν καὶ ῥηθέντων<sup>10</sup> πολλῶν ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἔγνωσαν μὲν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς στρατεύειν ἐς Ἀργος, διατριβαὶ δὲ καὶ μελλήσεις ἐγίνοντο. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀργείων ἐν τούτῳ,<sup>5</sup> φοβούμενος τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν πάλιν προσαγόμενός τε καὶ νομίζων μέγιστον ἂν<sup>15</sup> σφᾶς ὠφελήσειν, τειχίζει μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐς θάλασσαν, ὅπως ἦν τῆς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ. ξυνήδεσαν δὲ<sup>6</sup> τὸν τειχισμὸν καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τινὲς πόλεων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι πανδημεῖ, καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ οἰκέται,

4. ἀναβαλόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.V.c.d.e.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναβαλλόμενοι. γυμνοπαιδείας A. et hic et infra. γυμνοπαιδίας G. 5. πειθόμενοι Q. ἐνενίκηνται I. οἱ] om. R. 7. τῆς γυμνοπαιδίας P.k. 8. ἀγγέλων uncis inclusum Bekk. ed. 1846. 9. ἐξ f. 11. ἐπ' ἄργος F. διατριβαὶ καὶ O. 12. μελλήσεις Q. ὁ δῆμος g. 13. τῇ] ἐκ c.i. 15. ὠφελῆσαι corr. G. ἐς] πρὸς g. 16. τῶν] om. e. 17. ὠφελεῖ V.g.

3. ἐκ πλείονος] "Ἦτοι πρὸ πλείονος χρόνου. SCHOL.

8. ἐλθόντων πρέσβων — ἀγγέλων] Both Dobree and Poppo suspect that ἀγγέλων is a corruption of ἀργείων, and that the second ἀργείων was added after this mistake had become general. Göller interprets ἀγγέλων to signify ἀγγελούτων; to which it is objected that there was no intelligence to be communicated, the facts being already known to the Lacedæmonians.

[Göller in his second edition understands ἀγγέλων of the Lacedæmonian party in Argos, who kept up a constant

communication with Sparta: and he compares VII. 73. 3. ἦσαν γὰρ τινες τῇ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἐνδοθεν. I am inclined now either to agree with Dobree and Poppo that we should read Ἀργείων for ἀγγέλων, and strike out Ἀργείων after ἔξω, or with Bekker in his edition of 1832, that we should strike out ἀγγέλων altogether.]

14. ἂν—ὠφελήσειν] One MS. (m. or, as Göller marks it, S) supports Dawes's canon, that ἂν must not be joined to the future tense. But none of the editors have followed it.

ARGOS. A. C. 417, 16. Olymp. 90. 4.

ἐτείχιζον· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὡς ἦσθοντο τειχιζόντων, ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος αὐτοὶ τε

The Lacedæmonians καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πλὴν Κορινθίων· ὑπῆρχε δέ τις αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν πρᾶσσόμενον. ἦγε δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν Ἄγισ ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δοκοῦντα προϋπάρχειν οὐ προϋχώρησεν

ἔτι· τὰ δὲ οἰκοδομούμενα τείχη ἐλόντες καὶ καταβαλόντες, καὶ 10 Ὑσιὰς χωρίον τῆς Ἀργείας λαβόντες καὶ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἅπαντας οὓς ἔλαβον ἀποκτείναντες, ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν 3 κατὰ πόλεις. ἐστράτευσαν δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν καὶ δηρώσαντες ἀπῆλθον, ὅτι σφῶν τοὺς φυγάδας 4 ὑπέδεχοντο· οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα κατῴκηντο. κατέ- 15 κλησαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ † Μακεδονίας † Ἀθηναῖοι

1. τέκτονες R. 3. δὲ γιγνομένου L. 4. ὡς] om. F. 9. προσεχώρησεν N.V. προχώρησεν E.F. 11. ὕσιās A.B.C.L.O. ὕσιās F. σιάς I. χωρία G.I.L.O. 13. τὴν] om. c. 15. ὑπέδεχοντο A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d. g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέδεχοντο. κατέκλεισαν F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατέκλεισαν. 16. χειμῶνος μακεδονίας c.d. μακεδονίαν c. μακεδόνας—περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες Goell.

1. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν—τέκτονες] The agricultural population of Peloponnesus being little acquainted with any thing but agriculture, found the masons and carpenters of Athens far more skilful than their own.

4. ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος] Diodorus Sic. p. 327. c. WASS.

6. ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν] Alterum horum supervacuum videtur. Ex annotatione Scholiastæ colligas, eum non habuisse in exemplari suo verba ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους. DUKER. "An intrigue carried on with them from Argos, from within the country itself." οἱ αὐτόθεν are "the people of the country." V. 52, 2. VI. 71, 2. VII. 71, 1. Compare the expressions quoted by Gøller from Xenophon, (Hellen. IV. 8, 39. VII. 4, 36.) ἐν χώρᾳ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενος, ἀποθνήσκει. and οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδες ἐν τῇ Τεγέᾳ

αὐτοῦ καταμένοντες. So Thucyd. VII. 16, 1. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ. and VIII. 28, 5. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ.

10. Ὑσιὰς] Vide ad p. 161. de hujus situ Plinius, IV. 5. Strabo IX. 404. Pausan. Arcad. VI. Εἰσὶν οὖν ἐς Ἀρκადίαν ἐσβολαὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀργεῖαν, πρὸς μὲν ὙΣΙΩΝ καὶ κατὰ τὸ ὄρος τὸ Παρθένιον ἐς τὴν Τεγεατικὴν. WASS.

16. † Μακεδονίας†] This seems corrupt, and none of the MSS. afford any assistance. Dobree conjectures ἐκ Μακεδονίας, "Macedoniam versus," "on the side of Macedonia." Gøller reads Μακεδόνας—Περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες.—Haack proposes ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ. Can the genitive be equivalent to ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, and does the construction resemble that noticed at III. 105, 2. so that the translation would be, "they blockaded also in Macedonia Perdiccas," literally,

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.

Περδίκκαν, ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ Λακε-  
δαιμονίους γενομένην ξυνωμοσίαν, καὶ ὅτι παρασκευασα-  
μένων αὐτῶν στρατιὰν ἄγειν ἐπὶ Χαλκιδιάς τοὺς ἐπὶ Θρά-  
κης καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν Νικίου τοῦ Νικηράτου στρατηγοῦντος  
5 ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ μάλιστα διελύθη  
ἐκείνου ἀπάρατος· πολέμιος οὖν ἦν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα  
οὕτως, καὶ πέμπτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIV. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης τε  
πλεύσας ἐς Ἄργος ναυσὶν εἴκοσιν Ἀργείων τοὺς δοκοῦντας  
10 A. C. 416.  
Olymp. 90. 4. 91. 1.  
MELOS.  
Expedition of the A-  
thenians against the  
island of Melos.  
ἐτι ὑπόπτους εἶναι καὶ τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρο-  
νεῖν ἔλαβε τριακοσίους ἄνδρας, καὶ κατεθέντο  
αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὰς ἐγγὺς νήσους ὧν ἤρ-  
χον· καὶ ἐπὶ Μῆλον τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι  
ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τριάκοντα, Χίαις δὲ ἕξ,  
15 †Λεσβίαιω† δὲ δυοῖν, καὶ ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν μὲν διακοσίοις καὶ  
χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις τριακοσίοις καὶ ἵπποτοξόταις εἴκοσι, τῶν  
δὲ ξυμμαχῶν καὶ νησιωτῶν ὀπλίταις μάλιστα πεντακοσίοις  
καὶ χιλίοις. οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν εἰσιν ἄποικοι, 2  
τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἤθελον ὑπακούειν ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι  
20 νησιῶται, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδετέρων ὄντες ἡσύχαζον,

1. περδίκκαν καὶ ἐπικαλοῦντες L.O.P.Q.k. 2. παρασκευασμένων K. 6. ἀπαύ-  
ρατος E. 7. οὕτως Q.R.V.f.g. Poppo. et correct F.H. οὕτως C.I.K. Bekker.  
in ed. 1832. vulgo οὕτω. 8. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. 10. ἐνυπόπτους e. καὶ  
τοὺς λακεδαιμονίων φρουροὺς ἔλαβε L.O.P. 11. ἔλαβε c. 14. χίαις] χιλίαις  
c.e.f.g.h. καὶ χίαις ἐξ V. δέ] om. A.C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.h.k. 15. λε-  
σβίαις A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.e.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. καὶ χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις]  
om. I. 16. τριακοσίοις τοξόταις f. 18. μὲν] om. f.

"Perdiccas belonging to Macedonia?"  
Or may we read κατὰ Μακεδονίαν, in-  
stead of καὶ Μακεδονίας?

15. Λεσβίαν δὲ δυοῖν] All the best  
MSS. read Λεσβίαις, which Poppo has  
received into the text. The common  
reading accords with Elmsley's rule,  
"Δυοῖν, ni fallor, apud Atticos duali  
"semper jungitur, δύο vero interdum  
"plurali." Yet he quotes several in-  
stances from the tragedians of δυοῖν  
with a plural, on which he only ob-

serves, "Hæc omnia solæca videntur."  
(Annotat. in Eur. Med. v. 798. notul. y.)  
The reason, I suppose, is, that although  
δύο with a plural is no less a solecism  
in principle than δυοῖν, yet it is a less  
manifest one; the dual form in δυοῖν  
making the anomaly of the plural sub-  
stantive more glaring; whereas in δύο  
the form is indeclinable, and it is the  
sense only which points out the need  
of the dual substantive.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, §1. 1.

ἔπειτα ὡς αὐτοὺς ἡνάγκαζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δροῦντες τὴν γῆν, 3 ἐς πόλεμον φανερόν κατέστησαν. στρατοπεδευσάμενοι οὖν ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τῇ παρασκευῇ ταύτῃ οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κλεομήδης τε ὁ Λυκομήδους καὶ Τισίας ὁ Τισιμάχου, πρὶν ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς, λόγους πρῶτον ποιησομένους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις<sup>2</sup> οὓς οἱ Μήλιοι πρὸς μὲν τὸ πλῆθος οὐκ ἤγαγον, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις λέγειν ἐκέλευον περὶ ὧν ἤκουσιν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἔλεγον τοιαῦδε. LXXXV. ΑΘ.

DISCUSSION  
between the  
ATHENIAN and  
MELIAN  
NEGOTIATORS  
on the submission  
of MELOS to the  
ATHENIAN  
DOMINION.  
(88—111.)

Ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος οἱ λόγοι γίνονται, ὅπως δὴ μὴ ξυνεχεῖ ῥήσει οἱ πολλοὶ ἐπαγωγὰ<sup>10</sup> καὶ ἀνέλεγκτα ἐσάπαξ ἀκούσαντες ἡμῶν ἀπατηθῶσι (γινώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι τοῦτο φρονεῖ ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγωγή), ὑμεῖς οἱ καθήμενοι ἔτι ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε· καθ' ἕκαστον γὰρ καὶ μὴδ' ὑμεῖς ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ μῆ<sup>15</sup> δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως λέγεσθαι εὐθὺς ὑπολαμβάνοντες κρίνετε. καὶ πρῶτον, εἰ ἀρέσκει ὡς λέγομεν, εἴπατε. οἱ δὲ τῶν Μηλίων ξύνεδροι ἀπεκρίναντο. LXXXVI. ΜΗ. Ἡ μὲν ἐπι-

2. ἐς—γῆν] om. I. ἐς—αὐτῶν] om. C. in marg. G. αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν K. [“et fortasse etiam c.e.g.i.k.” POPPO.] 3. ταύτῃ] om. b. κλεομήδης f.g.  
4. λυκομήδους g. λυμήδους I. τι] om. k. 8. Nomina interlocutorum aut omittit aut in margine ponit B. 10. δὴ] om. L.O.P.k. post μὴ ponit h. 11. ἀνέλεγκτα F.Q.g. 13. ἡμῶν L. cum Dionysio. 14. ποιήσατε Dionysius. 15. καὶ] om. G. ἐν ὀλίγοις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.k. cum Dionysio. 17. ἀρέσκοι L.M.O.

9. ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος] Ἐπειδὴ οὐ παρὰ τῇ δῆμῳ κελεύετε ἡμᾶς ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόγους, ἵνα μὴ, συνεχοῦς ῥήσεως γινομένης καὶ ἐναποτερομένου λόγου, ὑποπτεύσῃ τὸ πλῆθος ὑμῶν ἀπατᾶσθαι, ὡς ἂν ἀπαξ ἀκούσαντες πιθανῶν μὲν λόγων, ἐλέγχους δὲ οὐ παρεχομένων οὐδ' ἀποδείξαι. γινώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι ταῦτα ὑπονοήσαντες, πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχοντας ὑμῶν μόνους ἤγαγετε ἡμᾶς. ὃ ὑμεῖς οἱ προσεστώτες ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε. ἕκαστον γὰρ ὡν λέγομεν δοκιμάζοντες, πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως ἔχειν ὑποκροῦντε, τοιούτῃ διὰ πλειόνων λόγων κρίνετε. Ἐν πᾶσιν ὁ Θουκυδίδης ἔφυγε τὴν συνήθειαν, οὐκ ἤκιστα δὲ ἐνταῦθα. ἀντὶ γὰρ δημηγορίας διάλογόν τινα τῶν Μηλίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων

ἐτόλμησε συνθεῖναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐργάζεται τὴν ἀσάφειαν μάλιστα τὸ δύσκριτον τοῦ παρ' ἑκατέρου λόγου, διαιετέον κατὰ πρόσωπα τὴν ῥῆσιν. SCHOL.

11. ἡμῶν] Τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL.  
12. τοῦτο φρονεῖ] Βούλεται. τοῦτό ἐστι σκαπὸς τῆς εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας προσαγωγῆς. SCHOL.

13. ἀγωγή] Προσαγωγή. SCHOL.  
16. ὑπολαμβάνοντες] “Taking us up immediately and replying to us.” Compare Demosth. Leptines, p. 501. Reiske. ἢ δὴ πρὸς τοιούτους ὑπολαμβάνοντες ἂν εἰκότως, ἀκούσατε.

18. ἢ μὲν ἐπιείκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχ. Τῆς μὲν περὶ τοὺς λόγους εὐγνωμοσύνης οὐκ ἂν τις μέμφαιτο ὑμῖν. ἡμέρα

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 42. 1. 1.

εἰκεία τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἀλλήλους οὐ ψέγεται, τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου παρόντα ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντα διαφέροντα αὐτοῦ φαίνεται. ὁρῶμεν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τε κριτὰς ἦκοντας ὑμᾶς τῶν λεχθησομένων, καὶ τὴν τελευταίην ἐξ αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς 5 περιγενομένοις μὲν· τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ δι' αὐτὸ μὴ ἐνδοῦσι πόλεμον ἡμῖν φέρουσιν, πεισθεῖσι δὲ δουλείαν.

LXXXVII. ΑΘ. Εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόντων λογιούμενοι ἢ ἄλλο τι ξυνήκετε ἢ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων καὶ ὧν ὁρᾶτε περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσόντες τῇ πόλει, παυοίμεθ' ἂν 10 εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ, λέγοιμεν ἂν.

LXXXVIII. ΜΗΛ. Εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε καθεστῶτας ἐπὶ πολλὰ καὶ λέγοντας καὶ δοκοῦντας τρέπεσθαι· ἡ μέντοι ξυνόδος καὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἦδε ἀρεστή, καὶ ὁ λόγος ᾧ προκαλεῖσθε τρόπῳ, εἰ δοκεῖ, γιγνέσθω.

15 LXXXIX. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς τοίνυν οὔτε αὐτοὶ μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἡ δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν ἢ ἀδικούμενοι νῦν ἐπεξερχόμεθα, λόγων μῆκος ἄπιστον πα-

5. περιγενομένοις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. "περιγενομένοις omnes libri ante Wassium collati, et omnes Parisini. περιγίγνο-  
" μένοις ex uno Græviano [K] reposuit Wass." Poppo. vulgo περιγίγνομένοις.  
6. δέ] om. A.B.h. 7. εἰ] ol B.h. 9. βουλευσάντες B.E.F.H.V.f.g.h. cum Dio-  
nyzio. 11. ξυγγνώμην A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. 14. προκαλεῖσθαι f.g.i εἰ] ἢ Q.  
γενέσθαι d. 16. ἐνπρεπῶς ἢ δικαίως R. 17. ἐπερχόμεθα Q.

γὰρ καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν ἀλλήλους ἀξιοῦτε πείθεσθαι. ἤδη δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἡμῖν οὐκ-  
εἶτι ἐγνωμονεῖτε, οὐδὲ ὅμοια οἷς λέγετε  
ποιεῖτε. κριταὶ γὰρ ἦκετε τῶν λόγων ὧν  
λέγετε αὐτοὶ. καὶ γνῶριμον ἡμῖν τὸ τέλος  
ἐκ τῆς κρίσεως, ὅτι νικῶντες μὲν ὑμᾶς  
τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ διὰ τούτου μὴ θέλοντες  
προσχωρεῖν, εἰς πόλεμον εὐθὺς καταστη-  
σόμεθα· πεισθέντες δὲ ἴσως δικαιοτέρα  
ἡμῶν λεγόντων, δουλείαν καθ' αὐτῶν κα-  
ταψηφισόμεθα. SCHOL.

3. αὐτοῦ] i.e. τοῦ διδάσκειν; and so  
again ἐξ αὐτοῦ, two lines below.

4. τῶν λεχθησομένων] Ὑπό τε ὑμῶν  
καὶ ἡμῶν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

καὶ τὴν τελ.] Ἀπὸ κοινού τὸ ὁρῶμεν  
ἡμῖν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

7. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόν-  
των] Εἰ μὲν ὑπονοήσαντες περὶ τῶν μελ-  
λόντων ἴσασθαι συνεληλύθατε, ἢ ἄλλο τι

σκεψόμενοι, καὶ μὴ περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς  
δυνάμεως ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ἡσυχᾶν ἀγοι-  
μεν ἂν. εἰ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δύνασθαι σωθῆναι  
συνεληλύθατε, λέγοιμεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἢ ἄλλο τι] Τὸ ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ εἴπερ.  
SCHOL.

ἢ ἄλλο τι—ἢ—βουλευσόντες] Ad ἄλλο  
τι suppl. ποιήσαντες. GÖLLEB. Com-  
pare IV. 14, 3. ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυ-  
μάχουν.

11. εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη] Εἰκὸς  
ἡμᾶς, ἐν τοιοῦτῳ καθεστῶτας, ἐπὶ πολλὰ  
καὶ ἐπισκοπώντας καὶ λέγοντας τρέπεσθαι.  
καὶ οὐ συγγνώσκετε ἡμῖν ὑποπτεύουσιν.  
SCHOL.

15. μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν] Λέξων εὐ-  
πρεπῶν. SCHOL. Compare VI. 83, 2.  
οὐ καλλιστοῦμεθα, ὥς—τὸν βάρβαρον μόνον  
καθελόντες εἰκότως ἀρχομεν.

ρέζομεν· οὐθ' ὑμᾶς ἀξιοῦμεν ἢ ὅτι Λακεδαιμονίων ἄποικοι  
 ὄντες οὐ ξυνεστρατεύσατε ἢ ὡς ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ἡδικήκατε λέ-  
 γοντας οἴεσθαι πείσειν, τὰ δυνατὰ δ' ἐξ ὧν ἐκάτεροι ἀληθῶς  
 φρονούμεν διαπράσσεσθαι, ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδότας ὅτι  
 δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπεῖ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης  
 κρίνεται, δυνατὰ δὲ οἱ προὔχοντες πράσσουσιν καὶ οἱ ἀσθενεῖς  
 συγχωροῦσιν.

XC. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ νομίζομεν γε χρήσιμον (ἀνάγκη  
 γὰρ, ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς οὕτω παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον τὸ ξυμφέρον λέγειν  
 ὑπέθεσθε) μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, ἀλλὰ τῷ

2. οὐδὲ A.F.h. ἡδικήσατε P.c.i. λέγοντες B. λέγοντας τὸ ἐξῆς οὐτε ὑμᾶς  
 λέγοντας οἴεσθαι E. 3. οἴεσθε K.h.k. δ'] om. A.B.P. 4. διαπράττεσθαι  
 A.B.F.H.N.V.h. προσειδότες F.H.g. 6. κρίνεται] om. g. 8. ἡμεῖς marg.  
 H. Goell. Bekk. "Aut cum Bekk. faciendum, aut ἡμεῖς μὲν describendum." POPPO.  
 ἢ μὲν B.K. ἢ μὲν δὲ R. ἦμεν F. ἢ μὲν E. vulgo ἦ μὲν. 9. ἡμεῖς g. 10. ὑμᾶς  
 H.N. corr. F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. τὸ E.

3. τὰ δυνατὰ δὲ—συγχωροῦσιν] "But  
 "we expect you rather, agreeably to  
 "the real sentiments of us both, to  
 "think only of getting what you *can*,  
 "not what you may have a *right* to.  
 "For you know, and we know, that  
 "right is considered, in men's discus-  
 "sions, only when both parties are of  
 "equal power: what he *can* do, is the  
 "only rule of the stronger, and the  
 "weaker is fain to yield to it." Com-  
 pare I. 76. and Plato de Republica, II.  
 p. 359. For διαπράσσεσθαι τὰ δυνατὰ,  
 compare III. 82, 18. near the end, οἷς  
 ξυμβαίη ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπράξασθαι. For  
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης, compare II. 62, 5.  
 ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, that is, "setting  
 "out with having fortune equal." Ἀπὸ  
 is exactly equivalent to ὑπαρχούσης,  
 that is, it expresses the existing state  
 or circumstances in which the action  
 takes place, as opposed to those which  
 may be created or affected by its operation.  
 Ἀνάγκης means, "the force of  
 "external things restraining the will."

4. ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἶδ.] Ἐπιστα-  
 μένων καὶ ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπεῖ λόγῳ] Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος  
 λογισμὸς (φασὶ) τότε τὸ δίκαιον ἐξετάζει,  
 ὅταν ἴσῃν ἰσὺν ἔχωσιν οἱ κρινόμενοι.  
 ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἕτεροι προέχωσιν ἰσχύϊ, προσ-  
 τάντουνται πᾶν τὸ δυνατόν, καὶ οἱ ἥττονες  
 οὐκ ἀντιλέγουσιν. SCHOL.

8. ἢ μὲν δὲ νομίζομεν γε] Ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς,  
 ὧς Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦ συμφέροντος μᾶλλον  
 ἀξιοῦτε στοχάζεσθαι, νομίζομεν ἡμῖν  
 προσήκειν μὴ καταλύειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀγα-  
 θόν, τουτέστι τὸ πρῶς τοῖς ἀσθενεστέ-  
 ροις χρῆσθαι. δεῖ γὰρ τοῖς κινδυνεύουσι  
 τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι,  
 καὶ μᾶλλον τῆς φιλανθρωπίας ἥπερ τοῦ  
 πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν δικαίου τυγχάνειν τοὺς  
 ἥττονας. ὃ δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐστίν, ὧς  
 Ἀθηναῖοι. εἰ γὰρ δὲ μὴ πρῶς χρῆσεσθε  
 ἡμῖν, αὐτοὶ σφαλόντες ποτὲ παράδειγμα  
 πάντως τοῖς ἄλλοις γενήσεσθε. μεγάλως  
 γὰρ ὑμᾶς οἱ νικῆσαντες τιμωρόησονται καὶ  
 αὐτοὶ, τοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς χαλεποὺς γενομένους.  
 SCHOL.

10. ὑπέθεσθε] "Have given us a sub-  
 "ject to speak on, from which we are  
 "not allowed to wander."

μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς κ. τ. λ.] "We for  
 "our parts think that it is expedient  
 "that you should not destroy that  
 "which is a common benefit, but that  
 "every man, when in danger, should  
 "have all that he can reasonably urge  
 "allowed him as his right, [or, 'should  
 "have what is fair and just allowed  
 "'him;'] and that if he should prevail  
 "to get an argument to pass current,  
 "though it may not be strictly just, he  
 "should yet have the advantage of it.  
 "Nor is this less your interest than  
 "ours, inasmuch as you risk the hea-

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένην εἶναι τὰ εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς †πέισοντά† τινα ὠφεληθῆναι. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ σφαλέντες ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένουσθε.

5 XCI. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς, ἣν καὶ παυθῇ, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτήν· οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἀρχοντες ἄλλων,

1. γενομένην L.O.P.Q. γιγνομένην E. εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια E.G. εἰκότα δίκαια A.B.F.H.V.g.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832. τι† τοι g. 2. ἐντὸς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκτός. πέισοντά L.O. 5. παυθῇ A.E.G.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. πάθῃ B. vulgo παυθῇ.

"viest vengeance, and should you fall, "you would be an example to all the "world." τὰ εἰκότα [καὶ] δίκαια. The best MSS. omit καὶ, thus confirming Göller's interpretation, "aqua pro jus-tis esse, sive haberi." The Scholiast's explanation is, τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι: "should have what is "fair and just allowed him;" and this suits better with the preceding speech of the Athenians, for they had not denied the justice of the Melians' plea, but had said that justice had nothing to do with the present question. In the following clause, I agree with Poppo in thinking that πέισοντα is required, not πέισοντα. The benefit could only be reaped when the persuasion had been effected, not when it was going to be effected: and if the sense be that of the Latin gerund, "by persuading," still the aorist, and not the future, is the proper tense for this. Καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς πέισαι is, "to satisfy his "hearer with arguments that may even "fall short of strict justice." Dobree reads πέισοντα, and says, "Vide, an "potius distinguas, εἶναι, τὰ εἰκότα καὶ "δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, "πέισοντά τινα, ὠφεληθῆναι: i. e. εἶναι "ὠφεληθῆναι, ἣν πέισῃ τινά· ἃ εἰκότα "καὶ δίκαια καὶ (ἐὰν πέισῃ τινά) τι καὶ "ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς." This makes the same sense, with the advantage of a simpler construction: but, had Thucydides meant this, would not the more natural order of the words have been, ἀλλ' εἶναι τῷ ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένην; Again, the concluding clause is obscure. Can the sense be, "inasmuch "as you, if you deal with us, thus cru- "elly, would become an example to

"others, should you fall from your "present greatness, teaching them to "inflict the heaviest vengeance upon "you?" Ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ would then be, "for the heaviest vengeance;" i. e. "so as to bring down the heaviest "vengeance." Or does παράδειγμα ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ mean, "an example of ven- "geance; an example or lesson of "moderation to others, because you "had been so heavily punished for "your tyranny?" The first interpretation would resemble VI. 76, 4. ἀντίστη-σαν ἐπὶ δεσπότου μεταβολῇ: the other may be defended by VI. 33, 6. ἐπὶ τῷ δνόματι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἦει ὑβήθησαν.

5. ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας] Ἄν καὶ κατα-λυθῇ (φασὶν) ἡμῶν τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν περὶ τῆς καταστροφῆς. Λακε-δαίμονιοι γὰρ, καὶ πάντες οἱ ἀρχεῖν εἰω-θότες ἐτέρων, οὐ χαλεπῶς τοῖς νικηθεῖσι προσφέρονται. ὥστε οὐ Λακεδαιμονίους δέδιμεν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ὑπηκόους. οὗτοι γὰρ, ἅτε οὐκ εἰωθότες ἐτέρων ἀρχεῖν, ἐπειδὴν κρατήσωσι τῶν ἀρχόντων, ὁμότατα αὐ-τοῖς χρώνται. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἐν ἀδύλῳ κείσθω ὅπως ποτὲ ἔξει. SCHOL.

6. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἀρχοντες ἄλλων] Compare VI. 11, 3. οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρα-τεῦσαι. The connexion of what follows seems to be this: "you threaten us "with the vengeance of our rivals the "Lacedæmonians; but our great dan- "ger is not from them, but from the "revolts of our subjects, unassisted by "Lacedæmon." That is, "we should "much more dread the victory of our "subject allies, fighting against us in "their own name, and for their own "independence, than the victory of the "Lacedæmonians, should our allies "merely revolt to them, and so give



ὥσπερ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικηθεῖσιν. ἔστι δὲ οὐ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, ἀλλ' ἦν οἱ ὑπήκοοί 2 που τῶν ἀρξάντων αὐτοὶ ἐπιθέμενοι κρατήσωσι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἡμῖν ἀφείσθω κινδυνεύεσθαι· ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τε πάρεσμεν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ νῦν τοὺς λόγους ἐροῦμεν τῆς ὑμετέρας πόλεως, ταῦτα δηλώσομεν, βουλόμενοι ἀπόνως μὲν ὑμῶν ἄρξαι, χρησίμως δ' ὑμᾶς ἀμφοτέροις σωθῆναι.

XCII. ΜΗΛ. Καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον ἂν ξυμβαίῃ ἡμῖν δουλεῦσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ ὑμῖν ἄρξαι;

10

XCIII. ΑΘ. Ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα παθεῖν ὑπακούσαι ἂν γένοιτο, ἡμεῖς δὲ μὴ διαφθείραντες ὑμᾶς κερδαίνομεν ἂν.

XCIV. ΜΗΛ. Ὡστε δὲ ἡσυχίαν ἄγοντας ἡμᾶς φίλους μὲν εἶναι ἀντὶ πολεμίων, ξυμμάχους δὲ μηδετέρων, οὐκ ἂν 15 δέξαισθε;

XCV. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα

1. οὗτοι m. 2. λακεδαιμονίους C.e.  
4. ὥς δ' ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ V. ὠφελία Bekk.  
B.E.F.H.V.g. 12. διαφθείραντας c.  
δ' V. δέ] om. A.B.F.H.f.g.h.i.  
δέξαισθε G.I.L.O.P.k. Vulgo δέξαισθε.

οἱ] om. N.Q.V. 3. κροτήσωσι E.  
7. χρήσιμους g. ἡμᾶς R. ἀμφοτέροις  
κερδανούμεν E. 14. ὥς δ' N. ὥστε  
16. δέξαισθε A.B.F. Bekker. Dobræus.  
17. ὑμᾶς i.

“them the superiority over us. For  
“then the Lacedæmonians would re-  
“strain the vengeance of our allies for  
“their own sake, as being themselves  
“in our situation, and not wishing to  
“set a precedent which the same allies  
“might afterwards turn against them.”  
In fact Athens was saved by the policy  
and moderation of Lacedæmon at the  
end of the war, when the inferior states  
were urgent for its utter destruction.  
See Xenophon, Hellen. II. 2, 19.

4. ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ] Ὅτι δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ πάρεσμεν, τοῦτο δηλώσομεν. βουλόμεθα γὰρ ἀνευ πραγμάτων αὐτοὶ τε ὑμῶν ἄρξαι, καὶ ὑμᾶς σωθῆναι συμφερόντως καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

7. ἀμφοτέροις] Καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

9. καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον] Πῶς (φασὶν) ὁμοίως χρησιμὸν ἐστίν, ὥσπερ ὑμῖν ἄρξαι, οὕτως ἡμῖν δουλεῦσαι; SCHOL.

11. ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα] Ὅτι ὑμεῖς μὲν, ἂν εὐθὺς ὑπακούσητε, οὐδὲν δεινὸν πείσεσθε· ἡμεῖς δὲ, εἰ μὴ διαφθείρωμεν ὑμᾶς, ἔχομεν ὑμῖν εἰς δέον χρῆσθαι, καὶ γίνεται κέρδος ἡμῖν ἢ ὑμετέρα σωτηρία. SCHOL.

17. οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς] Ἐχθροὺς μὲν ὑμᾶς ἔχοντες οὐδὲν βλαβησόμεθα, μᾶλλον δὲ ὠφελησόμεθα, τεκμήριον τῆς ἰσχύος ἡμῶν καὶ δῆλωμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις παρέχοντες τὸ ὑμᾶς καταδουλώσασθαι· εἰ δὲ φίλους ποιησόμεθα, διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀσθένειαν τοῦτο δρᾶσαι νομισθησόμεθα, ὥς φοβούμενοι ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ gives the reason of the affirmation or denial expressed by the context. It is either “Yes; for,” or, “No; for:” both of which senses are expressed in English by “why,” taken in its colloquial meaning, in which Johnson was so fond of using it. “Why

MELOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὕμῶν ὅσον ἡ φιλία μὲν ἀσθενείας τὸ δὲ μῖσος δυνάμειος  
παράδειγμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις δηλούμενον.

XCVI. ΜΗΛ. Σκοποῦσι δ' ὕμῶν οὕτως οἱ ὑπήκοοι το  
εἰκὸς, ὥστε τοὺς τε μὴ προσήκοντας, καὶ ὅσοι ἄποικοι ὄντες  
3 οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ ἀποστάντες τινὲς κεχέιρωνται, ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ  
τιθέασιν ;

XCVII. ΑΘ. Δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν  
ἡγούνται, κατὰ δύναμιν δὲ τοὺς μὲν περιγίγνεσθαι, ἡμᾶς δὲ  
φόβῳ οὐκ ἐπιέναι· ὥστε ἔξω καὶ τοῦ πλεόνων ἄρξαι, καὶ τὸ  
10 ἀσφαλὲς ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι ἂν παράσχοιτε, ἄλλως  
τε καὶ νησιῶται ναυκρατόρων, καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι ἐτέρων ὄντες,  
εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.

3. οὕτως] σμ. I. 4. τοὺς] τούτους g. μὴ] σμ. i. ἔποικοι c. 5. καὶ]  
σμ. b. 7. δικαιώματα V. γὰρ] μὲν Q. 8. καὶ κατὰ Q. δύναμιν γὰρ E.  
11. ναυκρατόρων E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
ναυτοκρατόρων.

“ your enmity is not so mischievous to  
“ us as your friendship, &c.” So again,  
ch. 97. 99. and in the dialogues of the  
tragedians perpetually. In what follows  
there is again a confusion between two  
modes of expression. Either it should be,  
ὅσον ἡ φιλία· ἡ μὲν γὰρ φιλία—τὸ δὲ  
μῖσος—δηλοῦται; or else, οὐ τοσοῦτον  
βλάπτει ἡ ἔχθρα, δυνάμειος παράδειγμα  
δηλουμένη, ὅσον ἡ φιλία, ἀσθενείας.

3. σκοποῦσι δ' ὕμῶν οὕτως] Εἰπόντων  
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀσθενίαν  
ἡμῶν καταγνώσονται, οἱ Μήλιοι ὑποφέ-  
ροντες φασίν, εἰ οἱ ὑπήκοοι ὕμῶν τοῦτο  
κρίνουσιν εὐλογον, ὥστε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τι-  
θέναι καὶ ὁμοίως ἀξιοῦν καταδουλοῦσθαι  
τοὺς τε μὴδὲν προσήκοντας ἡμῖν, ὥπερ  
ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἀποίκους μὲν ὕμῶν ὄντας,  
ἀποστάντας δέ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο χειρωθέν-  
τας. SCHOL.

7. δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν  
ἡγούνται] Οἱ ὑπήκοοι ἡμῶν δικαιολογίας  
μὲν οὕτε τοὺς ἡμετέρους ἀποίκους ἀπο-  
στάντας οὕτε τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας ἀπο-  
ρεῖν ἡγούνται· τοὺς δὲ μὴ καταστραφέν-  
τας ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὐχὶ διὰ τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ  
δ' ἰσχυρὸν μένειν ἐλευθέρους, καὶ ἡμᾶς  
αὐτοὺς μὴ ἐπιέναι οὐ διὰ δικαιοσύνην,  
ἀλλὰ φοβουμένους. ὥστε, εἰ καταστρα-  
φείητε, οὐ μόνον ἡμῖν περιέσται τὸ πλε-  
όνων ἀρχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀσφάλεια προσ-

έσται, ὥς ἂν μὴ καταφρονουμένοις ὑπὸ  
τῶν συμμάχων. SCHOL.

10. ἄλλως τε καὶ—περιγένοισθε] The  
grammatical construction of these words  
seems desperate; for εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε  
cannot be taken to signify, “ cum su-  
“ periores non fueritis;” but, as it is  
used a few lines above, “ cum liberi et  
“ incolumes non relictī fueritis:” and  
in this sense it cannot govern the geni-  
tive ναυκρατόρων. For the construction  
we ought to have εἰ μὴ καταγέλασται:  
for the sense is, “ Especially by you  
“ islanders, and insignificant islanders  
“ too, being no longer allowed to laugh  
“ at the power of the masters of the  
“ sea.” Εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε appears to  
be equivalent to διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι.

ἡμεῖς ὄντες νησιῶται (ἡμῶν) ναυκρατό-  
ρων (δύτων) καὶ (διὰ τοῦτο) ἀσθενέστεροι  
(τῶν ἄλλων scil. ἡπειρωτῶν.) εἰ μὴ περι-  
γένοισθε: “ if you do not hold out  
“ against us.” SCHOLEFIELD.

[Poppo says, “ εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε si  
“ superiores non fueritis recte valere  
“ possunt, dummodo hæc non ita in-  
“ telligamus si nos in potestatem non  
“ redegeritis, sed si nos non repuleritis,  
“ re infecta redire coegeritis.” If this  
be so, then certainly ναυκρατόρων may  
depend on περιγένοισθε. But I still

XCVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν ; (δεῖ γὰρ αὖ καὶ ἐνταῦθα, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς τῶν δικαίων λόγων ἡμᾶς ἐκβιβάσαντες τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ξυμφόρῳ ὑπακούειν πείθετε, καὶ ἡμᾶς τὸ ἡμῖν χρήσιμον διδάσκοντας, εἰ τυγχάνει καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμβαῖνον, πειρᾶσθαι πείθειν.) ὅσοι γὰρ νῦν μηδετέροις 5 ξυμμαχοῦσι, πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς, ὅταν ἐς τὰδε βλέψαντες ἡγήσωνται ποτε ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἥξειν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ τοὺς μὲν ὑπάρχοντας πολεμίους μεγαλύνετε, τοὺς δὲ μὴδὲ μελλήσοντας γενέσθαι ἄκοντας ἐπάγεσθε ;

XCIX. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τούτους δεινότερους 10 ὅσοι ἡπειρώται που ὄντες τῷ ἐλευτέρῳ πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλ-

1. ἐν] τί Q. ἐκείνο k. 2. αὖ ἂν L.O.V. 3. ἐκβιβάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. R.f.g. 4. τυγχάνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.s.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τυγχάνοι. καὶ ἡμῖν Q. το νυν N.V.g. 7. ἡγήσονται Q. ἡμᾶς g. κἂν τοῦτο E. 8. μεγαλυνάτε V. 9. μὴ K.L.O.P. 11. μέλλωσι L.

think that another verb would be more according to the spirit of the sentence, and that its place is but awkwardly supplied by εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.)

ησιῶται] Ἰσχύοντες ταῖς ναυσὶ μάλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἡπειρον. SCHOL.

1. ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν] Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐχ ἡγείσθε ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, ἐν τῷ μὴ πειρᾶσθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας καταστρέφειν ; δὲ γὰρ, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, ἐκκρούσαντες ἡμᾶς τῆς δικαιολογίας, ἀξιοῦτε πείθειν ὥστε ὑπακούειν ὑμῖν, στοχαζόμενοι τοῦ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν συμφέροντος, οὕτω καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς λυσιτελοῦς πειρᾶσθαι διδάσκειν, ὅτι καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ σύμφρον, τούτεστι τὸ μὴ καταδουλώσασθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας. τοὺς γὰρ μηδετέροις ξυμμαχοῦντας πῶς οὐ ποιήσετε πολεμίους, ἐπειδὴν, ἀποβλέψαντες εἰς τὴν γνῶμην ὑμῶν, ὑποπτεύωσι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύειν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ καὶ τοὺς πρόσθεν πολεμίους αὐξήσετε, καὶ τοὺς μὴ διανοηθέντας ὑμῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν πολεμεῖν ἄκοντας αὐτὸ ποιεῖν ἀναγκάσετε ; SCHOL.

5. μηδετέροις] Μῆτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μῆτε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. SCHOL.

6. πολεμώσεσθε] Εἰς πόλεμον ἐμβαλεῖτε. SCHOL.

πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς] "Make them your enemies." Πολεμέω, "To be at war." Πολεμῶν, "To excite or cause

"to be at war." Ἀτιμάζω, "To dishonour or affront." Ἀτιμῶν, "To procure a man's dishonour from others."

ἐς τὰδε] Τὰ ἡμέτερα πάθη. SCHOL.

10. οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τ.] Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι πολεμίους. μὴ δεδιότες γὰρ ἡμᾶς, ὥς ἂν κατὰ γῆν οὐ μέλλοντας αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύειν, πολλὴν μελλήσιν τοῦ φυλάττεσθαι τὴν ἡμᾶς καὶ πολεμεῖν ποιήσονται. τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἐλευθέρους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ὑπακούοντας μὲν ἤδη, διὰ δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀνάγκης καὶ μὴ ἐκὸντὶ ὑπακούειν παροξυνόμενους καὶ ταραττομένους, τούτους ἡγοούμεθα, εἰ περιύδοιμεν ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρους, ἐπαρθέντας ἀλογίστως καὶ ἀντιστάντας ἡμῖν, αὐτοὺς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον καταστήσειν. SCHOL.

11. τῷ ἐλευτέρῳ] Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

τῷ ἐλευτέρῳ—ποιήσονται] Valde segnes et lenti ad se custodiendos a nobis futuri sunt. STEPHANUS. Τῷ ἐλευτέρῳ, "Owing to the liberty which they enjoy." For the sentiment, compare I. 120, 3. τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόγειον μάλλον, καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ καταφυγμένους—χρῆ—τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοὺς κριτὰς, ὥς μὴ προσηκόντων, εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προεῖντο, κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν προελθεῖν.

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λησιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς νησι-  
ώτας τέ που ἀνάρκτους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἤδη τῆς ἀρχῆς  
τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ παροξυνομένους. οὗτοι γὰρ πλείστ' ἂν τῷ  
ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς προῦ-  
5 πτον κίνδυνον καταστήσειαν.

C. ΜΗΛ. Ἦ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην γε ὑμεῖς τε μὴ παυ-  
θῆναι ἀρχῆς καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ἤδη ἀπαλλαγῆναι τὴν παρα-  
κινδύνευσιν ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν γε τοῖς ἔτι ἐλευθéroις πολλῇ  
κακότης καὶ δειλία μὴ πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεύσαι ἐπεξελθεῖν.

10 CI. ΑΘ. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε· οὐ γὰρ  
περὶ ἀνδραγαθίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν, μὴ αἰσχύνῃν  
ὄφλειν, περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ βουλή, πρὸς τοὺς κρείσ-  
σοντας πολλῶ μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι.

CII. ΜΗΛ. Ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων ἔστιν

1. ποιήσονται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.Q.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
ποιήσονται. 3. ἀναγκαίως c. γὰρ καὶ πλείστ' L.O.P. 4. ὑμᾶς Q. 5. κατα-  
στήσειαν R. 6. ἦ] εἰ d. ἀρα] om. g. πανθῆναι A.B.G.I.N.V.g.h.i.k.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πανθῆναι c. vulgo πανσθῆναι. 7. δουλεύσαντες i. ἀπολ-  
λαγῆναι E. 8. ἡμῖν τε d.e.i. 9. δειλία] δουλεία P. 12. ὄφλειν Bekk. ed.  
min. Poppo. Goell. [vid. ad III. 70, 6.] 13. μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι] μᾶλλον ἵστασθαι g.  
14. πολέμων Q. Poppo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. ceteri πολεμίῳν.

2. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ] Τῇ ἀνάγκῃ  
τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἦνουν τῇ δουλείᾳ. SCHOL.

3. τῷ ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες] i. e.  
πλείστα ἐπιτρέψαντες, the word being  
repeated from where it first occurs:  
πλείστ' ἂν καταστήσειαν, πλείστα ἐπι-  
τρέψαντες. Compare Herodot. III. 36, 1.  
μὴ πάντα ἡλικίῃ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπιτρεπε.

6. ἦ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην] Εἰ ὑμεῖς τε,  
ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, σπουδῇν ποιεῖσθε πολλὴν  
ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τῆς ἡγεμονίας,  
καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ὑμῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀπαλλα-  
γῆναι τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς διακινδυνεύειν  
θέλουσι, πῶς ἡμεῖς, οἱ ἔτι ἐλευθέροι ὄν-  
τες, οὐκ ἂν κάκιστοι καὶ δειλότατοι κρι-  
θείμεν, μὴ πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπομείναντες  
πρὸ τοῦ δουλεύσαι; SCHOL.

9. ἐπεξελθεῖν] Eis τέλος ἐργάσασθαι.  
SCHOL.

10. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε]  
Ἐὰν σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε, οὐ κατα-  
στήσετε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον. οὐ γὰρ  
περὶ ἀρετῆς ἀγωνίζεσθε. καὶ γὰρ ἐλάσ-  
σονες ἡμῖν ὄντες, αἰσχρὸν ἡγήσασθε τὸ  
αἰσχύνῃν ὄφλειν. περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας ὑμῖν

ἡ βουλὴ πρόκειται. διὸ χρὴ μὴ ἀνθίστα-  
σθαι τοῖς πολλῶ κρείττοσιν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ αἰσχύνῃν ὄφλειν] "Not to  
"incur the charge of baseness." A  
man is said ὄφλειν τι, when he is in a  
manner sentenced as having certain  
points in his character liable to be laid  
hold of; liable to be forfeited to jus-  
tice. See Sophocles, Œd. Tyr. 512.  
ὄφλήσει κακίαν. Herodot. VIII. 26, 4.  
δειλίῃν ὄφlee. For the accent of the  
word, see the note on III. 70, 6.

14. ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολεμίῳν]  
Ὅρθως ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολεμίῳν τύχῃ  
μᾶλλον ἢ πληθους ὑπεροχῇ κρινόμενα.  
προσέτι δὲ, καὶ τοῦτο γινώσκουμεν, ὅτι  
τὸ μὲν εὐθὺς εἶξαι οὐδεμίαν ἐλπίδα ἐλευ-  
θερίας ἔχει, ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνθίστασθαι ἐλπίς  
τις ὑπολείπεται τοῦ καταπράξαι ὀρθῶς.  
SCHOL.

τὰ τῶν πολέμων] This is undoubtedly  
the preferable reading: τῶν πολεμίῳν  
could not signify, "those engaged in  
"war with each other generally," but  
must mean, "the enemies, or the party

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ὅτε κοινοτέρας τὰς τύχας λαμβάνοντα ἢ κατὰ τὸ διαφέρον  
ἐκατέρων πλήθος. καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ μὲν εἶναι εὐθὺς ἀνέλπιστον,  
μετὰ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου ἔτι καὶ στήναι ἐλπίς ὀρθῶς.

CIII. ΑΘ. Ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὖσα τοὺς μὲν  
ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, κὰν βλάβῃ, οὐ καθεῖλε·<sup>5</sup>  
τοῖς δὲ ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι (δάπανος γὰρ  
φύσει) ἅμα τε γινώσκεται σφαλέντων, καὶ ἐν ὅτῳ ἔτι φυ-

1. καινοτέρας P.Q. cum Stob. τὰς] om. c.i. 3. δρωμένου] om. V. 6. τοῖς  
δὲ ἐς E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.g.h.i.k. Dionys. Stobæus. Porro. τοὺς δὲ ἐς C. vulgo et  
Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἐς. ἀναρριπτοῦσι Dionysius. ἐσαναρριπτοῦσι V. δάπανος A.F.  
δ' ἅπιοις E. 7. ἔτι] om. G.I.O.P.c.i.k.

“opposed to some other party specified  
or implied.”

1. καινοτέρας] Speciosa lectio καινο-  
τέρας, sed falsa. Nam ne quid dicam  
de ἐκατέρων et διαφέρον, καινοτέρας re-  
spondet istis ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, c. 101. In-  
de aperta imitatio est Homeri II. 2.  
309. ubi vide Heynium, et adde Ci-  
ceronis loca citata a Manutio ad Ep. ad  
Div. VI. 4. DOBREE.

3. μετὰ τοῦ δρωμένου] This is a most  
extraordinary sense of the participle, to  
signify what would be naturally ex-  
pressed by μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶσθαι τι, or ra-  
ther μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶν τι. Compare an equal  
anomaly in Sophocl. Ed. Colon. 1604.  
ἐπεὶ δὲ παντὸς εἶχε δρῶντος ἡδονήν.

4. ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὖσα]  
Τοὺς ἐν κινδύνῳ καθεστῶτας, αὐτὸ μόνον  
παρηγοροῦσιν· ἄλλα τοὺς μὲν ἐν δυνάμει  
τυγχάνοντας, κὰν σφαλῇ ποτὶ ἡ ἐλπίς, οὐ  
κατέλυσε παντελῶς, διὰ τὸ ὑπολείπεσθαι  
δύναμιν αὐτοῖς· οἱ δὲ περὶ πάντων ὄν  
ἔχουσιν ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἐπ' ἀδήλῳ ἐλπίδι,  
ἐπειδὴν ἡ ἐλπίς σφαλῇ, ἅμα τε ἔγνωσαν  
ὅτι ἐσφαλῆσαν, καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολεί-  
πεται, ἐν ᾧ γνωρίσαντες τὸ ἀβέβαιον τῆς  
ἐλπίδος ἐπιφυλάσσονται. ὁ ἡμεῖς, ὁ Μή-  
λας, ἀσθενεῖς ὄντες καὶ μηδεμῇ μάχῃ  
ἐξαρκέσαι δυνάμενοι, μὴ πάθῃτε, τὸ ἐλ-  
πίδι πιστεύσαι· μηδὲ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὁμοιω-  
θῇτε, οἱ δυνάμενοι σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν ὑπὸ  
τῶν φανερῶν ἐλπίδων καταλείφωσιν, ἐπὶ  
τὰς ἀφανεῖς καταφεύγουσι, μαντικὴν τε  
καὶ χρησμούς δηλαδὴ, καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα  
λυμῖνεται ἀνθρώπους, ἐν ἐλπίδι ποιοῦν-  
τες. ΕΛΠΙΣ ΔΕ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ ΠΑΡΑ-  
ΜΥΘΙΟΝ ΟΥΣΑ. τὸ “ἐλπίς κινδύνου  
“παραμύθιον” σφόδρα βραχέως εἴρηται.  
τὸ δὲ “δάπανος γὰρ (τούτεστι δαπανηρὰ)

“ἡ ἐλπίς” καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν βραχὺ, δύναται  
δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι, ὅτι οἱ ἐλπίζοντες τινας  
τεύχεσθαι πολλὰ προσδαπανῶσι καὶ προσ-  
αναλίσκουσι. τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς, καθὰ καὶ  
τὸ προτεθέν Ὀμηρικὸν δηλοῦσι, ἐπὶ ξυ-  
ροῦ ἵσταται ἀκμῆς (II. X. 173.) τούτεστι  
μὴ μάχῃ μόγις ἐξαρκέει δυνάμενοι. ἔτι  
δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν μὴ ῥοπῇ καὶ πληγῇ ζῶντων  
ἀναιρουμένων τὸ ὄνομα φασι πεποιθῆσαι.  
SCHOL.

τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους  
αὐτῇ] “Those who apply to Hope,  
“when they have much which they do  
“not risk on the chance of success.”  
Like a rich man buying a lottery ticket:  
his speculation is ἀπὸ περιουσίας; he  
has a great deal of other property be-  
sides the money which he adventures  
in the lottery. For the force of the  
preposition, compare ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσῆς ἀνάγ-  
κης, ch. 89.

6. ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι]  
Ducas and Gøller understand these  
words to mean, “for those who stake  
“their property wholly,” taking ἐς ἅπαν  
separately from τὸ ὑπάρχον. I would  
rather take ἀναρριπτοῦσι with κίνδυνον  
understood, in its usual sense, and  
understand ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον with  
respect to, or, reaching to their whole  
property.

δάπανος] Ὁ δαπανηρός. Θουκυδίδης  
ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ. Thom. Magister. Sallier,  
in his note on this passage, quotes a  
similar use of the word in Plutarch:  
ἡ τῆς πικρότητος ἐδόκει δύναμις—δάπανος  
τῶν ὑγρῶν εἶναι. The reference given  
is merely “tom. II. p. 624.” [p. 624. d.  
ed. Paris: Conviv. Disput. I. 6, 4.]

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λάζεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει. ὁ ὑμεῖς 2  
ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μᾶς ὄντες μὴ βούλεσθε παθεῖν,  
μηδὲ ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πολλοῖς, οἷς παρὸν ἀνθρωπείως ἔτι  
σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν πιεζομένους αὐτοὺς ἐπιλίπωσιν αἱ φανεραὶ  
5 ἐλπίδες, ἐπὶ τὰς ἀφανεῖς καθίστανται, μαντικὴν τε καὶ χρη-  
σμοὺς καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμαίνεται.

CIV. ΜΗΛ. Χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς (εὐ ἴστε) νομίζομεν  
πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην, εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ  
ἴσου ἔσται, ἀγωνίζεσθαι· ὅμως δὲ πιστεύομεν τῇ μὲν τύχῃ  
10 ἐκ τοῦ θείου μὴ ἐλασσωσέσθαι, ὅτι ὅσιοι πρὸς οὐ δικαίους  
ιστάμεθα, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τῷ ἐλλείποντι τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων  
ἡμῶν ξυμμαχίαν προσέσεσθαι, ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν, καὶ εἰ μὴ

1. γνωρισθεῖσαν O. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] "commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει." BEKK. ed. 1832. 2. κοπῆς f. μᾶς] om. G.I.K. ante ῥοπῆς ponit V.e. βούλεσθε A.B.C.E.F.K.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλησθε. 3. ἀνθρωπείως E. 4. ἐπιλίπωσιν A.B.F.N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo ἐπιλείπωσιν. 5. ἐπὶ—λυμαίνεται in margine ponunt F.H.N. μαντικὴν—λυμαίνεται] om. g. 10. δικαίως K. 12. προσέσεσθαι B. ἔχουσα I.P. οὔσαν R. μὴ του B.F.G. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τοῦ.

1. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] Neque destituit, quamdiu ab ea cognita cavere poterit aliquis; sed tum demum, cum periculo nullum relinquitur remedium. SCHOLZFELD, note on DOBREE'S Adversaria. Dobree, on the other hand, follows the interpretation given by Portus; "Neque ullum amplius locum relinquit cavendi ab ejus dolis quamvis cognitis." But as he believes that ἐλλείπει never has the sense of "relinquere," but always that of "deficere," he proposes to read καταλείπει, or υπολείπει. The Scholiast interprets οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς υπολείπεται, and this I believe to be the true sense of the passage, although I certainly know of no instance in which ἐλλείπει signifies "relinquere." We have the choice between suspecting an error in the text, or that Thucydides has used a word in a peculiar and unprecedented sense.

[Bekker says in his edit. of 1832, "commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει," and he would omit, I suppose, ἔτι before φυλάζεται.]

2. ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μᾶς] "On one single turn of the scale;" equivalent to ἐς μίαν βουλὴν afterwards, in ch. III, 6. "It is not as though the scale might sink, and afterwards right itself; but if it

"once goes down, you are lost." For the imperative μὴ βούλεσθε, see Matthæ, Gr. Gr. §. 511. Thom. Magist. p. 611. and Hermann, Notes on Viger, not. 268. Jelf, 420. 3.

3. τοῖς πολλοῖς] Τοῖς ἀπαιδεύτοις. SCH. ἀνθρωπείως] Κατὰ τὸ ὀφειλόμενον τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ γένει. SCHOL.

5. μαντικὴν] Vide Euripidem Helen. 760. WASS.

7. χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς] Τὸ ἐξῆς, πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην ἀγωνίζεσθαι. τὸ δὲ "εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται" ὅτι πρὸς ἀνίσον τε καὶ τύχην καὶ δυνάμιν τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀγωνίζόμεθα. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται] "Unless we can contend with you in these respects on equal terms. And this we think that we shall do; for against your fortune we set the favour of the gods; against your power we set the aid of the Lacedæmonians." The dative ἡμῶν belongs to ξυμμαχίαν, according to Göller, as in ch. 46, 4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν Βοιωτοῖς: and τῷ ἐλλείποντι depends on προσέσεσθαι. "Our deficiency in power will be made up by our alliance with the Lacedæmonians."

11. τῷ ἐλλείποντι] Τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

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του ἄλλου, τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἕνεκα καὶ αἰσχύνη βοηθεῖν. καὶ οὐ παντάπασιν οὕτως ἀλόγως θρασυνόμεθα.

CV. ΑΘ. Τῆς μὲν τοῖνυν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα λελείψεσθαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως τῶν δ' ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βουλή- 5  
2 σews δικαιοῦμεν ἢ πράσσομεν. ἡγοῦμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον δόξῃ τὸ ἀνθρώπειόν τε σαφῶς διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας, οὐ ἂν κρατῇ, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἡμεῖς οὔτε θέντες τὸν νόμον οὔτε κειμένῳ πρῶτοι χρῆσάμενοι, ὄντα δὲ παραλαβόν- 10  
τες καὶ ἐσόμενον ἐς αἰὶ καταλείφοντες χρώμεθα αὐτῷ, εἰδότες καὶ ὑμᾶς ἂν καὶ ἄλλους ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ δυνάμει ἡμῖν γενομένους

1. τῆς τε ξυγγενείας e. καὶ τῆς ξυγγενείας c.i. τῆς ξυγγενείας P. 5. δ' ἐς] δε E.  
7. τῶν ἀνθρώπειον Dionysius: τὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπειον P. σαφῶς] om. B.h. 8. ἀνα-  
καίως Dionysius. κρατεῖ Q. 9. κινῶ γρ. h. 10. καταλήφονται g.  
καταλήφοντες I.V. καταλείψαντες E. 11. ἂν] om. I.

2. θρασυνόμεθα] Ἦγουν ἀντιστάμεθα.  
SCHOL.

3. τῆς—πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας] A condensed expression for τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἐξ αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας κ. τ. λ. Compare the note on IV. 51. In what follows, τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως, κ. τ. λ. is merely, "What" men, as far as the gods are concerned, *think*; and as far as themselves are concerned, *will have to be so*." Thucydides himself explains the words by adding, ἡγοῦμεθα δόξῃ, i. e. νομίζομεν, τὸ θεῖον οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχειν. "Men's common belief with regard to" the gods, and their common practice amongst themselves, alike justify our conduct. Belief with regard to the gods; for of them we can only believe, not know it: practice amongst men; for we do not only believe, but "know, that their practice is such." For the sentiment, compare I. 76. For the form of the sentence τῆς ἀνθρωπείας—τῶν μὲν—νομίσεως, τῶν δὲ—βουλῆσεως, compare II. 44, 2. τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης—οἷδε μὲν νῦν τελευταίης, ὑμεῖς δὲ λύπης. Νόμοις does not seem to me to be used in the sense of *θρησκεία*, but simply as *ὅπερ νομίζομεν*, or, as he himself explains it, ἡγοῦμεθα δόξῃ. And the word νόμοις is so far particularly appropriate, as it signifies "a generally

"entertained opinion." Thus when the Persians οὐκ ἀνθρωποφείας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεοὺς εἶναι, Herodot. I. 131, 1. this may be called their ἐς τὸ θεῖον νόμοις.

5. ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως] Νομίσεως μὲν εἶπε διὰ τὰ νενομισμένα· εἰς σφᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς βουλῆσεως, τῆς εἰς ἀνθρώπους δηλονότι φησὶ προαιρέσεως. SCHOL.

6. ἡγοῦμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον] Ὁ τοῦς οὐκ ἔλαττον ἡγοῦμεθα εὐμενείας ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς ἥπερ ὑμῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω πράττομεν οὐτε τῶν εἰθισμένων περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐτε τῶν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους δικαίων. τό τε γὰρ θεῖον θεραπεύομεν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἔθους, τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους ἡγοῦμεθα φύσει γεγονέναι πρὸς τὸ ἄρχειν ὡς κρατοῦσιν. ὥστε οὐτε αὐτοὶ νομοθετήσαντες περὶ τοῦ ἄρχειν, οὐτε κειμένῳ νόμῳ πρῶτοι χρῆσάμενοι, παραλαβόντες δὲ τοῦτον καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα καταλείφοντες, ἄρχομεν ὡς ἂν κρατήσωμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἄλλοι ὁμοιοῦν, ἐν τῇ ὁμοίᾳ δυνάμει γεγνημένοι ἡμῖν, τὸ αὐτὸ ἂν ἐπραττεν. SCHOL.

8. θέντες] Hoc sensu Clytemnestra apud Aeschylum, Agam. 1050. (ὕψων θίγειν βίᾳ—Οἱ δ' οὐποτ' ἐλπίσαντες ἤμισαν καλῶς, Ὁμοί τε δούλοις πάντα, καὶ παρὰ στάθμην. "Ἐγείας παρ' ἡμῶν οἴσπερ ΝΟΜΙΖΕΤΑΙ. Noster Herodoti verba respexit, VII. 8, 2. οὐτ' αὐτὸς ΚΑΤΗΓΗΣΟΜΑΙ νόμον τόνδε ἐν ὑμῖν ΤΙΘΕΙ' ὧς, παραδεξάμενός τε αὐτῷ χρῆσθαι. WASS.

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δρώντας ἂν αὐτό. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος 3  
οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσώσεσθαι· τῆς δὲ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους  
δόξης, ἣν διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν δὴ βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-  
τοὺς, μακαρίσαντες ὑμῶν τὸ ἀπειρόκακον οὐ ζηλοῦμεν τὸ  
5 ἄφρον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ 4  
ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρῶνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλ-  
λους πολλὰ ἂν τις ἔχων εἰπεῖν ὡς προσφέρονται, ξυνελὼν  
μάλιστα ἂν δηλώσειεν ὅτι ἐπιφανέστατα ὧν ἴσμεν τὰ μὲν  
ἡδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια. καίτοι οὐ  
10 πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας νῦν ἀλόγου σωτηρίας ἡ τοιαύτη διάνοια.

CVI. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἤδη καὶ μάλιστα  
πιστεύομεν τῷ ξυμφέροντι αὐτῶν, Μηλίους ἀποίκους ὄντας  
μὴ βουλήσεσθαι προδόντας τοῖς μὲν εὔνοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
ἀπίστους καταστήναι, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ὠφελίμους.

15 CVII. ΑΘ. Οὐκοῦν οἴεσθε τὸ ξυμφέρον μὲν μετὰ ἀσφα-

1. εἰκότως Q. 3. ἦν H.V.g. δὴ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν f. πιστεύετε V. πι-  
στεύεται K. 5. τὰ] om. G.L.O. 8. μάλιστα ἂν C.F.G.H.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.  
Porpo. ἂν ὡς δηλώσει P. 10. ἡμετέρας B.K.c.h. 11. καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ V.  
13. βουλήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
βούλεσθαι. 15. οὐκοῦν Bekk. οἴεσθε b. μετ' ἀσφαλείας E.F.H.V.f.

1. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον, οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ  
εἰκότος οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσώσεσθαι]  
ὥστε οὐ διὰ ταῦτα φοβούμεθα ἔλαττον  
ὑμῶν εὐμενὲς ἔχειν τὸ θεῖον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους δοκεῖτε βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν,  
αἰσχρὸν νομίζοντας περιδεῖν τοὺς ἀποί-  
κους πολεμουμένους, τὸ μὲν ὑμῶν μακαρί-  
ζομεν ἀπειρόκακον, τὸ δὲ ἄφρον οὐκ ἐπαι-  
νοῦμεν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς μὲν  
ἀλλήλους καὶ τὴν κοινὴν πολιτείαν τὰ  
πλείστα μετ' ἀρετῆς πράττουσι· πρὸς δὲ  
τοὺς ἄλλους ὅπως ἔχουσι, μάλιστα ἂν τις  
ὑμῖν ἐν βραχεὶ δηλώσειεν, καίτοι πολλὰ  
εἰπεῖν ἔχων, ὅτι πάντων ἀνθρώπων ὧν  
ἴσμεν ἐκφανέστατα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν ταῖς  
πρὸς ἄλλους ξυναλλαγαῖς τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῖς  
ἡδέα, ταῦτα καὶ καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ  
συμφέροντα αὐτοῖς καὶ δίκαια. ὥστε οὐκ  
ἔστιν ἀλογίως διανοεῖσθαι περὶ τῆς  
σωτηρίας ὑμῶν, προσδεχομένους τὴν παρ'  
ἐκείνων βοήθειαν. SCHOL.

3. ἦν—πιστεύετε] Reiske and Göller  
propose to read ἦ. One MS. (V) reads  
ἦν πιστεύετε, but that, as Porpo ob-  
serves, “quoniam Melii sibi ea de re  
“persuasum esse dixerunt, ferri ne-

“quit.” But as δόξης is exactly the  
same as πίστεως, I do not see why  
δόξης, ἦν—βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-  
τοὺς may not be tolerated, although very  
harsh, instead of πίστεως ἦν περὶ αὐτῶν  
πιστεύετε, βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν αὐτοὺς. “The  
“belief which you believe concerning  
“them, that they will help you.”

11. ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο] Εἰπόντων  
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ὑμε-  
τέρου συμφέροντος οὐ στοχάζονται, φασὶν  
οἱ Μηλίοι ὅτι διὰ τὸ ἴδιον συμφέρον τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους πιστεύομεν καὶ μάλιστα  
ἤξειν ἡμῖν βοηθοῦς, ὅπως μὴ τοῖς μὲν  
εἰρηνοῦσι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπιστοὶ φανώσιν,  
ὑμᾶς δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ὠφελήσωσι, προ-  
δόντες ἡμᾶς τοὺς συμμάχους. SCHOL.

15. οὐκοῦν] Elmsley, as is well known,  
writes this always as two words, οὐκ οὖν.  
He most truly observes that the sense  
of οὐκοῦν in the Attic writers is always  
the same, and that its apparent differ-  
ence depends merely on the sentence  
being interrogative or otherwise. See  
the note on ἀρα μὴ, I. 75, 1. and Elms-  
ley, Heraclid. v. 256.



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λείας εἶναι, τὸ δὲ δίκαιον καὶ καλὸν μετὰ κινδύνου δρᾶσθαι· ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἤκιστα ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τολμῶσιν.

CVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους τε ἡμῶν ἕνεκα μᾶλλον ἡγοῦμεθ' ἂν ἐγχειρίσασθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομεῖν, ὅσφ' πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἔργα τῆς Πελοπον- 5 νήσου ἐγγὺς κείμεθα, τῆς δὲ γνώμης τῇ ξυγγενεῖ πιστότεροι ἐτέρων ἐσμέν.

CIX. ΑΘ. Τὸ δ' ἐχρὸν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνισιμένοις οὐ τὸ εὖνουν τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων φαίνεται, ἀλλ' ἦν τῶν ἔργων τις δυνάμει πολὺ προὔχῃ· ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ πλείον τι τῶν ἄλ- 10 λων σκοποῦσι. τῆς γοῦν οἰκείας παρασκευῆς ἀπιστία καὶ μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν τοῖς πέλας ἐπέρχονται, ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ἐς νῆσόν γε αὐτοὺς ἡμῶν ναυκρατόρων ὄντων περαιωθῆναι.

1. κινδύνων h. δρᾶσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.i.k. δρᾶσαι L.M. O.V.g. 2. τὸ] om. L.O.k. 4. χειρίσασθαι E. ἐγχειρίσασθαι I.d.e.h. 5. νομίσαι G.I.K.e.k. 8. γε] om. L.O.P. 9. ἦν] om. P. 10. πολλῇ V.e.g. προὔχει C.E.G.K.b.c.e.g.i. 13. ναυκρατόρων A.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.c.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αυτοκρατόρων g. ναυτορων V. vulgo ναυτοκρατόρων.

οἶσθε] ὅλλ' οὖν, ὥσπερ ἴστε, συμφέρει μὲν τὸ μετ' ἀσφαλείας ἕκαστα πράττειν, τὸ δὲ καλὸν καὶ τὸ δίκαιον διὰ κινδύνου περιγίγνεται. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους περισταῖται. SCHOL.

3. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους] Ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτοὺς τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀναδέ-  
ξασθαι ἡγοῦμεθα, καὶ πεπεισμέθα γε μάλ-  
λον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλων αὐτοὺς δια-  
κινδυνεύειν. εἰς τε γὰρ τὰς χρεῖας ὀφέ-  
λιμοι τυγχάνομεν αὐτοῖς, ἐγγὺς τῆς Πελο-  
ποννήσου κείμενοι, διὰ συγγένειαν. SCH.

4. βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομεῖν]  
"Ea pericula, quæ nostra causa susci-  
piuntur, tutiora, h. e. minus pericu-  
losa, quam quæ propter alios." Conf.

III. 39, 8. κινδύνον ἡγησάμενοι βεβαιότε-  
ρον. SCHOLEFIELD, note on DOBREE'S  
Adversaria. Still the construction κιν-  
δύνους ἐς ἄλλους "pericula propter alios  
"suscepta," seems sufficiently harsh. Perhaps it may be explained by substituting for the substantive the kindred verb παρακινδυνεύσαι, or παραβαλεῖν, "the venture is less hazardous than  
"venturing over to take part with  
"others." Compare III. 36, 1. ἐς Ἰωνίαν—παρακινδυνεύσαι. Ἔργον and γνώμη here are opposed, as in II. 43, 3; the one relating to outward things, the

other to inward feelings.

[Göller makes τῆς γνώμης to depend on πιστότεροι, and I think that he is right; the genitive here, as in so many other instances, answering to the English ablative, "in feeling," τῆς γνώμης τῇ ξυγγενεῖ cannot I think be taken together, for τὸ ξυγγενὲς cannot signify τὸ ὁμοῖον, and in its literal and proper signification τὸ ξυγγενὲς τῆς γνώμης is absolute nonsense. Neither is it true historically, so far as we know, that the Melians resembled the Lacedæmonians in their national character.]

8. Τὸ δ' ἐχρὸν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνισι-  
μένοις] Τοῖς ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν (φισί) παρακα-  
λουμένοις ἐχρὸν φαίνεται πρὸς τὸ βοη-  
θῆσαι, οὐχ ἡ εὐνοία τῶν παρακαλοῦντων,  
ἀλλ' ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, ἣν Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων ἐξετάζουσι, καὶ διὰ τὸ  
ἐχρῶς ἐξετάζειν καὶ τῇ ἰδίᾳ δυνάμει πολ-  
λάκις ἀπιστοῦσι. διὰ τοῦτο γέ τοι μετὰ  
συμμάχων πολλῶν ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοῖς  
πέλας. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς αὐτοὺς, ἡμῶν θα-  
λαττοκρατούντων, εἰς νῆσον ἕνεκεν ὑμῶν  
περαιώσεσθαι, εἰδότες ὅτι κατὰ τοῦτο ἦ-  
τους ἡμῶν εἰσίν. SCHOL.

11. μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν] Compare I. 70. II. 39, 3.

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CX. ΜΗΛ. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι· πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος, δι' οὗ τῶν κρατούντων ἀπορώτερος ἢ λήψις ἢ τῶν λαθεῖν βουλομένων ἢ σωτηρία. καὶ εἰ τοῦδε σφάλλονται, τράπουντ' ἂν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπήλθε· καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς οἰκειοτέρας ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς ὁ πόνοσ' ὑμῖν ἔσται.

CXI. ΑΘ. Τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο

1. οἱ] ei g. δὲ μὴ καὶ L.O.P.Q. ἀνέχοιεν g. δὲ] om. B.h. "cf. VII. 13, extr." BEKK. ed. 1832. 3. λαβεῖν I. 4. σφάλλονται B.P.Q.V.f. 5. λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους e. ἀπήλθε V. 6. μὴ] om. f. 7. καὶ γῆς] γῆς καὶ g. ἡμῶν g. 8. τοὺ μὲν Q. γένοιτο ὑμῖν d.i.

1. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι] Ἀλλὰ, εἰ καὶ αὐτοὶ πλεῖσαι ἐκνήσουσιν, ἔχουσί γε συμμαχοὺς ἄλλους ἡμῖν πέμψαι βοηθούς. SCHOL.

πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος] Μεγάλου τε ὄντος τοῦ Κρητικοῦ πελάγους, δι' οὗ πέμψουσι τὴν βοήθειαν. μᾶλλον γὰρ οἱ πεμφθέντες δυνήσουσιν, λαθόντες ὑμᾶς θαλαττοκρατούντας, σωθῆναι πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ἥπερ ὑμεῖς, οἱ κρατούντες τῆς θαλάσσης, συλλαβεῖν αὐτούς. εἰ δὲ καὶ τούτου διαμάρτοιεν, τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν δηλώσουσι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συμμαχοὺς, ὅσους Βρασιδᾶς οὐκ ἐπήλθε, χειρώσουσι· ὥστε ὑμῖν οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης, τῆς ἡμετέρας, ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς τῶν συμμαχῶν καὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας. SCHOL.

5. ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπήλθε] Ἐπήλθε seems to be used rather in the sense of ἐφίκετο, than in that of ἐπεστράτευσεν: "Whom Brasidas did not get to," "did not advance as far as," or simply "did not visit." Compare VIII. 54, 4. τὰς ξυνωμοσίας ἀπάσας ἐπελθὼν.—ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπήλθε is expressed by the Scholiast, ὅσους Βρασιδᾶς οὐκ ἐπήλθε. But that would signify that there were certain particular states spoken of, which Brasidas had not visited; whereas ὅσους μὴ—ἐπήλθεν, is, "si quos Brasidas non attigerit;" not specifying any in particular, but supposing that there were "some whom he had not visited." So again just below, τῆς οὐ προσηκούσης, would be "Melos, which does not belong to you." Τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης is, "Any country which we will suppose not to belong to you." See again Herman's excellent note, on Viger, not.

267. Ξυμμαχίδος is here taken as a substantive; as in V. 36, 1. ἐλθουσὼν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος; "You will have to struggle for that which concerns you more nearly, both your confederacy, and your own territory." It is possible, however, that the words ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς, may have been inserted as an explanation of οἰκειοτέρας.

8. τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις] Τούτων μὲν καὶ ὑμεῖς πεπειρασθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεπιστήμονές ἐστε ὅτι οὐδέποτε Ἀθηναῖοι, πολιορκούντες ἐτέρους, ἀπεχώρησαν διὰ τὸ φοβηθῆναι περὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἢ περὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν θρουμένης· ἐκείνου δὲ ἐνθυμουμένα, ὅτι, περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευόμενοι, οὐδὲν ἐν τοσοῦτοις λόγοις εἰρηκατέ σωτήριον, καὶ δυνάμενον πείσαι ὅτι δύναται σώζειν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότερα ὑμῶν ἐλπιδες εἰσι μάλ्लουσαι· τὰ δὲ ὑπάρχοντα, ὥς πρὸς τὰ ἡμέτερα, πατελέως εἰσι συμκρά. πάντῃ τε δὴ ἀλόγιστοι καθεστήκατε, εἰ μὴ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς γενόμενοι βουλευσθε φρονιμώτερον. οὐ γὰρ δι' εἰκότως ἐπὶ τὴν μάλιστα λυμαινουσιν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνῃ καταφεύγεσθε, δι' ἣν πολλοὶ, καίπερ ὁρῶντες ὅτι εἰς κίνδυνον ἔρχονται, ὅμως, φεύγοντες τὸ ἀπρεπὲς τοῦ ὀνόματος (τούτῃσι τὸ ὑπακοῦειν, ἔχον τι ποιητικὸν αἰσχύνῃς· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἐπαγωγὸν) συμφοραῖς μεγίσταις περιέπεσον, καὶ αἰσχύνῃ μέλζονα προσέλαβον ἥς ἔφευγον. ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀνόητος αὐτοὺς συνέβη νομίσασθαι, καὶ οὐ δοκεῖν διὰ τύχην πταῖσαι. ἐν γὰρ τῷ "ἢ τύχῃ" ὁ ἢ συνδεσμος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἥπερ κείται. ὑμεῖς οὖν φυλάξεσθε τὴν πάντα λυμαινομένην αἰσχύνῃ, ἂν εὖ βουλευήσασθε καὶ μὴ ἀπρεπὲς ἡγήσεσθε ὑπακοῦσαι πολλῇ τῇ μεγίστῃ,

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καὶ ὑμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν ὅτι οὐδ' ἀπὸ μᾶς πώποτε  
 2 πολιορκίας Ἀθηναῖοι δι' ἄλλων φόβον ἀπεχώρησαν. ἐνθυ-  
 μούμεθα δὲ ὅτι φήσαντες περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσείν οὐδὲν  
 ἐν τοσούτῳ λόγῳ εἰρήκατε ὃ ἄνθρωποι ἂν πιστεύσαντες  
 νομίσαιεν σωθήσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπι- 5  
 ζόμενα μέλλεται, τὰ δ' ὑπάρχοντα βραχέα πρὸς τὰ ἥδη  
 3 ἀντιτεταγμένα περιγίγνεσθαι. πολλήν τε ἀλογίαν τῆς δια-  
 νοίας παρέχετε, εἰ μὴ μεταστησάμενοι ἔτι ἡμᾶς ἄλλο τι  
 4 τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον γνώσεσθε. οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐπὶ γε τὴν ἐν  
 τοῖς αἰσχροῖς καὶ προὔπτοις κινδύνους πλείστα διαφθείρουσαν 10  
 ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνην τρέψετε. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις

1. ὑμῖν οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν R.V. οὐδ' δ' P. 2. ἄλλον L. 3. δέ] om. Q.  
 φείσαντες V. βουλευσείν E. οὐδὲ d. 5. ἰσχυρότερα L. ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα Dionysius.  
 6. δὲ παρόντα Dionysius. 7. περιγίγνεσθαι Dionysius. πολλήν γε Dionysius.  
 ἀναλογίαν f. 8. παρέχεται B.g.h. ἔτι] om. Dionysius. ὑμᾶς Q. 10. προ-  
 ὔπτοις] πλείστοις i. διαβάλασαν γρ. h.

καὶ προκαλουμένη ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ μετρίοις, ὥστε  
 συμμάχους γενέσθαι, ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέ-  
 ραν γῆν ὑποτελῇ. αἰρέσεως οὐκ προκει-  
 μένης ἢ πολεμείν ἢ (ἢν ἀσφαλῶς, μὴ τὸ  
 χεῖρον ἔλθῃτε φιλονεικήσαντες. ὅσοι γὰρ  
 τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ ὑπέκουσι,  
 τῶν δὲ κρείττονων ἡττῶνται, τοῖς δὲ ἡττοσι  
 μετρίως προσφέρονται, οὗτοι μέγιστα δὴ  
 κατορθοῦσι. βουλευσάσθε οὖν, μεταστάν-  
 των ἡμῶν, καὶ πολλὰς πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν  
 λάβετε ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἢ σκέψις, μᾶς  
 οὖσης, περὶ ἧς ἐν μιᾷ βουλῇ ἢ κατορθώ-  
 σετε ἢ σφαλῇσεσθε.

τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις, κ. τ. λ.]  
 The participle here is used, as in the  
 expression βουλομένη μοι τοῦτο γίγνε-  
 ται; "I am glad of this happening;"  
 so τούτων πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο,  
 is, "You may appreciate by experience  
 some of these things happening, and  
 may not be left in ignorance of the  
 fact that the Athenians, &c."—καὶ  
 ὑμῖν, "You too, as others have done be-  
 fore you." Τούτων τι refers to the pro-  
 posed attempts on the allies of Athens,  
 or on her territory. Πεπειραμένοις, "to  
 know by experience, having made  
 trial of them"—"these things you,  
 like others, may one day appreciate  
 by experience, and may learn that the  
 Athenians," &c. Compare, for the  
 construction, II. 60, 1. καὶ προσδεχομένη

μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν γεγένηται, and  
 Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1356. θέλοντι κάμοι τοῦτ'  
 ἂν ἦν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391, e.  
 [Jelf, 599, 3.] and for the substance,  
 compare I. 105. III. 13. 16. VII. 28.

3. βουλευσείν] This applies to the go-  
 vernment, as consulting for the safety  
 of its subjects. Had it been meant of  
 the members of the government in their  
 capacity of citizens, and thus affected  
 themselves by the result of their own  
 consultations, it would have been βου-  
 λείσεσθαι.

9. σωφρονέστερον] Φρονιμώτερον.  
 10. αἰσχροῖς—κινδύνους] "Dangers  
 which lead to subjugation, and so to  
 disgrace." The sense is this: "For  
 many, with their eyes still open to  
 their danger, have found that that  
 thing called disgrace has so allured  
 them forwards by the virtue of a se-  
 ducing name, as to make them throw  
 themselves willingly, in their bon-  
 dage to the word, into real and irre-  
 trievable disasters; and thus to win  
 besides, through their own folly, a  
 fouler shame than ever their fortune  
 would have brought on them."

11. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις] Portus  
 per enallagen dictum putat, pro πολ-  
 λούς προορωμένους, et ἡσσηθέντας. Sed  
 fortassis recte dici potest, τὸ αἰσχρὸν

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ἔτι ἐς οἷα φέρονται τὸ αἰσχρὸν καλούμενον ὀνόματος ἑπα-  
γωγῷ δυνάμει ἐπεσπάσατο, ἥσσηθείσι τοῦ ῥήματος, ἔργα  
ξυμφοραῖς ἀνγκέστοις ἐκόντας περιπεσεῖν, καὶ αἰσχύνην  
αἰσχύω μετὰ ἀνοίας ἢ τύχης προσλαβεῖν. ὁ ὑμεῖς, ἦν εὖ  
5 βουλευήσθε, φυλάξεσθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀπρεπὲς νομίετε πόλεώς τε  
τῆς μεγίστης ἥσασθαι μέτρια προκαλουμένης, ξυμμάχους  
γενέσθαι ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν ὑποτελεῖς, καὶ δοθείσης  
αἰρέσεως πολέμου περί καὶ ἀσφαλείας μὴ τὰ χεῖρω φιλονει-  
κῆσαι· ὡς οἵτινες τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ εἰκονσι, τοῖς δὲ κρείσσοσι  
10 καλῶς προσφέρονται, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἥσσους μέτριοί εἰσι,  
πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῦντο. σκοπεῖτε οὖν καὶ μεταστάντων ἡμῶν, 6  
καὶ ἐνθυμείσθε πολλάκις ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος βουλευέσθε, † ἦν  
μῖας περί καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώ-  
σασαν ἔσται†.

1. ὅτι ἐς οἷα errore typograph. ed. Lips. et Gail. ἐς] om. Q. φέρεται d.  
ἐπαγωγῇ E. 3. ἐκόντας] om. Q. 5. βουλευέσθαι K. βουλευέσθε prima  
manu C. φυλάξεσθε P. φυλάξασθε R.e. 6. ἥσασθε g. 7. ὑποτελεῖς  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ὑποτελῇ. 9. ὡς] καὶ ὡς I. 10. ἥσσους] ἴσους O.P.e. ἐλάσσους L.  
12. ἦν A. 13. μὴ] om. C.e. 14. ἔσται] ἴστε I.d. ἵσταται γρ. h.

ἐπεσπάσατο πολλοῖς τὸ αὐτοὺς ἐκόντας  
περιπεσεῖν συμφοραῖς, multis hoc concu-  
piscit, causa fuit, ut volentes in calami-  
tates incident. Nam quum dicitur  
ἐπισπάσασθαι φόβον, κίνδυνον, et alia,  
haud dubie datus aliquis, ut εἰαυφ,  
vel alius, supplendus est. Thucydides  
infinito περιπεσεῖν utitur pro nomine,  
ut omnes Græci. Si eo omisso dixisset,  
τὸ αἰσχρὸν πολλοῖς ἐπεσπάσατο συμ-  
φοράς, nemo, opinor, de enallage cogi-  
tasset. DUKER.

προορωμένοις] Φανερώς βλέπουσιν.  
SCHOL.

1. ἐπαγωγῷ] Ἐπισταστικοῦ. SCHOL.  
7. ὑποτελεῖς] "Stipendiarii. Paying  
"a certain sum like the other allies,  
"every year, as their portion of the  
"tribute levied by Athens." ἔχοντας  
τὴν γῆν ὑποτελῇ would signify "vecti-  
"gales;" that is, "having forfeited  
"their land to Athens, and cultivating  
"it only as tenants, paying rent for it  
"to the Athenians as to their land-  
"lords." This last was of course a  
much worse condition than the former,

and was not the usual state of the allies  
of Athens, but that to which they were  
reduced, as in the case of Mytilene,  
after an unsuccessful revolt. Compare  
III. 50, 3.

9. ὡς, οἵτινες—ὀρθοῦντο] Stobæus,  
p. 270. κρείττοσι legit, et eis δὲ τοὺς  
ἥσσους. WASS.

10. προσφέρονται] Ὁμιλοῦσι. SCHOL.  
μέτριοι] Δίκαιοι. SCHOL.

12. Vid. Scholefield on Æsch. Eu-  
menid. 720.

ἦν μῖας περί, κ. τ. λ.] The construc-  
tion here is desperate, yet the sense  
seems plain. "You are consulting  
"about your country; it is your one  
"and only country, and in this one  
"deliberation are involved both its  
"prosperity and its ruin." μῖας περί,  
because Melos was their all, and they  
had not, like the Athenians, another  
country to retire to, if that were lost.  
But ἦν τυχοῦσαν ἔσται, instead of ἦν  
τυχεῖν ἔσται, seems utterly inexplicable  
by any rules of grammar, and I have  
followed Poppo in marking the passage

MELOS, A. C. 436. Olym. 91.1.

CXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι μετεχώρησαν ἐκ τῶν λόγων· οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς γενομένοι, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε.

After the discussion is over, the Melians give their final answer, refusing to submit to Athens.

“Οὔτε ἄλλα δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ἢ ἅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι· οὐτ’ ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως ἢ ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἤδη οἰκουμένης τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀφαιρησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε μέχρι τοῦδε σωζούσῃ τύχῃ ἐκ τοῦ θείου αὐτὴν καὶ τῇ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιων τιμωρία πιστεύοντες πειρασόμεθα σώζεσθαι. προκαλούμεθα δὲ ὑμᾶς φίλοι μὲν εἶναι, πολέμιοι δὲ μηδετέροις, καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡμῶν ἀναχωρήσαι σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους αἵτινες δοκοῦσιν ἐπιτήδαιοι εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις.” CXIII. Οἱ μὲν δὲ Μήλιοι τοσαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι διαλυόμενοι ἤδη ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἔφασαν “Ἀλλ’ οὖν μόνον γε ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν βουλευμάτων, ὡς ἡμῖν δοκεῖτε, τὰ μὲν μέλλοντα τῶν ὀρωμένων σαφέστερα κρίνετε, τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ τῷ βούλεσθαι ὡς γιγνόμενα ἤδη θεᾶσθε, καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοις καὶ τύχῃ καὶ ἐλπίσι πλείστον δὴ παραβεβλημένοι καὶ πιστεύσαντες πλείστον καὶ σφαλίσσεσθε.”

CXIV. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ στρατεύμα· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ αὐτῶν, ὡς οὐδὲν ὑπήκουον οἱ Μήλιοι, πρὸς πόλεμον εὐθὺς ἐτρέποντο καὶ διε-

4. ὑμῖν K. 5. ὦ ἀθηναῖοι] om. d. 9. πειρασόμεθα K. 10. δὲ] om. Q. 15. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 16. κρίνεται E.F. τά τε K. 17. βούλεσθαι] βουλεύεσθαι i. et γρ. h. βουλεύεσθε P. θεᾶσθαι K. 18. ἐλπίδι e. 19. πλείστοι P. 22. ἐτρέποντο A.B.F. ἐτρέποντο E.G.K.P. WASS. HAACK. BEKK. POPPO. GOELL.

with obeli, although the MSS. hardly exhibit any variety of readings.

3. παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον] “The same answer as they gave before in the conference.” Compare VII. 71, 7. παραπλήσια πεπόνθησαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί.

5. Ὅτε ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως ἐπτακόσια] “Ὅτι ἔτη ἐπτακόσια Μῆλος ἡ νῆσος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθέρως οἰκισθεῖσα, ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ ἐξεπολιωρήθη.” SCHOL.

16. τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ τῷ βούλεσθαι] Τὰ δὲ

ἄδηλα διὰ τὸ βούλεσθαι οὕτως ἔχειν οἶεσθε, καθάπερ τὰ παρόντα καὶ γιγνόμενα θεᾶσθε. SCHOL.

17. ὡς γιγνόμενα] “Ὀράμενα, ἐνεργούμενα. SCHOL.

18. παραβεβλημένοι] “Ἐπιτρέψαντες παραβόλως. SCHOL. i. e. “having risked “most,” or “staked most.”

22. ἐτρέποντο] I do not see why the later editors should have all adopted Wasse's correction ἐτρέποντο, resting as it does on the authority of so few MSS. The imperfect seems to me

MBLOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

maison hostilities, and  
form the blockade of  
Mela.

λόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις περιετείχισαν κύκλῳ τοὺς  
Μηλίοις. καὶ ὕστερον φυλακὴν σφῶν τε αὐτῶν  
καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καταλείποντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν  
καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ. οἱ  
5 δὲ λειπόμενοι παραμένοντες ἐπολιόρκουν τὸ χωρίον.

CXV. Καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν αὐτὸν ἐσβα-  
λόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν, καὶ λοχισθέντες ὑπὸ τε Φλιασίων  
καὶ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων, διεφθάρησαν ὡς  
ὀγδοήκοντα. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου Ἀθηναῖοι 2

Reprisals between the  
Athenians and Lace-  
dæmonians.

10 Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν λείαν ἔλαβον· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δι'  
αὐτὸ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς οὐδ' ὥς ἀφέντες ἐπολέμουν αὐτοῖς,  
ἐκήρυξαν δὲ εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίους ληΐξε-  
σθαι. καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἐπολέμησαν ἰδίων τινῶν διαφορῶν ἕνεκα 3  
τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι Πελοποννήσιοι ἡσύχαζον. εἶλον 4  
15 δὲ καὶ οἱ Μήλιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ περιτειχίσματος· τὸ  
κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν προσβαλόντες νυκτὸς, καὶ ἄνδρας τε ἀπέ-  
κτειναν καὶ ἐσενεγκάμενοι σῖτόν τε καὶ ὅσα πλείστα ἐδύναντο  
χρήσιμα ἀναχωρήσαντες ἡσύχαζον· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄμεινον

1. ἐτείχισαν κύκλῳ ε. περιεκύκλωσαν κύκλῳ i. προεκύκλωσαν κύκλῳ d. 2. τε  
σφῶν V.g. αὐτῶν C. 3. καταλείποντες E. ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ L.O.P. 4. καὶ ἀνε-  
χώρησαν Q. 5. λειπόμενοι] πολέμοι L.O.P. λιπόμενοι E. περιμένοντες h.  
6. κατὰ χρόνον R. 7. φλιασίαν N.g. φλειασίαν E. λοχισθέντες P. τε φλια-  
σίων B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
τε τῶν φλιασίων. 8. φυγάδων] om. B.h. 10. πολλὴν] πόλιν] A.B.E.F.R.V.c.g.  
λίαν E. δι' αὐτὴν] δ' αὐτοὶ] A.B.V.h. διαντοὶ F. 12. περὶ σφῶν h. ἀθη-  
ναίων g. διαφορῶν Bekk. 18. χρήσιμα h.i. Bekk. ut legendum esse viderat  
Wassius: Haack. Poppo. Goell. χρήματα L.Q. vulgo χρήμασιν.

better than the aorist, "they immedi-  
ately began to turn themselves to  
"war," the idea not being that of any  
one definite action, but rather of pre-  
parations for action, which necessarily  
belong to more than a single point of  
time. Compare an exactly similar pas-  
sage, II. 75, 1. καθίστη ἐς πόλεμον τὸν  
στρατὸν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περισταύρωσεν  
αὐτοὺς κ. τ. λ.

12. παρὰ σφῶν—ληΐεσθαι] "Who-  
ever chooses among the Lacedæmo-  
nians, may make reprisals on the  
"Athenians." This is what Demo-  
sthenes calls δεδομένων σύλων κατ' Ἀθη-

ναίων, Lacritus, p. 931. Reiske.—παρὰ  
σφῶν, "setting out from among the  
"Lacedæmonians." Compare παρ' ἡ-  
μῶν, II. 41, 1. and the note there.

15. τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν] Hoc vix  
potest intelligi de foro urbis Meliorum.  
Puto designari forum rerum venalium  
in munitionibus Atheniensium, et lo-  
cum, ubi adservabatur frumentum, et  
alia ad usum militum, qui urbem ob-  
sidebant. Id indicant ea, quæ mox de  
frumento et aliis rebus a Meliis raptis  
dicit Thucydides. DUKER. Compare  
I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

τὴν φυλακὴν τὸ ἔπειτα παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτε-  
λείτα.

CXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
μελλήσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν στρατεύειν, ὥς αὐτοῖς τὰ δια-  
βατήρια ἱερὰ ἐν τοῖς ὀρίοις οὐκ ἐγίγνετο, ἀνε- 5  
χώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλ-  
λησι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τινας ὑποτοπήσαντες  
2 τοὺς μὲν ξυνέλαβον, οἱ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διέφυγον. καὶ οἱ Μή-  
λιοι περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αὐθις καθ' ἑτερόν τι τοῦ περι-  
τειχίσματος εἶλον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, παρόντων οὐ πολλῶν τῶν 10  
3 φυλάκων. καὶ ἐλθούσης στρατιᾶς ὕστερον ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν  
ἄλλης, ὥς ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο, ἧς ἦρχε Φιλοκράτης ὁ Δημέου,  
καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἤδη πολιορκούμενοι, γενομένης καὶ προδοσίας  
τινὸς ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν, ξυνεχώρησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστ' ἐκείνους  
4 περὶ αὐτῶν βουλευσά. οἱ δὲ ἀπέκτειναν Μηλίων ὄσους ἡβῶν- 15  
τας ἔλαβον, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἡνδραπόδισαν. τὸ δὲ  
χωρίον αὐτοὶ † ᾤκησαν, † ἀποίκους ὕστερον πεντακοσίους  
πέμψαντες.

4. ἀργεῖαν d.i. 6. καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 9. περὶ οὐ E. αὐθις A.B.E.F.G.H.  
I.K.N.V. 11. ἐκ τῶν] αὐτῶν K. ἀθηναίων I.K.R. 13. πολιορκούμενοι G.  
καὶ γενομένης L.O.P. 14. τινὸς] οἱ. Q. ἀθηναίοις μήλιοι ὥστε h. ὥστε E.F.  
G.H.K.L.O.V.g.h.i.k. Porpo. 15. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐλόντες ἀπέκτειναν h.  
16. ἡνδραποδίσαντο L.O.P.k. 17. ᾤκισαν B.G.L.N.P.g. correctus C. Haack.  
Porpo.

1. τὴν φυλακὴν] Τῆς Μήλου. SCHOL. πολλῶν κῶν—ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης  
9. καθ' ἑτερόν τι—εἶλον] i. e. ἕτερον ἐπεχουσῶν. GÖLLER.  
μέρος τοῦ περιτειχίσματος. Dictum est 13. πολιορκούμενοι] Οἱ Μήλιοι. SCHOL.  
ut ἐπὶ μέγα γε (scil. τοῦ τείχους) κατέ- 14. ἑκείνους] Τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.  
σεισε, II. 76, 4. ubi vide. Adde I. 50, 2.

# ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

## Z.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο αὖθις μεί-  
 ζονι παρασκευῇ τῆς μετὰ Λάχης καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος  
 ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεύσαντες καταστρέψασθαι, εἰ δύναιντο, ἅπει-  
 ροὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ὄντες τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου  
 καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων τοῦ πλήθους καὶ Ἑλλή-  
 νων καὶ βαρβάρων, καὶ ὅτι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ὑπο-  
 δεέστερον πόλεμον ἀνηροῦντο ἢ τὸν πρὸς Πε-  
 λλοποννησίους. Σικελίας γὰρ περίπλους μὲν  
 ἐστὶν ὁλκάδι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ἔλασσον ἢ ὁκτῶ

A. C. 416. 5.  
 Olymp. 91. 1.  
 SICILY.  
 The Athenians enter-  
 tain the project of con-  
 quering Sicily. Thu-  
 cydides gives a sketch  
 of the magnitude of  
 the island,

1. αὐτοῦ] om. R. 2. τῆς] τῇ i. τῆς τε R. f. σφῶν e. εὐρη-  
 μέδοντος V. 3. πέμψαντες R. d. i. καταστρέψαι Q. δύναται c. 47.  
 5. τὸ πλῆθος A. B. E. F. h. 7. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους h. 8. ἔστι μὲν  
 e. c. 47. 9. ὁλκάδος Q. ἔλασσον ὁκτῶ ἐνδεέστερος ἡμερῶν d.

8. Σικελίας γὰρ—ἡμερῶν] The mea-  
 surement in Roman miles of the cir-  
 cumference of Sicily, copied by Strabo  
 from some itinerary, gives the sum of  
 587 miles. Posidonius estimated it at  
 4400 stadia. Cluverius says that he  
 walked round the whole island at one  
 steady and uniform pace, and that he  
 made the circumference amount to 600  
 miles; but he observes, that from Mes-  
 sina, along the east side of the island,  
 and round on the south side as far as  
 Agrigentum, the computation is made  
 in Neapolitan miles, which are some-  
 thing longer than the ancient Roman  
 miles. Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 266.)  
 computes the circumference in the  
 same way as Thucydides, but he says

that it was "a voyage of five days and  
 " nights." There is no end to inaccu-  
 racy and vagueness in the computation  
 of distances, especially on water. The  
 distance from Cowes harbour to Cal-  
 shot castle, at the mouth of the South-  
 ampton water, was always computed  
 by the seamen who plied on the pas-  
 sage, and by the inhabitants who had  
 it daily before their eyes, as being six  
 miles. It is in reality, according to the  
 Ordnance survey, barely four, reckon-  
 ing from the inner part of the harbour.  
 We need not wonder therefore at the  
 different estimates of a voyage at once  
 so long and so circuitous as that round  
 the island of Sicily.



ἡμερῶν, καὶ τοσαύτῃ οὖσα ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ  
 τῆς θαλάσσης διείργεται τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα· II. ὤκίσθη  
 δὲ ὧδε τὸ ἀρχαῖον, καὶ τοσαύτε ἐβη ἔσχε τὰ ξύμπαντα. πα-  
 λαυότατοι μὲν λέγονται ἐν μέρει τινὶ τῆς χώρας Κύκλαδες  
 καὶ Λαιστρυγόνες οἰκῆσαι, ὧν ἐγὼ οὔτε γένος ἔχω εἰπεῖν, 5  
 and of the races by whom it had been  
 successively inhabited; ἀρκείτω δὲ ὡς ποιηταῖς τε εἴρηται καὶ ὡς  
 such as, 2  
 1. The Sicilians  
 from Spain. ἕκαστός πη γινώσκει περὶ αὐτῶν. Σικανὸν  
 δὲ μετ' αὐτοὺς πρῶτοι φαίνονται ἐνοικισάμενοι,  
 ὡς μὲν αὐτοὶ φασι, καὶ πρότεροι, διὰ τὸ αὐτόχθονες εἶναι, 10

1. τοσαύτη B. εἴκοσι σταδίους B.I.R.h. εἴκοσι σταδίων F. εἰκοσισταδίῳ  
 E.H.f. et γρ. G. 2. διείργεται] om. E. τὸ μὴ] τομῇ E.F. οὖσα] εἶναι h.  
 εἶναι Demetrius Phaler. 72. 3. ὧδε] ἡδε B.I.P. ἡδε A.C.E.G.H.K.L.O.V.  
 e.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. ἡδε F.N. ἡδη c.d.f.g.i. Haack. τοσαύταδε Q. 5. λε-  
 στρυγόνες F.Q.b. οἰκῆσαι K. οὐτ' ἔχω, omisso γένος, e. 6. ἐσῆλθον  
 E.f.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπῆλθον C. vulgo εἰσῆλθον. ἡ] οὔτε e. 7. ὅπη  
 L.O.P. ἀν ἐχώρησαν E. ἀνεχώρησαν R. 7. τε] om. L. 8. πη] om. e.  
 ποι R. γινώσκει N.V. 9. πρὸς αὐτοὺς G. ἐνοικισάμενοι A.B.F.H.N.Q.V.  
 f. g. h. Poppo. ἐνοικισάμενοι γρ. h. 10. καὶ ὡς μὲν c. 48. διὰ τὸ αὐτ.]  
 διαυτόχθονες E.

1. τοσαύτῃ οὖσα—διείργεται] "The  
 "four principal stations of the dis-  
 "tances across, in my trigonometrical  
 "operations, by theodolite angles from  
 "a base line on that part of the beach  
 "near Messina called Mare Grosso,  
 "are from Faro point to Scylla castle,  
 "6047 yards; from Gansiri village to  
 "Point Pezzo, 3971 yards; from Mes-  
 "sina light-house to Point del Orso,  
 "5427 yards; and from Messina light-  
 "house to the cathedral of Reggio,  
 "13,187 yards." Capt. Smyth's Sur-  
 "vey of Sicily, p. 108, 109. Reckoning  
 the stadium of Thucydides at 575 feet,  
 (see Col. Leake's Topogr. of Athens,  
 p. 369,) twenty stadia are just 3833  
 yards, an agreement with the truth in  
 this instance much greater than could  
 have been expected. The reasoning  
 implied in the words τοσαύτῃ οὖσα  
 is very much in the style of the geo-  
 graphy of Herodotus. The notion is,  
 that so large an island ought to have  
 been in the midst of a wide sea, pro-  
 portioned to its own magnitude; and  
 not to have been so close upon the

coast, as to seem a sort of appendage  
 to the main land. These ideas of the  
 fitness and correspondence of things to  
 one another in geography may be seen  
 in Herodotus' opinion as to the Dan-  
 ube and the Nile holding a course  
 exactly parallel to each other, and as to  
 the valley of the Nile having been once  
 a gulf running in from the Mediter-  
 ranean, exactly parallel to the Arabian  
 gulf, which ran in northwards from the  
 Erythraean sea. For the construction  
 ἐν μέτρῳ—διείργεται, may be compared  
 IV. 113, 2. ἀπειλημένον ἐν στενῇ  
 ἰσθμῷ, and the note on that passage.  
 But τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα instead of τὸ  
 μὴ ἥπειρος εἶναι (compare III. 1, 2. εἰργον  
 τὸ μὴ προεξίοντας—κακουργεῖν) seems  
 to shew a confusion between the infini-  
 tive and the participle scarcely to be  
 defended by the other passages quoted  
 by Poppo as instances of the same  
 thing. (Prolegomen. I. p. 150. Thu-  
 cyd. V. 7, 2. IV. 63, 1.) For would it  
 be good Greek to say, διείργεται μὴ  
 ἥπειρος οὖσα, "is divided so as not to  
 "be main land?"

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ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται, Ἰβηρες ὄντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ὑπὸ Λιγύων ἀναστάντες. καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν Σικανία τότε ἡ νῆσος ἐκαλεῖτο, πρότερον Τρινακρία καλουμένη· οἰκοῦσι δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν τὰ πρὸς ἐσπέραν τὴν Σικε-

1. ἡ] om. d. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. τοῦ] om. L. ποταμοῦ σικανοῦ K.  
2. τοῦ] om. d.i. λιγίων K. 3. ποτὶ R. τὸ πρότερον g. τρινακρία O.d.  
τρινακρία E. τρινακρία Q. τρινακρία 48. 4. τὴν σικελίαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.  
L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῆς σικελίας.

1. ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται] "The positiveness with which Thucydides pronounces 'this is ascertained a 'truth,' in the mouth of such a man, 'gives great weight to the traditions of western Europe: it can only have been those of Liguria or Hispania that he admitted as decisive.'" Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. vol. I. p. 166. Eng. Trans. Yet Niebuhr goes on to say, that "where the supposed colony is without any similar tradition, the opinion of the people that claim to have given birth to it can scarcely be taken as evidence; vanity in such matters is very apt to give a bias." There is a vanity however to be taken into the account on both sides; for the colony would be anxious to deny their parentage, in order to claim the glory of being Autochthones. It should be remembered too that the Iberians kept written records of events, a much higher authority than mere oral tradition. (Strabo, III. 1. p. 139.) Philistus (Diodor. Sic. V. p. 289. ed. Rhodom.) and Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 270.) agree with Thucydides in representing the Iberians as the earliest colonists of Sicily. Nor does there appear the least internal improbability in the statement.

ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ] According to some writers this is the Sicoris, now the Segre, the river on whose banks Cæsar carried on his operations against Afranius and Petreius. Others suppose it to be the Xucar. (See Gölle's note.) Both are mere guesses, as Niebuhr rightly judges of the first of them. (Rom. Hist. vol. I. note, p. 492. Eng. Translat.) The "river Sicanus" was probably merely the "river of the Sicanians," as the "Iberus" was the "river of the Iberians," and the "Indus" the "river of the Indians."

Whether there be any connexion between the names Sicanus, Sicoris, Sucri, and even Siculus, may be a tempting field for conjecture, but we have no means of obtaining any certain knowledge, any more than of the meaning of the words themselves. Thus much is probable, that the Sicanus, which Thucydides mentions as a well known river, τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ, τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, was a river running directly into the Mediterranean, rather than a mere tributary or feeder of another river, like the Sicoris. We could identify it, if we could ascertain the furthest point westward to which the Ligians or Ligurians had ever extended themselves. Niebuhr thinks that they never crossed the Pyrenees, and that the Sicanus of Thucydides must be sought for between those mountains and the Rhone. (Vol. I. p. 162. Eng. Translat.) But Scylax, while he describes the Iberians and Ligians as living intermixed with each other within these limits, still makes the Pyrenees the limit of what he calls Iberia; whereas Strabo says (III. 4. p. 166.) that the whole country westward of the Rhone was anciently called Iberia. This would seem to shew a gradual driving back westward of the Iberian race by the Ligians; nor is it possible to prove that the latter never obtained temporary possession at least of some of the country south of the Pyrenees. And the further to the southward that we can place the Sicanians, the more probable becomes their migration to Sicily; because if they were near to any of the Phœnician establishments on the Iberian coast, they would be more likely to have gained some information about that island, than if their country had been at the bottom of the gulf of Lyons.

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3. 2. A remnant of the Trojans, after the fall of Troy. *λίαν. Ἴλιου δὲ ἀλισκομένου τῶν Τρώων τινὲς διαφυγόντες Ἀχαιοὺς πλοίοις ἀφικνούνται πρὸς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Σικανοῖς οἰκήσαντες ξύμπαντες μὲν Ἐλυμοὶ ἐκλήθησαν, πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν Ἐρυξ τε καὶ Ἐγεστα.*
3. Some Greeks of the armament of Agamemnon. *προσξυνώκησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Φωκέων τινὲς 5 τῶν ἀπὸ Τροίας τότε χειμῶνι ἐς Λιβύην πρῶ-*
4. The Sicels, from Italy. *τον, ἔπειτα ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπ' αὐτῆς κατενεχθέντες. Σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ Ἰταλίας (ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ᾤκουν) διέβησαν ἐς Σικελίαν, φεύγοντες Ὀπικας, ὡς μὲν εἰκὸς καὶ λέγεται, ἐπὶ σχεδιῶν, τηρήσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, 10 τάχα ἂν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πῶς ἐσπλεύσαντες. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ Σικελοί, καὶ ἡ χώρα ἀπὸ Ἰταλοῦ βασιλέως τινὸς Σικελῶν, τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἔχοντος, οὕτως Ἰταλία ἐπωνομάσθη. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολλὺς, τοὺς τε Σικανοὺς κρατοῦντες μάχῃ †ἀνέστειλαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημ- 15*
4. Ἐλύμοι E. πόλις A.B.E.F.H.K.Q.c. δ' αὐτῶν] om. K. ἄγεστα B.N.V. et correctus A. ἄγεστα E. 5. προσξυνώκησαν I. 6. τότε] om. L.O.P. 48. χειμῶσιν L. πρῶτα e. 7. σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.c.d.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. σικελοὶ δ' ἐξ. 9. Ὀπικας B.N.h. Bekk. Goell. ὀπικας A.V. ὀπικους K. vulgo ὀπικούς. 11. δέ] om. pr. A. ante ἂν ponit recens A. 12. ἔτι] om. R. τῇ] om. L. Ἰταλῶν d.i. 13. σικελῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σικελῶν G.I.P.Q.d.e.i.k. 47. 48. ἀρκάδων σικελοῦ f. σικελῶν C. vulgo ἀρκάδων. τοῦτο ἔχοντος] τοῦ τρέχοντος P. οὕτω E.F.H.R.c.g. Ἰταλίᾳ] om. d.i. 15. ἀνέστειλαν Bekk. 2. Goell. 2. Libri omnes ἀπέστειλαν.

4. Ἐγεστα] Vide Salmasium, p. 78. b. WASS.

10. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου] Dionysius, in describing this passage of the Sikeli-ans, uses the words φυλάξαντες κατιόντα τὸν ῥοῦν. (Antiqq. Rom. I. 22.) Duker understands both expressions to mean, "a wind and a current setting "in the direction in which you are sail- ing;" i. e. favourable. Perhaps, how- ever, they mean more simply "setting "down the straits;" i. e. from north to south, as the current was commonly said to run down from the Tyrrhenian sea into the Sicilian, as if the former were on a higher level than the latter. See Strabo, I. p. 55. Dobree ridicules the notion of a great number of people crossing the straits on rafts, and, strange to say, proposes to correct the text of Thucydides by omitting the

words ὡς εἰκός. What the improbability of the statement in the text is, I cannot understand. Spartacus pro- posed to carry all his army over to Sicily in the same manner; and Cicero ascribes it only to the active and able measures taken by Crassus, that the plan was not carried into execution. "Illud audivimus, M. Crassi virtute "consilioque factum, ne ratibus con- "junctis freto fugitivi ad Messanam "transire possent." Verrin. V. 2. For all that can be said respecting the Sikeli-ans, their migration from Italy to Sicily, and their alleged con- querors, the Ὀπικαν or Ausonians, the reader is referred to Niebuhr's Rom. History, ch. I.—4. p. 6—89. Eng. Trans- lation.

15. †ἀνέστειλαν†] This conjecture of Bekker's is confirmed by Isocrates,

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βρινὰ καὶ ἐσπέρια αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀντὶ Σικανίας Σικελίαν τὴν  
νῆσον ἐποίησαν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς ᾤκησαν  
ἔχοντες, ἐπεὶ διέβησαν, ἔτη ἐγγὺς τριακόσια πρὶν Ἑλλήνας  
ἐς Σικελίαν ἐλθεῖν· ἔτι δὲ καὶ νῦν τὰ μέσα καὶ τὰ πρὸς  
5 5. The Phoen- βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου ἔχουσιν. ᾤκουν δὲ καὶ Φοί- 5  
ciana. νικες περὶ πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Σικελίαν ἄκρας τε  
ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἀπολαβόντες καὶ τὰ ἐπικείμενα νησιδία  
ἐμπορίας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Σικελούς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Ἑλ-  
ληνες πολλοὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπεσέπλεον, ἐκλιπόντες τὰ  
10 πλείω, Μοτύην καὶ Σολόεντα καὶ Πάνορμον ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἑλύ-  
μων ξυνοικίσαντες ἐνέμοντο, ξυμμαχία τε πίσυνοι τῇ τῶν  
Ἑλύμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐντεῦθεν ἐλάχιστον πλοῦν Καρχηδὼν Σικε-  
λίας ἀπέχει. βάρβαροι μὲν οὖν τοσοῖδε Σικελίαν καὶ οὕτως  
ᾤκησαν.

15 III. Ἑλλήνων δὲ πρῶτοι Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαν-  
τες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ Νάξον ᾤκισαν, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος

1. σικελία τῇ νήσῳ Q. 2. τῆς γῆς] om. d.i. 3. ἐπειδὴ L. ἐπεὶ δὲ A.  
ἔτι H. πρὶν] πλην A.K. 4. τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου d. 5. καὶ] om. V.  
6. μὲν] om. N.V. ἄκρα Q. 7. τῇ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. θαλάσσης P.  
καταλαβόντες L. ἀναλαβόντες γρ. i. 8. ἔνεκα P.Q.R. τῆς σικελ. Q. ἐπεὶ K.  
9. ἐπεσέπλεον f. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ἐπεσέπλεον. ἐκλιπόντες G.K. 47. τὰ  
πλοῖα d. cum Valla. 10. μοτύην d.i. βοτύην h. σολόεντα d.i. ἐλυμῶν] ἐλ-  
λήνων K.d.i. ἐλυμῶν E. 11. συνοικίσαντες C.F.b.e.k. συνοικήσαντες A.B.F.G.R.  
c.d.f.g. ξυνοικήσαντες H.I.K.L.N.O.V. 47. 48. 12. ἐνταῦθα d. 13. ἀπέχει]  
om. K. καὶ οὕτως] om. G. οὕτως] ὥς g. 14. ᾤκισαν G.d. 47. 15. πρῶτον  
F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. 47. 48. Poppo. καλχυδεῖς K. 16. οἰκη-  
στοῦ d. ᾤκισαν H.N.V.d. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ᾤκησαν.

Panathenaic. p. 241. d. τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀνέστειλαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, and by Strabo, IV. 1, 5. p. 180. where, speaking of Sextius, the founder of Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, in Provence, he says, καὶ ἐκ τῆς παραλίας ἀνέστειλε τοὺς βαρβάρους. I have therefore admitted it into the text, as ἀνέστειλαν seems hardly to bear a meaning suited to the present passage.

5. Φοίνικες] The Phœnicians of Tyre or its neighbourhood, and not the Carthaginians; although these last afterwards obtained dominion over all the settlements of their race, both in Africa, and in Spain and Sicily. Gades and Utica were both colonies planted

directly from Phœnicia, like the Phœnician settlements in Sicily. But even before the time of Xerxes the Carthaginians must have been looked up to as the main stay of all the Phœnician settlements of western Europe, owing to the gradual decay and final subjugation of Tyre itself under the Persians. See Herodot. I. 166, 2. VII. 158, 2. Polybius, III. 22. 23, &c.

16. Ἀπόλλωνος ἀρχηγέτου] De hoc cognomine Apollinis etiam legi debent, quæ Spanhemius adnotavit ad Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 57. Duk. The epithet ἀρχηγέτης, or ἀρχαγέτας, as the Dorians wrote the word, was given to Apollo, because the Chal-

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The several Greek settlements.

1. NAXOS,  
2 founded about 734 B.C.2. SYRACUSE,  
about 733 B. C.3. 3. LEONTINI,  
about 728 B. C.

4. CATANA.

5. TROTILUS,  
THAPSUS, and  
HYBLEAN ME-  
GARA, about 727  
or 726 B. C.

ἀρχηγέτου βωμὸν, ὅστις νῦν ἔξω τῆς πό-  
λεως ἐστίν, ἰδρύναντο, ἐφ' ᾧ, ὅταν ἐκ Σικε-  
λίας θεωροὶ πλέωσι, πρῶτον θύουσι. Συρα-  
κούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας τῶν  
Ἑρακλειδῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ᾤκισε, Σικελοὺς ἐξε-  
λάσας πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς νήσου, ἐν ᾗ νῦν οὐκέτι περικλυζομένη  
ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐντὸς ἐστίν ὕστερον δὲ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ ἔξω προστει-  
χισθεῖσα πολυάνθρωπος ἐγένετο. Θουκλῆς δὲ  
καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς ἐκ Νάξου ὀρμηθέντες, ἔτει  
πέμπτῳ μετὰ Συρακούσας οἰκισθείσας, Λεοντίνους τε, πο-  
λίῳ τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἐξελάσαντες, οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς  
Κατάνην οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτοὶ Καταναῖοι ἐποιή-  
σαντο Εὐαρχον. IV. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Λάμις  
ἐκ Μεγάρων ἀποικίαν ἄγων ἐς Σικελίαν ἀφίκετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ  
Παντακίου τε ποταμοῦ Τρώτιλόν τι ὄνομα χω-  
ρίον οἰκίσας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτόθεν τοῖς Χαλ-  
κιδεῦσιν ἐς Λεοντίνους ὀλίγον χρόνον ξυμπο-  
λιτεύσας, καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσὼν καὶ Θάψον οἰκίσας, αὐτὸς  
μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἀναστάντες,  
Ὑβλωνος βασιλέως Σικελοῦ προδόontos τὴν χώραν καὶ καθη-  
20

3. πλέωσι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 47. 48. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλεύσωσι. πρῶτοι C.L.O.P.d.e.i.k. 47. 4. ἐρ-  
χομένου A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g. ἐπιγμένου G. ὁ ἀρχίας 48. 5. ᾤκισε A.E.  
F.R.c.f.h. 6. προτερὸν ἀπὸ R. Fortasse leg. περικλυζομένη Bekker. 7. προ-  
τειχισθεῖσα E.g. προστειχισθεῖσα V. 8. πολυάνθρωπος d. θουκλῆς C.  
12. ἐποίησαν τὸν g. εὐαρχον ἐποίησαντο 48. 13. λάμις γρ. h. 14. μεγάρων  
L.O.P.Q. 15. παντακίου A.B.C.E.F.H.R.f.h. 47. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παντα-  
κίου G. vulgo παντακίον. πρῶτιλόν A.B.L.O.V.d.h.i. et marg. N. χω-  
ρίον g. 16. οἰκίσας L.Q.R.f. 18. ἐκπεσὼν] ἐκ πασάν Q. οἰκίσας R.f.  
19. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι 47. 48. Bekk. ἄλλου B. τῆς] om. Q. 20. καὶ] om. d.

cidian colony had sailed for Sicily by his direction. See Scholiast on Pindar, Pyth. V. 80. The statue of Apollo Archegetes was existing in the times of the Roman civil wars, and, as seems to be implied by Appian's language, even in the age of the Antonini. (See Appian, Civil Wars, V. 109.) The worship of Apollo was greatly extended by the circumstance that so many of the Greek colonies were planted by the

command of the oracle at Delphi. See Cluverius, Sicil. p. 93. Müller, Dorier, vol. I. p. 264. (original work.)

4. τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους] See Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, vol. I. Append. X.

6. περικλυζομένη] I have adopted Bekker's conjecture instead of the nominative περικλυζομένη. The order of the words seem to decide in favour of this correction.

20. προδόontos τὴν χώραν] "Letting

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γησαμένοι, Μεγαρέας ᾤκισαν τοὺς Ὑβλαίους κληθέντας. καὶ ἔτη οἰκῆσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια ὑπὸ Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακοσίων ἀνέστησαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ χώρας. πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἢ 2 αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, Πάμυλλον πέμψαντες Σελι-  
5 6. SELINUS, about  
627 or 626 B. C. νούντα κτίζουσι· καὶ ἐκ Μεγάρων, τῆς μητρο-  
7. GELA, 688 B. C. πόλεως οὔσης αὐτοῖς, ἐπελθὼν ξυγκατόκισε.

Γέλαν δὲ Ἀντίφημος ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἐντιμος ἐκ Κρήτης ἐποί- 3  
10 κοστῶ μετὰ Συρακουσῶν οἰκισιν. καὶ τῇ μὲν πόλει ἀπὸ τοῦ  
Γέλα ποταμοῦ τοῦνομα ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ χωρίον, οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις  
ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πρῶτον ἐτειχίσθη, Λίνδιοι καλεῖται. νόμμη δὲ

1. ᾤκισαν E.F.R.c. 3. γέλλωνος f. ἀπέστησαν R. 5. αὐτοὶ γρ. h. οἰκῆσαι  
A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνοικῆσαι K. vulgo  
οἰκίσαι. πάμυλλον A.B.C.E.N.V.h. Poppo. Bekk. πάμιλον K. πάμυλλον F.G.H.c.  
vulgo πάμυλον. πέμψαντες σελινοῦντα Bekk. Goell. Libri omnes, alii πέμψαντες  
ἐς σελινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα. Præpositionem uncis inclusum  
servavit Poppo. ἐλινοῦντα A. ἐλινοῦντα B.F.H.K.f.g.h. 6. μεγάρων H.L.O.  
7. αὐτὸν d. αὐτῆς g. ἐπελθὼν A. συγκατόκισε B.C.E.F.H.K.d.g.h. συγκατόκισε  
N.V. 8. ἐκ] ὁ ἐκ h. ἐκ τῆς d.i. ἀποίκους L.O.P.Q. 48. 10. μετὰ συρ.  
A.B.C.E.G.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μετὰ τὴν τῶν  
συρ. L. vulgo μετὰ τὴν συρ. Cf. c. 5, 3, μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν. οἰκισιν H. 47.  
et corr. C. Haack. Goell. Bekk. οἰκῆσιν A.B.E.G. τὴν μὲν πόλιν d. 12. ἔστι  
om. L. δ] τὸ K. καλεῖται B. priore diphthongo a correctore posita, ut non  
dubitem fuisse καλοῦνται. καλοῦνται Bekk.

"them take the place." "Giving no  
"aid to the Sikelians to defend the  
"country against the Greek strangers,  
"and in fact himself instigating the  
"Greeks to settle there:" probably  
because their arms might be useful  
to him in his wars against his neigh-  
bours.

2. ὑπὸ Γέλωνος—ἀνέστησαν] See He-  
rodot. VII. 156, 3.

4. ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι] "Αὐτοὶ sane ex-  
"pectes." POPPO. The order of the  
words justifies the accusative, because  
the subject has not yet been mentioned.  
Had πέμψαντες followed ἀναστῆναι im-  
mediately, it should have been αὐτοί.  
πέμψαντες, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὶ οἰκῆ-  
σαι. But as the words now stand, we  
have ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, just as  
αὐτοὺς, and not αὐτοί, is understood  
after ἀναστῆναι.

5. πέμψαντες ἐς Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι] An  
hoc est: Pammilo in eum locum misso,

ubi deinde Selinus fuit, urbem illam  
condiderunt? ut post κτίζουσι supple-  
atur αὐτῇ, cujus pronomini ellipsis  
frequentissima est apud Thucydidem?  
Sed mihi suspicio est, præpositionem ἐς  
huc inrepsisse e fine vocis præcedentis  
πέμψαντες, et ea demta legendum esse  
Πάμυλλον πέμψαντες Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι.  
Paulo ante probo οἰκῆσαι cum plerisque  
MSS. et Valla, nec audio Clar. mox  
scribentem ξυγκατόκισε. Ἐλινοῦντα pro  
Σελινοῦντα, quidam Codd. ut I. 65, 2.  
Ἐρμυλίων pro Σερμυλίων, ubi vid. quæ  
adnotata sunt. DUKER.

12. Λίνδιοι καλεῖται] So named be-  
cause Antiphemus and his Rhodian  
companions had principally come from  
Lindus in Rhodes. See Herodot. VII.  
153, 2. The plural form of the name,  
like that of Λεόντινοι, illustrates what  
Thucydides calls a general custom in  
the earliest times, that the several tribes  
gave their own names to the countries

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- 4 Δωρικὰ ἐτέθη αὐτοῖς. ἔτεσι δὲ ἐγγύτατα ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν  
 8. ACRAGAS or AGRIGENTUM, 580 B.C. μετα τὴν σφετέραν οἰκισιν Γελφοῖ Ἀκράγαντα  
 9. ZANCLE or MESSANA. ᾤκισαν, τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος  
 ποταμοῦ ὀνομάσαντες, οἰκιστὰς δὲ ποιήσαντες Ἀριστόνου  
 καὶ Πυστίλον, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Γελφῶν δόντες. 5  
 5 Ζάγκλη δὲ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ Χαλ-  
 κιδικῆς πόλεως ληστῶν ἀφικομένων ᾤκισθη, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ  
 ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Εὐβοίας πλήθος ἐλθὼν ξυγκα-

1. ἐτιθεῖ d. 7η O. ἐγγυτάτα P. 2. οἰκισιν H.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἰκισιν. 3. ᾤκισαν A.B.E.F.G.I.L.O.P.Q.R.f.g.h.i.k.m. et correctus C. et. 47. 5. πύστιλον L.O. πιστυλον g. 6. ζάγκλη G.I.d.e.i.k. ζάγκλη h. ζάγκη c. σάγκλη 47. δέ] om. G.d.k. ὀπικία K. 7. δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.C.E. F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.k. 47. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ ἀπὸ. 8. συγκατενείμαντο d.i.

where they settled. It indicates also the absence of any considerable town when the colony was first founded, the name of the people being applied to the district, and no particular spot being of sufficient importance to make its own local name supersede the general one. When at a later period the inhabitants of the district built a city for their common capital, the name of the country was generally transferred to the town which was now in a manner become its representative. Such has been the case with so many of the towns of modern France, which have succeeded to the name formerly belonging to the people of the whole district: Ambiani, Amiens; Turones, Tours; Remi, Rheims, &c. So the town of Kendal has appropriated to itself the name of the whole dale, instead of retaining its proper appellation Kirby Kendal, or the Church Town of Kent Dale. When the Lindians first arrived in Sicily they called their first fortified settlement, established probably on the top of a hill or cliff, by no other name than their own. Afterwards, as the settlement grew, and the buildings extended down into the plain and to the river, so that what was once the whole town was now only a small part of it, the new and enlarged town was distinguished by a local name derived from the river which ran beside it; but the original city, now become a citadel, retained its old national name. So at Argos, the citadel, which was the

old Pelasgian settlement, retained its Pelasgian name Larissa: the more modern city, which grew up at its feet, received the name which had belonged formerly to the whole country, and was called Argos. In the passage now before us the word πόλις is used in two somewhat different senses; first in the ordinary sense, as expressing all the buildings included within the outer walls, i. e. what we should call the whole town; and then in a more technical sense, as the original city now become merely a citadel; a sense in which Thucydides has observed that it was applied to the citadel of Athens. See II. 15, 4.

6. ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ] "The country of the Opici, Osci, or Ausones," for they are all various forms of the same name. In the geography of the Greeks of the time of Thucydides, Opicia was the name for the coast on the Tyrrhenian sea from the Tiber southwards as far as the confines of Enotria, that is, nearly to Pæstum and the river Silarus. See Aristot. Politics, VII. 10, 5. The author of the Periplus which goes under the name of Scylax, who lived, according to Niebuhr, about the middle of the fourth century before Christ, possessed a more accurate knowledge, and distinguishes the coast belonging to the Latins, from that of the Volscians, or Opicians, and this last again from that of the Campanians. And he calls Cuma a town of Campania.

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τενείμαντο τὴν γῆν· καὶ οἰκισταὶ Περιήρης καὶ Κραταιμένης  
 ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς, ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ Κύμης, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος. ὄνομα  
 δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ζάγκλη ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Σικελῶν κληθεῖσα,  
 ὅτι δρεπανοειδὲς τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δρέπανον οἱ  
 5 Σικελοὶ ζάγκλον καλοῦσιν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ Σαμίων  
 καὶ ἄλλων Ἰώνων ἐκπίπτουσιν, οἱ Μήδους φεύγοντες προσέ-  
 βαλον Σικελίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ Σαμίους Ἀναξίλας Ῥηγίωνων τύραννος  
 οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἐκβαλὼν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν †αὐτοῖς† ξυμ-  
 μίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, Μεσσήνην ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ τὸ  
 10 10. HIMERA. ἀρχαῖον πατρίδος ἀντωνόμασε. V. Καὶ Ἱμέρα  
 ἀπὸ Ζάγκλης ᾠκίσθη ὑπὸ Εὐκλείδου καὶ Σίμου καὶ Σάκωνος,  
 καὶ Χαλκιδῆς μὲν οἱ πλεῖστοι ἦλθον ἐς τὴν ἀποικίαν, ξυνώ-  
 κισαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ Συρακουσῶν φυγάδες, στάσει νικη-

1. περιήρος καὶ κραταιμενείς H. 2. οἱ B. κυνῆς E. οἱ B. 3. ὑπὸ] om. P.  
 σικελίων 47. 4. τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.O.Q.R.c.d.e.h.i.k.  
 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ τὴν ἰδέαν N.V.g. vulgo τὸ χωρίον τὴν  
 ἰδέαν. 5. ζάκλον I. 47. ζάκλην d.e.i. ζάγκλην K. 8. αὐτοὶ C.E.L.O.Q.V.  
 c.f.g.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. Bekk. 6. ἄλλων τινῶν ἰώνων h. προσέβαλλον L.O.  
 προσείχον γρ. h. 7. τῇ σικελίᾳ g. σαμένους 47. ἀναξίας K. ῥηγίων b.  
 ῥηγίων V. 8. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ R. αὐτοῖς] Malim αὐτός, ut c. αὐτός etiam  
 Dobree. extr. [VI. 5, 3.] αὐτὸς οἰκιστὴς γενόμενος. Bekk. 9. ᾠκίσας C.  
 μεσσήνη G. 10. ἀντωνόμασε] αὐτὸ ὠνόμασε A.B.E.F.N.V.c.f.g.h. ἂν τὸ ὠνόμα-  
 σεν H. 11. καὶ σιμοῦ K. om. A. ζάκωνος d. 12. οἱ μὲν K. ξυνώκισαν  
 A.B.H.h. Haack. Goell. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ξυνώκησαν. 13. ἐκ] oi d. om. G.

5. αὐτοὶ μὲν] That is to say, "the  
 "old Cuman and Chalcidian colonists."  
 Herodotus mentions that Anaxilas in-  
 stigatēd the Samians to occupy Zancle,  
 but says nothing of his subsequent  
 quarrel with them. VI. 22, et seqq.

8. †αὐτοῖς†] Instead of this reading,  
 both Bekker and Dobree propose to  
 read αὐτός. No one certainly now sup-  
 poses that the dative case is exactly  
 equivalent to the genitive, or that τὴν  
 πόλιν αὐτοῖς could simply mean "their  
 "city," i. e. the city from which they  
 had just been expelled: αὐτοῖς—οἰκίσας  
 could only signify, "having settled the  
 "city for them, i. e. for the Samians,  
 "with a mixed population," as if he  
 had still left the Samians in possession,  
 and had only obliged them to share the  
 town with some additional settlers of  
 various races. But then this is the  
 very account of the matter given by  
 Pausanias, IV. 23; and although Thu-

cydides had just before said ἐκβαλὼν  
 τοὺς Σαμίους, yet this may only signify  
 that he so far dispossessed them, as to  
 make their remaining for the future in  
 the city only an act of his grace; he  
 turned them out as sole possessors of  
 it, and then restored them to it as joint  
 possessors in common with a mixed  
 multitude from other nations. It should  
 be observed however that the account  
 in Pausanias is certainly erroneous in  
 one point, as it places the occupation  
 of Zancle by Anaxilas immediately after  
 the close of the second Messenian war;  
 it may therefore be equally incorrect  
 in other points, as well as in its chro-  
 nology.

9. ἀπὸ τῆς—πατρίδος] See Strabo, VI.  
 1, 6. ἦσαν δὲ τῆς ἀποικίας, (scil. τῆς ἐς τὸ  
 Ῥήγιον,) καὶ οἱ Μεσσηνίωνων φυγάδες τῶν  
 ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ—διόπερ οἱ τῶν Ῥηγίωνων  
 ἡγεμόνες, μέχρι Ἀναξίλα, τοῦ Μεσσηνίωνων  
 γένους αἰεὶ καθίσταντο.



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- θέντες, οἱ Μυλητίδαι καλούμενοι· καὶ φωνὴ μὲν μεταξὺ τῆς  
 τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωρίδος ἐκράθη, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικά  
 2 11. ACRÆ, 663 B.C. ἐκράτησεν. \*Ακραὶ δὲ καὶ Κασμέναι ὑπὸ Συ-  
 and CARMENÆ,  
 643 B.C. ρακοσίων ᾠκίσθησαν, \*Ακραὶ μὲν ἐβδομήκοντα  
 ἔτεσι μετὰ Συρακούσας, Κασμέναι δὲ ἐγγὺς εἴκοσι μετὰ 5  
 12. CAMARINA, \*Ακρας. καὶ Καμάρινα τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ Συρα-  
 598 B.C. κοσίων ᾠκίσθη, ἔτεσι ἐγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ  
 3 ἐκάτον μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν· οἰκισταὶ δὲ ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς  
 Δάσκων καὶ Μενέκωλος. ἀναστάτων δὲ Καμαριναίων γενο-  
 μένων πολέμῳ ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων δι' ἀπόστασιν, χρόνῳ Ἰππο- 10  
 κράτης ὕστερον Γέλας τύραννος, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν Συρακοσίων  
 αἰχμαλώτων λαβὼν τὴν γῆν τὴν Καμαριναίων, αὐτὸς οἰκι-  
 στὴς γενόμενος κατᾠκίσε Καμάριναν. καὶ αὖθις ὑπὸ Γέλωνος  
 ἀνάστατος γενομένη τὸ τρίτον κατᾠκίσθη ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†

VI. Τοσαῦτα ἔθνη Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων Σικελίαν 15  
 ᾠκει, καὶ ἐπὶ τοσῇδε οὖσαν αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύειν  
 ὄρμηντο, ἐφίεμενοι μὲν τῇ ἀληθεστάτῃ προ-  
 φάσει τῆς πάσης ἄρξειν, βοηθεῖν δὲ ἅμα εὐ-  
 πρεπῶς βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἑαυτῶν συγγενέσι καὶ  
 2 τοῖς προσγεγεννημένοις ξυμμάχοις. μάλιστα 20  
 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐξώρμησαν Ἑγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις

A. C. 416. 5.

Olymp. 91. 1.

A pretext for invading  
 Sicily is furnished by  
 the people of Eggesta,

- 2 who request aid from  
 Athens against Sellinus  
 and Syracuse.

1. οἱ] οὐ Ε. μυλητίδαι H.Q. μλητίδαι C.G.d.i.k.m. 47. μλητίδαι. 48. φωνῇ  
 A.F. μὲν] om. i. τῆς χαλκιδέων V.N. 3. κασμεναι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.  
 Q.V.d.g.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βασμέναι K. κασμῖαι O. vulgo κάσμεναι.  
 5. δ' αἱ ἐγγὺς C.e. 6. καμάρινα A.B.F.H.K.L.O.P.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo καμαρίνα. 8. οἰκιστὰ 47. αὐτοῖς d. 9. μενέκαλος V.N. ἀναστάντων  
 B.E.H.K.Q.d. 10. ὑποκράτης d. 12. λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτων d. γῆν τὴν καμ.]

τῶν  
 γῆν τὴν καμ. G. γῆν τῶν καμ. F.K.L.V. 14. ἀναστάντος d. γελῶν. Libri  
 omnes et Bekk. γέλωνος. Vid. adnot. 18. ἄρξειν A.B.C.E.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.  
 R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχειν. 20. προγεγε-  
 νημένοις E.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.i.k. 47. 48. Valla pristinis. 21. ἐξωρμήκεσαν G.  
 αἰγεσταίων A.B.N.V.h. τε] om. L.N.V.

14. ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†] This is a cer-  
 tain correction of the common reading  
 Γέλωνος, proposed by Wesseling in a  
 note on Diodorus, XI. 76., after Dod-  
 well; and since adopted by Poppo.  
 Diodorus expressly says that Camarina  
 was in the 79th Olympiad occupied by  
 the Geloans, and the lands portioned  
 out amongst them. Besides, had Gelon  
 been the founder, Hermocrates would

scarcely have omitted to mention the  
 tie thus created between Camarina and  
 Syracuse, when he was endeavouring  
 by every argument to persuade the  
 Camarinæans to give him their aid.  
 Thucyd. VI. 76, &c.

21. Ἑγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις παρόν-  
 tes] i. e. πρέσβεις παρόντες τε καὶ ἐπι-  
 καλούμενοι. See notes on IV. 95. 1.  
 109, 1.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

Ambassadors are sent from Athens to Eggesta, to report upon the state of affairs in Sicily.

παρόντες καὶ προθυμότερον ἐπικαλούμενοι. ὁμοροὶ γὰρ ὄντες τοῖς Σελινουντίοις ἐς πόλεμον καθέστασαν περί τε γαμικῶν τινῶν καὶ περὶ γῆς ἀμφισβητήτου, καὶ οἱ Σελινουντίοι, Συρακοσίου ἐπαγόμενοι ξυμμάχους, κατείργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· ὥστε τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ Λάχης καὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Λεοντίνων οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμνήσκοντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐδέοντο σφίσι ναὺς πέμψαντας ἐπαμῦναι, λέγοντες ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, καὶ κεφάλαιον, εἰ Συρακόσιοι Λεοντίνους τε ἀναστήσαντες ἀτιμώρητοι γενήσονται, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔτι ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν διαφθείροντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ἅπασαν δύναμιν τῆς Σικελίας σχήσουσι, κίνδυνον εἶναι μήποτε μεγάλη παρασκευῇ, Δωριῆς τε Δωριεῦσι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, καὶ ἅμα ἄποικοι τοῖς ἐκπέμψασιν Πελοποννησίοις βοηθήσαντες, καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν ξυγκαθέλωσι· σῶφρον δ' εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων ἔτι ξυμμάχων ἀντέχειν τοῖς Συρακόσιοις, ἄλλως τε καὶ χρήματα σφῶν παρεξόντων ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἱκανά. ὧν ἀκούοντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων πολλάκις λεγόντων καὶ τῶν ξυναγορευόντων αὐτοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο, πρέσβεις †πέμψαντες† πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Ἐγεσταν, περί τε τῶν χρημά-

1. καὶ προθ.—ὄντες om. 47. προθυμότεροι K. 2. ὁμορον Q. 4. γῆς] τῆς Q. ἀμφισβητησίμου f. ἀμφισβήτου d.e.k. 5. συμμάχους K. κατείργον K.g. πολέμῳ κατὰ K.L. 7. αἰγεσταῖοι A.N.V. 9. πέμψαντας K. prima manu. 48. et fortasse d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πέμψαντες. πέμψαντας A.B.E.F.G. quantum ex silentio Bekkeri in edit. minima colligere liceat. 10. ἀναστήσαντες d. 12. διαφθείραντες V. 13. μήποτε] μήτε A.B.E.F.h. 15. ἐκείνην g. 16. ἔτι] om. A.B.F. 18. παρεξόντων A. ἀκούσαντες N.V.g. 19. ἐς d. αἰγεσταίων A. 21. πέμψαντες A.B.E.F.G. πέμψαι h. Bekk. 2. ἐγέσταν K. αἰγεσταν A.V. τε] om. d. τῶν] om. Q.

2. ὁμοροι] Hæc fusius Diod. p. 328. b. WASS.

5. κατείργον αὐτοὺς] "In angustias cogeant, concludebant." Vide Wesseling. ad Herod. VI. 102, 1. GÖLLER.

20. ἐψηφίσαντο—πέμψαντες, κ. τ. λ.] The verb which ought to follow ἐψηφίσαντο is omitted, and must be supplied by the sense of the context. "They voted, first to send ambassadors, &c.

"and afterwards to act upon their request:" μὴ περιορᾶν would perhaps express as nearly as possible the meaning which Thucydides intended. Or possibly ἐψηφίσαντο may be meant to signify the same thing as ἐπέισθσαν, "they voted accordingly as the Eggestæans wished them to vote." At any rate it cannot surely be right to suppose that ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαντες is

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

των σκεφομένους, εἰ ὑπάρχει, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἐν τῷ κοινῷ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα πρὸς τοὺς Σελιουντίους, ἐν ᾧ ἐστὶν, εἰσομένους.

VII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεστάλησαν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ 5

οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πλὴν Κορινθίων, στρατεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον οὐ πολλὴν καὶ σῖτον ἀνεκομίσαντό τινα ζεύγη κομίσαντες, καὶ ἐς Ὀρνεὰς κατοικίσαντες τοὺς Ἀργείων φυγάδας, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς παρακαταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ὀλίγους, καὶ 10 σπεισάμενοί τινα χρόνον, ὥστε μὴ ἀδικεῖν Ὀρνεάτας καὶ Ἀργείους τὴν ἀλλήλων, ἀπεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπ' οἴκου. 2 ἐλθόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ναυσὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίοις ὀπλίταις, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, τοὺς ἐν Ὀρνεαῖς μίαν ἡμέραν ἐπο- 15 λιόρκουν· ὑπὸ δὲ νύκτα, αὐλισαμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος ἄποθεν, ἐκδιδράσκουσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ὀρνεῶν. καὶ τῇ ὕστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς ᾗσθοντο, κατασκάψαντες τὰς Ὀρνεὰς ἀνεχώ- 3 ρησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὕστερον ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ

MACEDONIA.  
and between the Athe-  
nians and Perdiccas.

ἐς Μεθώνην τὴν ὁμορον Μακεδονία ἱππέας κατὰ 20 θάλασσαν κομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι φυγάδας, 4 ἐκακούργουν τὴν Περδίκκου. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πέμψαντες

1. καὶ τοῖς G. 2. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ k. τοῖς σελιουντίους d.i. 4. τῶν] om. Q.  
7. πολλὰ Q. πολὺ K. 8. ἀνεκομίσαντό A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.i.m.  
Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνήροσαν γρ. g. vulgo ἀνεκόμισάν. τινα, ζεύγη  
κομ. N. 9. ὀρνεάς G. ὀρνεαῖς A.B.N.V.h. κατοικήσαντες E.F.H. τοὺς] τῶν e.  
11. ὀρνεάτας V. 12. οἴκους d. 13. πολλῶν g. 15. ἐξελθόντες Valla. Haack.  
Bekk. in ed. min. codices ἐξελθόντων. ταῖς ἐν ὀρνεαῖς, bis gravate, pr. d. τοὺς μὲν  
ὀρνεάτας correctus d. τοὺς ἐν A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
τοὺς μὲν ἐν. præpositionem om. i. ὀρνεαῖς N. V. 16. στρατοῦ d. 17. ἀπο-  
διδράσκουσιν d.i. ὀρνεῶν V. 18. ὀρνεαῖς V. 19. ἐλθόντες καὶ ἐς μεθ. N.  
20. μακεδονίας Q. λακεδαιμονία G.I.g.k. ἱππέας καὶ κατὰ d. 21. κομίσαντες  
οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h.

the same thing with ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαι. The passages quoted in Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 550, by no means justify such a construction.

[Poppo approves of Bekker's correction πέμψαι.]

15. πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων] Scil. τῶν Ἀργείων πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. This strange variation of the construction has been already noticed at V. 33, 1.

MACEDONIA. ATHENS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

παρὰ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, ἄγοντας πρὸς Ἀθηναίους δεχημέρους σπονδὰς, ξυμπολεμεῖν ἐκέλευον Περδίκκα· οἱ δ' οὐκ ἤθελον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕκτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραφεν.

- 5 VIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα ἦρι, οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ οἱ Ἑγεσταῖοι μετ' αὐτῶν, ἄγοντες ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα ἀσήμου ἀργυρίου ὥς ἐς ἐξήκοντα ναῦς μηνὸς μισθόν, ἃς ἔμελλον δεήσεσθαι πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-  
10 ναῖοι ἐκκλησίαν ποιήσαντες, καὶ ἀκούσαντες τῶν τε Ἑγεσταίων καὶ τῶν σφετέρων πρέσβεων τά τε ἄλλα ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ οὐκ ἀληθῆ, καὶ περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, ὥς εἶη ἐτοῖμα ἐν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς πολλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο ναῦς  
15 ἐξήκοντα πέμπειν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ στρατηγούς αὐτοκράτορας Ἀλκιβιάδην τε τὸν Κλεινίου καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου καὶ Λάμαχον τὸν Ξενοφάνους, βοηθοὺς μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις πρὸς Σελινουντίους, ξυγκατοικίσαι δὲ καὶ Λεοντίνους, ἣν τι περι-  
20 πράξαι ὅπη ἂν γιγνώσκωσιν ἄριστα Ἀθηναίοις. μετὰ δὲ 3

1. πρὸς ἀθην.] om. 48. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 4. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε  
καὶ K. συνέγραψε K. 8. ὥς] om. d.i. 5.] ἐπ' R.h. om. A.B.F.K.  
L.N.O.V. ναυσι h. μισθοῦ d.i. μισθὸς I. 9. ἔμελλον H. 12. ἐπαγωγὰ  
οὐκ g. καὶ οὐκ] om. prima manu N. 13. ὥς] om. B. 14. τοῖς κοινοῖς  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ  
κοινῷ. 15. ναυτοκράτορας B.h. 18. ξυγκατοικίσαι A.F.R.f.g.h. ἣν τι περ  
γίγνηται d. ἣν τι περιγίγνεται E.F. 19. ἄλλα G. τὰ] om. Q. τῇ] om.  
Q.d.i. 20. ὅποι R.d.i. γιγνώσκωσιν E.F. γινώσκωσιν V. ἄριστα] om. g.

8. μηνὸς μισθόν.] This supposes the payment of a drachma per day to every seaman of a crew of 200 men. For 200 × 30 = 6000, that is to say, 6000 drachmæ, or one talent. This was double of the usual rate, but the distance of Sicily, and the probable length of the service, were thought to call for this addition, which had been made, as we have seen, on a former occasion also, at the siege of Potidæa. See III. 17, 4.  
14. ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.] So Polybius, I. 59. χορηγία μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπῆρχε πρὸς τὴν πρόθεσιν ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.  
18. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "Should they have any spare time with regard to the war," that is, "time which the war laid no claim to."  
"Any balance of time or means in their favour, when their account with the war was settled."  
["Si quid inde commodi nacti essent, si res prospere cessissent." BAUER.  
"Recte quidem." PORPO.]

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

τοῦτο ἡμέρα πέμπτη ἐκκλησία αὐθις ἐγίγνετο, καθ' ὅτι χρή  
τὴν παρασκευὴν ταῖς ναυσὶ τάχιστα γίγνεσθαι, καὶ τοῖς  
στρατηγοῖς, εἴ του προσδέοιντο, ψηφισθῆναι ἐς τὸν ἔκπλουν.  
4 καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἀκούσιος μὲν ἡρημένος ἄρχειν, νομίζων δὲ τὴν  
πόλιν οὐκ ὀρθῶς βεβουλευσθαι, ἀλλὰ προφάσει βραχεία καὶ 5  
εὐπρεπεὶ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπάσης, μεγάλου ἔργου, ἐφίεσθαι, παρελ-  
θὼν ἀποτρέψαι ἐβούλετο, καὶ παρῆνει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοιαῦδε.

IX. "Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἐκκλησία περὶ παρασκευῆς τῆς ἡμετέ-  
" ρας ἦδε ξυνελέγη, καθ' ὅτι χρή ἐς Σικελίαν ἐκπλεῖν· ἐμοὶ  
SPEECH OF " μέντοι δοκεῖ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔτι χρῆναι 10  
NICIAS. " σκέψασθαι, εἰ ἄμεινόν ἐστιν ἐκπέμπειν τὰς  
(9-14.) " ναῦς, καὶ μὴ οὕτω βραχεία βουλῇ περὶ μεγά-  
I am still disposed to " λων πραγμάτων, ἀνδράσιν ἄλλοφύλοις πει-  
consider, not the de- " λωμένων, πόλεμον οὐ προσήκοντα ἄρασθαι.  
tails of the expedition, " καὶ τοι ἔγωγε καὶ τιμῶμαι ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, 15  
but whether it ought  
to be carried into effect  
at all: for it seems to  
me that it is at once  
ill-timed, and aims at  
objects which are im-  
practicable. " καὶ ἦσσαν ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἐμαντοῦ σώματι  
" ὀρρωδῶ, (νομίζων ὁμοίως ἀγαθὸν πολίτην

1. ἐγένετο d.i. 3. που A.B.E. 4. ἀκούσιος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.  
d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούσας. 6. ἀπρεπεῖ e.  
7. τάδε C.G.I.R.b.d.e.i.k. 8. ἡμέρας b. 9. ἦδη N.V. ἐσπλεῖν R.d.i.  
11. σκέψαι E. καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον C.k. 14. αἰρεσθαι G.I.P.N.V.d.i.k.m.  
15. τοι] τι H. τοιγε h. 16. ἦσσαν E. ἑαυτοῦ d.i.

4. ἀκούσιος μὲν, κ. τ. λ.] His verbis indicare vult Niciae et privatam et publicam causam fuisse, ut bellum dissuaderet. GÖLLER.

5. προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρεπεῖ] "On a slight pretence, and one that "was specious only and not solid." Ἐδλογος καὶ εὐπρεπής are generally thus distinguished by Thucydides; ἐδλογος is "that which is fair and reasonable," εὐπρεπής, "that which seems to be so, "but is not so really." See I. 37, 4. 39, 2. III. 38, 2. 44. 6. IV. 86, 4. 87, 1. VI. 76, 2. 3. 84, 2.

7. τοιαῦδε] Sic reposui e MSS. atque ita etiam frequentius, quod quidem veritatis studioso magis convenit. In Orationibus fere passim τοιαῦδε, in Fœderibus τάδε. WASSER. Of the short speech of Teutiaplus, III. 29, 3, Thucydides says, ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς τάδε, and ὅδε and το-

σαῦτα are used in speaking of the short prayer of Archidamus, II. 74, 2. Ὅδε occurs also in giving the short speech of Sthenelaidas, I. 85, 6, but it is followed by τοιαῦτα λέξας, not τοσαῦτα. But τοιαῦδε is the word used not only with all the longer speeches, but with those given in the Melian conference, and even with the letter of Nicias, VII. 11—15, as Thucydides professes only to give the substance of what was spoken or written, not to report the exact words.

17. νομίζων ὁμοίως, κ. τ. λ.] "Though "I think him to be no worse a citizen, "who does take care both of his person "and property; inasmuch as he would "be most apt to wish well to the pros- "perity of the state also, for his own "sake." Men who are careless of their own lives and properties will hardly care for those of their neighbours.



- “ δέ που ἀξιώχρεφ δυνάμει, ταχεῖαν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμῖν οἱ  
 “ ἐχθροὶ ποιήσονται, οἷς πρῶτον μὲν διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμ-  
 “ βασίς, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχίονος ἢ ἡμῖν, κατ’ ἀνάγκην ἐγένετο,  
 “ ἔπειτα ἐν αὐτῇ ταύτῃ πολλὰ τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα ἔχομεν.  
 3 “ εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ ταύτην πω τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἐδέξαντο, καὶ οὐχ ὅς  
 “ οἱ ἀσθενέστατοι· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν ἄντικρυς πολεμοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ  
 “ καὶ διὰ τὸ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἡσυχάζειν δεχημέροις σπον-  
 4 “ δαῖς καὶ αὐτοὶ κατέχονται. τάχα δ’ ἂν ἴσως, εἰ δίχα ἡμῶν  
 “ τὴν δύναμιν λάβοιεν; ὅπερ νῦν σπεύδομεν, καὶ πάνυ ἂν  
 “ ξυνεπιθίουντο μετὰ Σικελιωτῶν, οὓς πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν ἐτιμή- 10  
 5 “ σαντο ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ. ὥστε χρῆ

1. δέ recepi ex G.K.d.f. (Sic Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.) ποι Q. 2. ποιή-  
 σωται H. 3. κατ’ ἀνάγκην V. 4. πολλῶ τε ἀμφισβ. K. ἔχομεν] om. O.  
 5. πω] om. d. πω τὴν] om. Q. οἱ οὐκ K. 6. δὲ διὰ L.O.P. 8. αὐτοὶ  
 κατέχονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo αὐτοὶ ἔτι κατέχονται. ἂν δ’ A.E.F.H.N.V.g.h. Poppo. ἂν δ’ ἂν d.i.  
 10. ξυνεπιθίουντο L.O.P.c.d.i. Goell. Bekk. ξυνεπιθίουντο K.V. ξυνεπιθίουντο A.B.h.  
 ξυνεπιθίουντο E.F. ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν d. 11. ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμμάχους σφίσι  
 γενέσθαι.

cum optimis et plurimis libris, me non invito, præferatur αὐτά. Οὕτω ἔπραξαν αὐτά, ita illa tractarunt, i. e. et e nostris et ex Lacedæmoniiis quidam ea moliti sunt, et artibus quibusdam effecerunt, ut nomine tenus fœdus, re ipsa minime firmum esset. DUK. The neuter here seems to be used instead of the feminine, because it refers, not exactly to the treaty, but to what was done about the treaty. Ἐπραξαν αὐτάς would apply to those who framed or arranged for the treaty, such as Nicias himself and Pleistoanax; but ἔπραξαν αὐτά is the proper expression for those who so managed about the treaty as to have nearly succeeded in undoing it; that is to say, who inspired mutual suspicions into the minds of the two parties, and made them lose all friendly feeling towards each other. In point of construction, αὐτά seems to refer to τὰ περὶ τὰς σπονδῶν, which the writer tacitly substituted in his mind for the simple substantive τὰς σπονδῶν.

2. διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμβασιν Compare V. 46, 1. ἐκείνοις δὲ δυστυχούσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.

“ Disasters on the enemy’s side led to “ the treaty, and it was more disgrace- “ ful to them than to us, and such an “ one as they only made because they “ could not help it; so that they will “ therefore be ready to break it on the “ first opportunity.” The comparative αἰσχίονος seems again a confusion for αἰσχροῦ μᾶλλον. “ It was concluded “ with dishonour to them rather than “ to us.” See II. 40, 2. The genitive with the preposition ἐκ has the same sense apparently as with διὰ in the line preceding: both denote the accompany- ing state or circumstances under which the action occurred, rather than the cause of it. See the note on I. 40, 4. and compare III. 40, 7. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.

5. εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ, κ. τ. λ.] Vide V. 26, 2. scil. Corinthii (vide V. 52, 2. 115, 3.) et Chalcidenses; (VI. 7, 4.) δεχημέ- ροις σπονδαῖς, scil. Bœoti. DOBREE. Decem dierum autem induciæ non erant quæ per tam breve spatium obtinebant, sed quæ decimo quoque die renuntiari poterant. GÖLLE.

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“σκοπεῖν τινὰ αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μετεώρω τε πόλει ἀξιούν κινδυνεύειν, καὶ ἀρχῆς ἄλλης ὀρέγεσθαι, πρὶν ἢν ἔχομεν βεβαιωσώμεθα, εἰ Χαλκιδῆς γε οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔτη τοσαῦτα ἀφυστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἔτι ἀχείρωτοί εἰσι, καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους ἐνδοιαστώως ἀκροῶνται. ἡμεῖς δὲ Ἐγεσταίοις δὴ οὖσι ξυμμάχοις, ὡς ἀδικουμένοις, ὀξέως βοηθοῦμεν· ὑφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν† πάλαι ἀφεστῶτων ἀδικοῦμεθα, ἔτι μέλλομεν

Its objects are impracticable; for if we conquer Sicily, we cannot keep it. They are undesirable; for we have no interest in preventing Syracuse from extending her dominion over Sicily. And it is but a dream of vain glory, to venture on such distant enterprises, instead of fir-

“ἀμύνεσθαι. XI. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν κατεργασάμενοι καὶν κατάσχομεν τῶν δ’ εἰ καὶ κρατήσαιμεν, διὰ πολλοῦ γε καὶ πολλῶν ὄντων χαλεπῶς ἂν ἄρχειν δυναίμεθα. ἀνότητον δ’ ἐπὶ τοιούτους ἵεναι, ὧν κρατήσας τε μὴ κατασχῆσαι τις, καὶ μὴ κατορθώσας μὴ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καὶ πρὶν ἐπιχειρήσαι ἔσται. Σικελιώται δ’ ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, ὥς γε νῦν

1. μετεώρως d. μετεωροτέρως c. 2. βεβαιωσώμεθα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.L.M.O.V. d.f.g. et correctus C. 3. εἰ χαλκ. γε] οἱ χαλκ. γὰρ B.K.L.P. οἱ χαλκ. γε d. εἰ χαλκ. τέ γε f. ἀφεστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν A.B.E.F.N.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀφεστῶτες ἡμῶν. ἀφεστῶτες ὑμῶν G. 4. ὑμῶν d.k. 5. ἐνδοιαστώως g. ἀκροῶνται] ἡμῶν ἀκροῶνται K. 6. δὴ] δῆθεν Q.f. δὴ οὖσι] δηλοῦσι E. οὖσι d. ξυμμάχοι A.B.C.E.F.R. 7. αὐτῶν] αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Goell. 12. τοιούτους G. τοιούτοις P.k. εἶναι L.O.P.k. κρατήσαντας C.G.I.K.k. γε h. 13. κατασχῆσαι A.K. κατισχῆσαι M. κατισχύσει L.O.P. σχῆσαι h. 15. δοκῶσιν M.

4. κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους] “On the several coasts of the main land,” as opposed to the islands whose obedience could more be depended on. Although the Greeks in the time of Thucydides were accustomed to apply the term *ἡπειρος* in a particular sense to what we should call the two continents of Europe and Asia, (Herodot. III. 134, 7. IV. 118, 1, 7.) yet it was applied also to various portions of the coast of the main land as distinguished from the islands which lay off them; just as the term “the Spanish main,” i. e. “main land,” was applied to the north coast of South America in contradistinction to the West Indian islands. It was a term naturally required for distinction’s sake, where so much of the country consisted either of islands, or of land all but islanded, like the Thracian Chersonesus, Peloponnesus, Athos, Pallene, &c.

7. †αὐτῶν†] Bekker, Göller, and

bishop Maltby (MSS. notes) read ὑφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτοὶ πάλαι, instead of αὐτῶν. And the antithesis is thus much more forcible; but otherwise ὑφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν resembles IV. 126, 3. προσηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν, and αὐτῶν seems to be required as well as αὐτοί.

15. ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι] The sense seems to be, “Looking at the actual state of Sicily, I should say that the island would be even less formidable to us if the Syracusans were to conquer it all.” The first ἂν belongs properly to ἡσσαν δεινοὶ γενέσθαι, but the parenthesis ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι having intervened, the particle is again repeated. The stress on ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι is explained by what follows, νῦν μὲν γὰρ—χάριτι. Had Thucydides meant to say, “Sicily is not formidable, and would be even less so, should the Syracusans conquer it all,” the particle γε would wholly lose its meaning.



ing all your attention  
on the perpetual hos-  
tility of Lacedæmon.

- “ ἔχουσι, καὶ ἔτι ἂν ἦσσαν δεινοὶ ἡμῖν γενέ-  
“ σθαι, εἰ ἄρξειαν αὐτῶν Συρακόσιοι· ὅπερ οἱ  
3 “ Ἐγεσταῖοι μάλιστα ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ κἂν  
“ ἔλθοιεν ἴσως Λακεδαιμονίων ἕκαστοι χάριτι, ἐκείνως δ’  
“ οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· ᾧ γὰρ ἂν τρόπῳ  
“ τὴν ἡμετέραν μετὰ Πελοποννησίων ἀφέλονται, εἰκὸς ὑπὸ  
“ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαιρεθῆναι.  
4 “ ἡμᾶς δ’ ἂν οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα μὲν ἐκπεπληγμένοι  
“ εἶεν, εἰ μὴ ἀφικοίμεθα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύνα-  
“ μιν δι’ ὀλίγου ἀπέλθοιμεν· εἰ δὲ σφαλεῖν μὲν τι, τάχιστ’<sup>10</sup>  
“ ἂν ὑπεριδόντες μετὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἐπίθωτο. τὰ γὰρ διὰ  
“ πλείστου πάντες ἴσμεν θαυμαζόμενα, καὶ τὰ πείραν ἤκιστα  
5 “ τῆς δόξης δόντα. ὅπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς Λακεδαι-  
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους πεπόνθατε· διὰ τὸ παρὰ γνώ-  
“ μην αὐτῶν, πρὸς ᾧ ἐφοβεῖσθε τὸ πρῶτον, περιγεγενησθαι,<sup>15</sup>  
6 “ καταφρονήσαντες ἤδη καὶ Σικελίας ἐφίεσθε. χρὴ δὲ μὴ  
“ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τῶν ἐναντίων ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὰς δια-  
“ νοίας κρατήσαντας θαρρύν· μηδὲ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄλλο τι

1. δεινοὶ ἂν ἡμῖν K. 2. εἰ καὶ ἄρξειαν d. οἱ συρ. K. ᾧ περ d. 3. κἂν]  
ἂν K. 4. ἐκεῖνο g. ἐκείνων d. 5. τόπῳ E. 6. ἀπὸ d. 7. τῶν σφετέρων g.  
8. οἱ] εἰ d. 9. δὲ εἰ K. 10. σφαλεῖν μὲν R. 11. ἐνθάδε V. ἐπιθεῖντο  
I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h. Bekker. Goell. ἐπίθωτο V. ἐπίθωτο G. τὰ] τὴν h. 13. δέ-  
οντα b. ἐνδόντα f. ἡμῖς F.H.c. δ] ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος K. 16. κατὰ-  
φρονήσαντες L.O.P.d.k. καὶ φρονήσαντες K. ἐφίεσθαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.g.  
h.k.m. 18. θαρρύν Poppo. Goell.

9. εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν] Compare  
ch. 47. where Nicias again proposes  
ἐπιδείξαντας τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων  
πόλεως—ἀποπλεῖν οἴκαδε.

11. ἐπίθωτο] Bekker and Göl-  
ler read here ἐπιθεῖντο; and ξυπεπιθεῖντο in  
ch. 10, 4. and ἐπιθειμέθα instead of ἐπι-  
θοίμεθα in ch. 34, 5. Yet Bekker re-  
tains πρόουτο in Demosth. de Pace,  
p. 61. 3. Reiske. And the form of the  
second aorist middle optative of verbs  
in μῦ ending in οῖτο instead of εῖτο is  
acknowledged by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
§. 208. 2. and by Buttmann, in his  
largest Grammar, §. 107. note 35. (vol.  
I. p. 518. ed. Berlin, 1830.) I have  
therefore retained the common reading.  
[See however Dr. Arnold's note on I.  
120, 3. of later date than the above.]

16. ἐφίεσθε] Some may be inclined  
to prefer the reading ἐφίεσθαι, as if the  
sense were καταφρονήσαντες ἐφίεσθαι,  
“ Being proudly minded to desire the  
“ conquest of Sicily.” But none of  
the three passages in which καταφρονεῖν  
is used with an infinitive following,  
Thucyd. III. 83, 3. Herodot. I. 66, 2.  
Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 5, 12. will, if con-  
sidered, bear out such an interpretation.  
I have therefore retained the common  
reading.

17. τὰς διανοίας κρατήσαντας] Göl-  
ler interprets this, “Decet confidere, animi  
“ potentem;” i. e. “neque nimis for-  
“ tuna secunda elatum, neque adversa  
“ animo nimis demisso.” Dobree sug-  
gests, “Sed retuso illorum conatu.”  
Is not the sense rather “subduing or

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“ ἡγήσασθαι ἢ διὰ τὸ αἰσχροὺν σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔτι καὶ  
 “ νῦν, ἣν δύνωνται, σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς  
 “ εἶθ' ἦθρονται, ὅσῳ καὶ περὶ πλείστου καὶ διὰ πλείστου  
 “ δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσιν. ὥστε οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ  
 5 “ Ἐγεσταίων ἡμῶν, ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, ὁ ἀγὼν, εἰ σωφρο-  
 “ νοῦμεν, ἀλλ' ὅπως πόλιν δι' ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν  
 “ ὀξέως φυλαξόμεθα. XII. καὶ μεμνήσθαι  
 “ χρὴ ἡμᾶς ὅτι νεωστὶ ἀπὸ νόσου μεγάλης καὶ  
 “ πολέμου βραχὺ τι λελαφῆκαμεν, ὥστε καὶ  
 “ χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ἠϋξῆσθαι· καὶ  
 “ ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀνα-  
 “ λούν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε,  
 “ ἐπικουρίας δεομένων, οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι καλῶς χρήσιμον,

Our lately recovered strength should be reserved for objects more strictly national; nor should we listen to those who, for the gratification of their own ambition, would lead us into danger.

2. ἣν δύνωνται] om. L. 3. ὅσῳ καὶ B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσῳ δὲ καί. 5. ἣν σωφρονώμεν e. 6. πόλιν] πολλὴν K. ἐπιβουλεύσαντες h. 7. φυλαξόμεθα E.d. Goell. Bekk. ceteri φυλαξόμεθα. 8. ἡμᾶς d. 10. καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν] om. L.O.P.k. 11. ταῦτα] τὰ K. ἡμᾶς V. εἶναι] om. C.K.M.R.b.d.e.f. 12. τῶνδε] τῶν K. τῶν τε d.

“ getting the better of their minds?” i. e. our best security is in getting the better of our enemy’s mind, and making him feel our superiority. Compare Livy, IX. 6. “Habere Samnites victoriam, non præclaram solum sed etiam perpetuam; cepisse enim eos non Romanam, sicut ante Gallos, sed quod multo bellicosius fuerit, Romanam virtutem ferocitatemque.”

6. δι' ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν] Plotting against us in the way of “oligarchy;” i. e. threatening us, not with the loss of our conquests, but with a change of government.

11. δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλούν] “Quidni accipias τὸ, εἶναι hoc loco, ut “alibi, pro ἐξείναι? Possis et suspicari “ἐνθάδε εἶναι dici ut ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὴν “πρώτην εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι.” REIZ, in Hermann’s Notes on Viger, note 177. And Hermann adds, “Vid. Pseudo-“demosth. p. 1389. 9.” The passage referred to is in the funeral oration, ὁμοίως μέντοι διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς πρότερόν ποτε εἰρηκόσιν ἐνθάδ', εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ. But Dindorf reads ἐνθάδὲ κάμοι δοκεῖ; and Schäfer, while he retains the common reading, justly approves of Reiske’s

interpretation of it, “εἶναι est id quod “εἶναι, datum esse, in potestate mea “esse.” There seems indeed no shadow of reason for imagining that there is any such phrase as ἐνθάδε εἶναι, which must signify, according to the analogy of ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, &c. “as far “as this place is concerned;” and this would be nonsense in the present passage of Thucydides, nor could the article be omitted, τὸ ἐνθάδε εἶναι. Δίκαιον εἶναι ἀναλούν, “It is just that we should “be permitted to spend,” is surely no unjustifiable construction.

13. οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The word χρήσιμον, although applied to both members of this sentence, belongs properly only to the first of them; the true sense being, οἷς ξυμβαίνει, τό τε καλῶς ψεύσασθαι χρήσιμον εἶναι, καὶ τὸ χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν αὐτοῦ εἶδέναι. Again, the dative τῷ τοῦ πέλους κινδύνῳ does not properly depend either on κατορθώσαντας or πταίσαντας, but on some more neutral word, such as χρωμένους, which must be supplied by the sense. In what follows, Bekker, Poppo, and Göller have adopted the reading αὐτῶν or αὐτῶν for αὐτοῦς, and Göller has also

“καὶ τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ, ταύτους† λόγους μόνον πα-  
 “ρασχομένους, ἢ κατορθώσαντας χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν εἰδέναι, ἢ  
 2 “πταίσαντάς που τοὺς φίλους ξυναπολέσαι. εἴτε τις ἄρχειν  
 “ἄσμενος αἰρεθεὶς παραινέει ὑμῖν ἐκπλεῖν, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον  
 “σκοπῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ νεώτερος ἔτι ὢν ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν, ὅπως 5  
 “θαυμασθῇ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἵπποτροφίας, διὰ δὲ πολυτέλειαν  
 “καὶ ὠφελῆσθαι τι ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς, μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε  
 “τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι, νομίζατε δὲ  
 “τοὺς τοιούτους τὰ μὲν δημόσια ἀδικεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν,  
 “καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα εἶναι καὶ μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευέσθαι - 10

Let us rather leave the Sicilians to settle their own quarrels by themselves, and not form  
 “σθαί τε καὶ ὀξέως μεταχειρίσαι. XIII. οὓς  
 “ἐγὼ ὁρῶν νῦν ἐνθάδε τῷ αὐτῷ ἀνδρὶ παρα-  
 “κελευστοὺς καθημένους φοβοῦμαι, καὶ τοῖς

1. αὐτοὺς G. αὐτῶν A.B.F.I.g.h. Poppo. Goell. αὐτῶν Bekk. μόνον λόγους K. λόγῳ μόνον e. παρασχομένων Goell. 3. ξυναπολέσαι Poppo. Goell. Dindorf. Reisk. Bekk. 2. ξυναπολέσθαι codices. εἰ δέ τις K. ἄρχειν] om. P. post ἄσμενος ponunt N.V.g. 4. παραινῇ K. ἐκπλεῖν ὑμῖν τοῦτο μόνον Schol. Aristophan. Pac. 449. 5. ἔτι δὲν A.B.E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔτι, omisso δὲν, F. δὲν, omisso ἔτι, C.K.b.e.h. δὲν ἔτι ceteri. 6. μὴ θαυμασθῇ R. τῆς ὑπεροφίας G. διὰ τε d. 7. τοῦτο e. ἐμπαράσχετε e. ἐμπαράσχητε pr. ἀν παρὰσχοιτε recens d. 8. ἰδίᾳ] διὰ τὸ Schol. Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι d. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι Schol. Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι k.m. 12. ἐγὼ ὁρῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.c.e.g. h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὁρῶ ἐγὼ R. ἐγὼ ὁρῶ V.d. Vulgo ὁρῶν ἐγὼ. αὐτῷ] om. Q. παρασκευαστοὺς L.O. παρακεκλημένους m.

changed παρασχομένους into the genitive παρασχομένων; very properly, as I think, if he altered αὐτοὺς into the genitive. But I do not see why the common reading is objected to, and the authority of the MSS. is in its favour.

10. μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευέσθαι] No fit matter for a young man's "planning." So in Sophocles, *Œdip. Tyr.* 1295. θέαμα δ' εἰσάψει τάχα Τοιούτων οἶον καὶ στυγοῦντ' ἐποικτίσαι; "Thou shalt see a sight meet for an enemy's pity." There is a slight confusion in the use of the dative νεωτέρῳ, arising from the similar expression where it is used properly, μὴ ἐπιτίθειον εἶναι νεωτέρῳ, ὥστε βουλευέσασθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ.

11. οὓς ἐγὼ ὁρῶν] The relative refers to τοιούτους. Κατασχυνθῆναι is more than αἰσχυνθῆναι, and means "to be shamed utterly; shamed out of one's own purpose." So in Isocrates, Pa-

negyric. p. 60, e. κατασχυνθέντες τὴν ἀρετὴν αὐτῶν—ἡναγκάσθησαν μετασχεῖν τῶν κινδύνων. In what follows, αὐτοὶ is properly applied to the young men, and not ἐκεῖνοι, because of the word δόξει, which refers all that follows to their opinion, and so makes them in fact the principal subject of the clause. "I call upon you not to be shamed out of your better judgment, lest these should think you cowards if you vote not for war; nor to feel, as they may themselves feel, a desperate passion for what you have not got." Lastly, I agree with Göller, that κατορθοῦνται would be more natural than κατορθοῦνται, as with the plural verb it sounds harsh to omit the nominative of ἄνθρωποι. But ἐλάχιστοι κατορθοῦνται, "men most rarely succeed," is in itself right enough; as in III. 37, 4. κρεῖται δὲ ὄντες—μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγωνισταὶ ὀρθοῦνται τὰ πλείω.

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alliances of which all  
the cost will be ours,  
but all the advantage  
belong to others.

- “πρεσβυτέροις ἀντιπαρακελεύομαι μὴ κατα-  
“σχυνηθῆναι, εἴ τῳ τις παρακάθηται τῶνδε,  
“ὅπως μὴ δόξει, ἂν μὴ ψηφίζηται πολεμεῖν,  
“μαλακὸς εἶναι, μηδ’ ὅπερ ἂν αὐτοὶ πάθοιεν, δυσέρωτας  
5 “εἶναι τῶν ἀπόντων, γνόντας ὅτι ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα  
“κατορθοῦνται, προνοία δὲ πλείστα, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος,  
“ὥς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντιχει-  
“ροτονεῖν, καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι τοὺς μὲν Σικελιώτας οἷσπερ νῦν  
“ὄροις χρωμένους πρὸς ἡμᾶς, οὐ μεμπτοῖς, τῷ τε Ἴονίῳ  
10 “κόλῳ, παρὰ γῆν ἣν τις πλέῃ, καὶ τῷ Σικελικῷ, διὰ πελά-  
“γους, τὰ αὐτῶν νεμομένους καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυμφέρεσθαι·  
“τοῖς δ’ Ἑγεσταίοις ἰδίᾳ εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων καὶ  
“ξυνῆψαν πρὸς Σελινουντίους †τὸ† πρῶτον πόλεμον, μετὰ  
“σφῶν αὐτῶν καὶ καταλύεσθαι· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμμάχους  
15 “μὴ ποιεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ εἰώθαμεν, οἷς κακῶς μὲν πράξασιν  
“ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελίας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα.

It may be informal  
again to discuss a ques-  
tion already settled ;  
but informality is not  
to be put in comparison  
20 with our country's wel-  
fare.

“XIV. Καὶ σὺ, ὦ πρύτανι, ταῦτα, εἴπερ ἡγεῖ  
“σοι προσήκειν κήδεσθαι τε τῆς πόλεως, καὶ  
“βούλει γενέσθαι πολίτης ἀγαθὸς, ἐπιψήφισε,  
“καὶ γνώμας προτίθει αὖθις Ἀθηναίοις, νομί-  
“σας, εἰ ὀρρωδεῖς τὸ ἀναψηφίσαι, τὸ μὲν λυεῖν

3. δόξει] C.e. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo, Goell. δόξη. ἂν] κἀν Q. ἦν margo d.  
μὴ] om. d. ὑποψηφίζηται K. 4. ὅπερ E.e. δυσέρωτας d. δυσέρωτες e.  
5. ἐπιθυμία K. μὲν] om. P. 6. κατορθοῦνται Goell. πρόνοια K. τὰ  
πλείστα Q.R.f. πατρίδος] τρωάδος I. τριάδος C. 7. τῶν] τὸν K.L.M.N.O.g.k.  
9. ὄροις] om. pr. d. χρωμένους E. ἡμᾶς B.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ὑμᾶς. Ἴονίῳ E.I.d. 11. αὐτοὺς K. καὶ] δὲ καὶ d. 12. δὲ αἰ-  
γεστ. V. “Octo libri δὲ ἑγεσταίοις plene.” Poppo. (sic etiam C.) 13. τὸ d. Le-  
vesquius. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 15. καλῶς L.O.e. 17. ἡγεῖ E.K.  
vulgo ἡγή. 21. τῷ ἀναψηφίσαι τοῦ d.

8. οἷσπερ νῦν ὄροις χρωμένους] That is to say, the Sicilians were not to sail in the Grecian seas, nor the Athenians on the coasts of Sicily, with more than a single ship of war. For the jealousy of the ancient states restricted the entrance of foreign ships of war into their harbours, no less than that of foreign troops into their territory; and it seems to have been an ordinary sti-

pulation that the ships of one power should not frequent the coasts of another power, except in certain fixed numbers. See II. 7, 2. III. 71, 1. IV. 78, 2. VI. 52, 1. VII. 56, 4.

21. λυεῖν τοὺς νόμους] Ex hoc loco Petitius ad leg. Att. p. 212. colligit, non licuisse Prytanibus, populum iterum in suffragia mittere de re, de qua jam psephisma scriptum esset. Est

“ τοὺς νόμους μὴ μετὰ τοσῶνδ' ἂν μαρτύρων αἰτίαν σχεῖν,  
 “ τῆς δὲ πόλεως [κακῶς] βουλευσαμένης ἰατρὸς ἂν γενέσθαι,  
 “ καὶ τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὃς ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὤφε-  
 “ λήσῃ ὥς πλείστα ἢ ἐκὼν εἶναι μηδὲν βλάβῃ.”

XV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα εἶπε· τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων πα- 5  
 ριώντες οἱ μὲν πλείστοι στρατεύειν παρήνουν καὶ τὰ ἐψη-  
 φισμένα μὴ λύειν, οἱ δὲ τινες καὶ ἀντέλεγον.  
 ἐνῆγε δὲ προθυμότατα τὴν στρατείαν Ἀλκι-  
 βιάδης ὁ Κλειῖου, βουλόμενος τῷ τε Νικίᾳ  
 ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ὦν καὶ ἐς τὰλλα διάφορος τὰ 10  
 πολιτικά, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῦ διαβόλως ἐμνήσθη, καὶ μάλιστα  
 στρατηγήσαι τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων Σικελίαν τε δι' αὐτοῦ  
 καὶ Καρχηδόνα λήψεσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἴδια ἅμα εὐτυχήσας χρήμασί  
 3 τε καὶ δόξῃ ὠφελήσῃ. ὦν γὰρ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν,  
 ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις μείζουσιν ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν 15

1. μετὰ] με E.F.G.H.K.c.g.h. τε A.B. ἂν] om. d. ἔχειν K.R. 2. κακῶς]  
 om. A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. βουλευσομένης G. 3. τὸ δε-  
 σινίτ I. δς] ὡς A.F.H.g. δς—βλάβῃ om. pr. d. ἂν τὴν] αὐτὴν rec. d. ὠφελή-  
 σει E.K. 4. μὴ g. βλάβῃ K. 5. παριόντων K. 7. τινας καὶ] om. P.  
 8. τὴν στρατείαν προθυμότατα i. 10. τὰλλα K. τὰλλα Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰ  
 ἄλλα. 11. πολεμικὰ C.G.k. 14. ἀστῶν] αὐτῶν B.F.h.

tamen illustre exemplum in contrarium in decreto de Mitylenæis interficiendis apud Thucydidem, III. 36. seqq. ubi, psephismate jam facto, et Mitylenas ad Pachetem misso, οἱ ἐν τέλει dicuntur αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι. DUK. It can hardly be conceived that Nicias was urging the Prytanis to do what was absolutely *illegal*; although it might be *irregular* to put a question to the vote which the assembly had not been called together to consider. And possibly the length to which an *amendment*, in modern language, might go, was not very clearly fixed; and it would depend very much on the state of public feeling, and on the strength of parties, whether the conduct of the Prytanis in putting any question would expose him to an impeachment or not. Hence the appeal to the number of witnesses, who would be a security against future molestation, as they could bear testimony that the Prytanis had some justification

in the feeling of the assembly for putting to the vote the proposal of Nicias. The proceedings with regard to the Mytilenæans, and Cleon's language on that occasion, sufficiently shew that the immediate reversal of a decree passed by the general assembly was not against any actual law, but would merely subject the person who proposed it to a proscription on general grounds, as an irregular and mischievous measure.

3. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὃς ἂν—ὠφελήσῃ] See the note on II. 44, 2.

12. δι' αὐτοῦ] Supple διὰ τοῦ στρατηγήσαι. GÖLLER.

14. ὦν—ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν] Compare I. 130, 1. ὦν ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Valckenaer compares these passages with the expression in Herodotus, φεύγων θάνατον βίαιον πρὸς Περσέων, I. 159, 2, and others of a similar kind. See also Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 496. 3.

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ἐχρήτο ἔς τε τὰς ἵπποτροφίας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δαπάνας· ὅπερ καὶ καθείλεν ὕστερον τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν οὐχ ἥκιστα. φοβηθέντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ οἱ πολλοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τε κατὰ τὸ 4 ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα παρανομίας ἐς τὴν δίαιταν, καὶ τῆς διανοίας 5 ὧν καθ' ἕν ἕκαστον, ἐν ὅτῳ γίγνοιτο, ἔπρασσαν, ὡς τυραννίδος ἐπιθυμοῦντι πολέμοι καθέστασαν, καὶ δημοσίᾳ κράτιστα διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστοι τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν αὐτοῦ ἀχθεσθέντες, καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέψαντες, οὐ διὰ μακροῦ ἔσφηλαν τὴν πόλιν. τότε δ' οὖν παρελθὼν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 5 10 παρήνει τοιαύδε.

XVI. “Καὶ προσήκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, “ἄρχειν (ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἐντεῦθεν ἄρξασθαι, ἐπειδὴ μου Νικίας (16—18.) “καθήψατο), καὶ ἄξιός ἑμα νομίζω εἶναι. ὧν SPEECH OF “γὰρ πέρι ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, τοῖς μὲν προγόνοις ALCIBIADES. “μου καὶ ἐμοὶ δόξαν φέρει ταῦτα, τῇ δὲ πα- 15 Νicias has insinuated that my personal ambition is the cause of my so urging this expedition. But neither my habits nor my political life are such as ought to inspire me- “τρίδι καὶ ὠφελίαν. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες καὶ 2 “ὑπὲρ δύναμιν μείζω ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν “τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπίαζε θεωρίας, “πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες αὐτὴν καταπεπολεμη-

1. ἔς] ὡς i. καὶ] om. N.V.d.i. 3. αὐτοῦ] om. C.e. 7. διαθέντα A.B.E.F.G. διαθέντι h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. τὰ] om. R.d. 8. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς R. ἀχθέν- 12. νικίας 11. μοι] om. M. 12. νικίας 14. περιβόητός H. marg. 15. δόξαν] om. K. 16. καὶ] om. V.g. 19. καταπεπολεμείσθαι C.H.K.c. καταπολεμείσθαι G.d.i.k.m.

7. διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου] Poppo and Gölle read διαθέντι, supposing it to depend on ἀχθεσθέντες. But it is the object of the verb, put therefore in the common objective case, the accusative, although the particular verb afterwards employed requires, according to grammatical construction, another case. For τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν—ἀχθεσθέντες, must be substituted, if we wish to keep the construction regular, διαθέντα—διὰ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα χαλεπῶς φέροντες. See the note on IV. 56, 1.

11. Καὶ προσήκει μοι] Hæc laudat Aristides Canteri in Alcib. p. 651. De Ludis et certantium pompa vide Sophoclem Elect. 686. De ipsius Alcibiadis

equis, tentorio Persico, et cætero apparatu adeas Andocidem Orat. IV. p. 304. De moribus vero Xenoph. Mem. I. (2. 24, 25.) p. 715. et Platonem p. 429. 430. ed. Francof. WASS.

καὶ προσήκει μοι—καὶ ἄξιός ἑμα νομίζω εἶναι] Προσήκει μοι, “on account of my wealth, birth, and magnificent expenditure;” ἄξιός ἑμα νομίζω εἶναι, “on account of my personal merits and tried services.”

14. ἐπιβόητος] ἐπιβόητος, ὁ μοχθηρὰν ἔχων φήμην. Ammonius, p. 42. See also Valcken. notes, p. 65.

18. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς—θεωρίας] Compare II. 61, 2. ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης.

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trust, but have rather reflected honour on our country and advanced her interests.

“σθαι, διότι ἄρματα μὲν ἐπὶ καθήκα, ὅσα οὐδείς πω ιδιώτης πρότερον, ἐνίκησα δὲ, καὶ δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος ἐγενόμην, καὶ τᾶλλα ἀξίως τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην. νόμῳ μὲν γὰρ τιμῇ τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου καὶ δύναμις ἅμα ὑπονοεῖται. 5  
3 καὶ ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίας ἢ ἄλλῃ τῇ λαμπρύνομαι, τοῖς μὲν ἀστοῖς φθονεῖται φύσει, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ξένους καὶ αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοία, ὅς ἂν τοῖς ἰδίοις τέλεσι μὴ ἑαυτὸν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν

4. μὲν] om. d. τιμήματα τοιαῦτα i. 5. τὰ] om. Q. δρωμένου δμα ἡ δύναμις e. 6. ὅσα οὖν R. 7. μὲν] om. d. i. ἀστοῖς] αὐτοῖς A. B. E. F. H. Q. g. h. 8. αὕτη A. B. N. V. g. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo. αὕτη ἡ K. αὕτη E. F. vulgo et Bekker αὕτη. ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοία H. N. V. γρ. G. marg. C. Poppo. et γρ. e. vulgo, Goell. Bekk. ed. 1832. ἡ δίανοια. ἂν τοῖς] ἂν τις d. 9. τέλεσι τοῖς ἰδίοις e. τῇ] om. d. i.

1. καθήκα] “I sent down into the ‘lists;’ the spectators being seated naturally above the course.

2. Ἐνίκησα δὲ] Recte Scholiastes τὰ πρῶτα. Nam primam, secundam, et quartam palmam retulisse Alcibiadem ex hoc loco Thucydidis scribunt Plutarchus Alcib. p. 357. et Athenæus l. 3. At Euripides, quod iidem adnotarunt, eum primo, secundo, et tertio curru victorem fuisse tradiderat. Euripidem sequutus est Isocrates in Orat. de Bigis p. 353. ed. Steph. Hæc P. Faber Agonist. III. 21. Victorias Olympicas Alcibiadis memorat etiam Demosthenes in Midiana p. 360. ubi etiam alia, quæ ad Alcibiadis ingenium et res pertinent, leguntur. Quod ipse hic paullo post dicit: καὶ τᾶλλα ἀξία τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην, eo pertinet, quod Athenæus l. d. de eo prodit: Ὀλύμπια νικήσας—θύσας Ὀλυμπίῳ Διὶ τὴν πατήγυριν ἀπασαν εἰστίασε. Vid. P. Fabrum. Duk.

6. χορηγίας] The choregi were ten in number, one for each tribe. It was their business to provide the chorus in all dramatic entertainments, as well as in the dithyrambic or lyric recitations, on the festival of the great Dionysia. They paid the expenses of the training of the chorus, and also of its maintenance during the interval; and they furnished the dresses, and whatever else was required by the chorus in the performance of its part. See on the

whole subject of the χορηγία, Böckh Public Econ. of Athens, vol. II. p. 207, Eng. transl. [vol. I. p. 487. orig. work.]

7. καὶ αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται] “But, as ‘far as foreigners are concerned, this ‘appears to be even strength,’ i. e. it increases their idea of our wealth and power; and this impression, on their part, is to us a real security. I cannot understand how the old reading αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται can be interpreted or defended.

8. καὶ οὐκ ἀχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοία] Εἰρωνεύεται ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων ὅτι, εἰ καὶ ἀνόητος φαίνομαι τισιν, ἀλλ’ οὖν τῇ πόλει οὐκ ἀχρηστός μου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνοία, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφέλιμος. SCHOL.

ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοία] Bekker, in his preface to his smaller edition of Thucyd. expresses his regret that he had not restored the common reading δίανοια; and Göller has restored it, adding; “nihil eorum, ‘de quibus hic Alcibiades dicit, Nicias ‘amentius arguerat.’ Yet surely νομίσατε τοὺς τοιοῦτους τὰ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν, [c. 12. ad fin.] is not very different from a charge of folly; and ὅπως θαυμάσθῃ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπιότητος is a sneer to the same effect. And Alcibiades had just said, ὃν περὶ ἐπιθρόντος εἰμι, in allusion to the greatness of his expenditure. I have no doubt therefore that ἦδ’ ἡ ἀνοία is the true reading, as it was judged to be by Wasse, Duker, and Bauer.

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“ ὦφελῇ οὐδέ γε ἄδικον, ἐφ’ ἑαυτῷ μέγα φρονούντα μὴ ἴσον 4  
 “ εἶναι, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ κακῶς πράσσειν πρὸς οὐδένα τῆς ξυμφορᾶς  
 “ ἰσομοιρεῖ. ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ δυστυχούμεντες οὐ προσαγορευόμεθα,  
 “ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ τις ἀνεχέσθω καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν εὐπραγούντων ὑπερ-  
 5 “ φρονούμενος, ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων τὰ ὅμοια ἀνταξιούτω. οἶδα 5  
 “ δὲ τοὺς τοιούτους, καὶ ὅσοι ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι προέσχον,  
 “ ἐν μὲν τῷ κατ’ αὐτοὺς βίῳ λυπηροὺς ὄντας, τοῖς ὁμοίοις  
 “ μὲν μάλιστα ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυνόντας, τῶν δὲ  
 “ ἔπειτα ἀνθρώπων προσποιήσιν τε ξυγγενείας τισὶ καὶ μὴ  
 10 “ οὖσαν καταλιπόντας, καὶ ἧς ἂν ὥσι πατρίδος, ταύτῃ αὐχ-  
 “ σιν, ὥς οὐ περὶ ἄλλοτριῶν οὐδ’ ἁμαρτόντων, ἀλλ’ ὥς περὶ  
 “ σφετέρων τε καὶ καλὰ πραξάντων. ὦν ἐγὼ ὀρεγόμενος, καὶ 6  
 “ διὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβοάμενος, τὰ δημόσια σκοπεῖτε εἰ  
 “ του χεῖρον μεταχειρίζω. Πελοποννήσου γὰρ τὰ δυνα-  
 15 “ τώτατα ξυστήσας ἄνευ μεγάλου ὑμῖν κινδύνου καὶ δαπάνης,  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα ἐν Μαντινείᾳ  
 “ περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι ἐξ οὗ καὶ περιγενόμενοι  
 “ τῇ μάχῃ οὐδέπω καὶ νῦν βεβαίως θαρσοῦσι. XVII. καὶ

1. ὦφελει H.K. ἑαυτὸν g. μὴ] καὶ O. 4. καταφρονούμενος K. 5. ἦ]  
 εἶτα ἢ d. 7. λυπηρῶς F. 8. μάλιστα μὲν K. δε] om. d.i. 9. ἀνδρῶν K.  
 τε] om. K. 11. ἁμαρτανόντων d.h.i. 14. χεῖρω G.d.e.i.k. χεῖρω C.

5. ἦ τὰ ἴσα νέμων] “Ὅσπερ τῶν δυστυ-  
 χούντων καταφρονεῖ τις, οὕτω καὶ αὐτὸς  
 ἀνεχέσθω ὑπὸ τῶν εὐτυχούντων ἐν μέρει  
 καταφρονούμενος· ἢ εἰ βούλεται μὴ ὑπερο-  
 ρᾶσθαι κακοπραγῶν, μὴδ’ αὐτὸς τῶν ἀτυ-  
 χούντων καταφρονήσῃ. SCHOL.

16. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν] i. e. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν  
 κατέστησα] “I brought them to one  
 “single day’s contest for their all.”  
 “At similiter,” says Gölle, “V. III, 6.  
 “ἐς μίαν βουλὴν dictum, nullo verbo  
 “addito tali, quocum ea jungi possint.  
 “Amant omnino Græci in multis ἐς,  
 “ubi ἐν expectes. Vid. Hemsterh. ad  
 “Aristoph. Plut. 1169.” But where ἐς  
 does occur in this sense, it is merely a  
 sort of abridged expression, like that of  
 Herodotus, viii. 71, 2. ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἵζον-  
 το, instead of ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐλθόντες ἐν  
 αὐτῷ ἵζοντο. So again in Herodotus, I.  
 185, 3. καταπλέοντες ἐς τὸν Εὐφρότην πο-  
 τᾶμόν, is the same in sense as ἀπικόμενοι

ἐς τὸν Εὐφρότην κατέπλεον κατ’ αὐτόν.

18. καὶ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης κ.τ.λ.] ὁμί-  
 λησε is the same as ὁμιλήσασα ἔπραξε,  
 just as δειδήναι VII. 77, 2, is the same  
 as ἐν τῷ διατάσθαι ἔπραξα. Is not the  
 sense of the whole passage as follows,  
 adopting Bekker’s conjecture of πεφό-  
 βησθε for πεφοβήσθαι, which appears  
 to me exceedingly probable? “These  
 “are the achievements of my youth,  
 “and of what is called my monstrous  
 “folly. So I dealt with the Pelopon-  
 “nesian power with all discreetness of  
 “speech, while my vehemence gained  
 “me credit, and won them to listen to  
 “what I said.” He means, that he  
 had united the warmth of youth with  
 the discretion of age, and that while  
 the one had gained for him the confi-  
 dence of those with whom he dealt, the  
 other had taught him to turn that con-  
 fidence to his own purposes.



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“ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης καὶ ἄνοια παρὰ φύσιν δοκοῦσα εἶναι  
 “ ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίων δύναμιν λόγοις τε πρέπουσιν ὠμί-

If then I have served you in my youth, let me serve you in my maturer manhood. And do not be deterred by the imagined difficulties of the enterprise. Sicily is weak, torn by factions, and ripe for change: and your enemies in Greece can do no more than invade Attica, which even if we stay at home we cannot prevent.

“ λησε, καὶ ὀργῇ πίστιν παρασχομένη ἔπεισε.  
 “ καὶ νῦν μὴ πεφόβησθε αὐτήν, ἀλλ’ ἕως ἐγὼ  
 “ τε ἔτι ἀκμάζω μετ’ αὐτῆς καὶ ὁ Νικίας εὐτυ- 5  
 “ χῆς δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου  
 “ ἡμῶν ὠφελίᾳ. καὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
 “ πλοῦν μὴ μεταγινώσκετε ὥς ἐπὶ μεγάλην  
 “ δύναμιν ἐσόμενον. ὅχλοις τε γὰρ ξυμμίκτοις  
 “ πολυανδρούσιν αἱ πόλεις, καὶ ῥαδίᾳ ἔχουσι 10  
 “ τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς.  
 “ καὶ οὐδεὶς δι’ αὐτὸ, ὥς περὶ οἰκείας πα-

3. καὶ] καὶ γε C.V.d.e.i.k. καὶ γε ὀργῆς G. ὀργῆς d.i.k.m. παρασχομένη E.F. 4. καὶ νῦν] om. V. πεφοβείσθαι C. pr. manu. H.K.V. φοβείσθαι d. Prestabat πεφόβησθε (quod recepit Goell.) puncto post ἔπεισε posito. Bekker. “ πεφοβῆσθαι codices” BEKK.ed. 1832. ταύτην γρ. h. εγωγε V.N. 5. τε] om. R. ἔτι] om. d.g.i. 6. δοκῇ M.O. om. K. ἀποχρήσασθε A.C.E.F.G.K. M.k. 7. τῇ] om. N.V.d. 8. μεταγινώσκετε vel μεταγινώσκειτε A.B.E.F.H. K.N.Q.R.V.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεταγινώσκει. 9. γὰρ om. g. συμμίκτοις E. 10. πόλεις τῆς σικελίας καὶ E. ῥαδίως R. 11. πολιτῶν E. καταβολὰς h. 12. ὥσπερ οἰκείας B.E.F.(γρ. G.) H.N.V.d.f.g. ὥσπερ οἰκίας A.

11. τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς] “Changes of government effected amongst themselves, and the accepting of a constitution imposed upon them from without;” or perhaps, “changes of government and the receiving of new ones:” μεταβολὰς referring to modifications of the constitution, while ἐπιδοχάς expresses the entire substitution of a new one. The statement with respect to Sicily is incorrect, and so it was proved to be, when the Athenians arrived there. In the time of Gelon, many of the states of Sicily had admitted a number of new citizens to the rights of citizenship. But these were still excluded from holding public offices; and after the expulsion of the tyrants, there was a general struggle throughout Sicily between the new citizens and the old on this point. [B. C. 463.] After two years, Messina was given up to the former as their settlement, and thither they assembled from the several cities, leaving them in the exclusive possession of the old citizens. There was also a general pacification

throughout the island, and the exiles, a numerous body, owing to perpetual party quarrels, were recalled by their respective countries, and were provided for by a distribution of public land amongst them. A popular government was at this time existing at Syracuse; but trembling at the power of the aristocracy; whence arose the famous law of Petalism, (A. C. 454.) like the Athenian Ostracism, for the banishment of all persons whose power or influence rendered them formidable to liberty. But this law being put in practice with excessive severity, was soon repealed; and the government of Syracuse remained a tempered democracy, (Aristotle calls it a πολιτεία, or commonwealth, Politic. V. 4, 9.) till the event of the Athenian expedition, when the Commons having contributed so largely to the national triumph, obtained an extension also of their political influence. See Diodorus Siculus XI. in various places. Herodot. VII. 153. et seqq. Aristotle, Politic. V. 3. 4. et Müller’s “Dorians,” vol. II. p. 157. et seqq.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ τρίδος, οὔτε τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ὅπλοις ἐξήρτυται οὔτε  
 “ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ νομίμοις κατασκευαῖς· ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος, ἢ  
 “ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν οἶεται ἢ στασιάζων ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ  
 “ λαβὼν ἄλλην γῆν, μὴ κατορθώσας, οἰκήσειν, ταῦτα ἐτοι-  
 5 “ μάζεται. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς τὸν τοιοῦτον ὄμιλον οὔτε λόγου μᾶ 4  
 “ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι, οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἔργα κοινῶς τρέπεσθαι· ταχὺ  
 “ δ’ ἂν ὡς ἕκαστοι, εἴ τι καθ’ ἡδονὴν λέγοιτο, προσχωροῖεν,  
 “ ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ στασιάζουσιν, ὥσπερ πυνθανόμεθα. καὶ 5  
 “ μὴν οὐδ’ ὅπλεται οὗτ’ ἐκείνοις ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, οὔτε

1. τὰ] τοῖς d. ἐξήρτυται G.Q. 2. τὰ] ταῖς d. 3. λέγειν Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τοῦ κοινοῦ] κοινοῦ τι d. κοινοῦ i. 8. στάσιν g. στασιάζοιεν f. 9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται A.B.E.F.H.N.P.Q.R.d.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. κομπάζω. vulgo ὅσοι περικομποῦνται.

1. οὔτε τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ—κατασκευαῖς] This would refer not only to public works for the defence of the country, such as forts, or the fortifications of the city itself, but to what we should call ordinary improvements, such as roads, bridges, &c. and perhaps ornamental buildings, whether temples or theatres. Men took no pains to spend their money upon any thing that must remain in the country, and could not be carried with them into banishment. That this was true, at least as compared with Athens, may be gathered from the speech of the Syracusan general, ch. 41, from which it appears that Syracuse was not well provided with arms, horses, and other military resources.

2. ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος] ‘Ο νοῦς’ τῶν δημαγωγῶν ἕκαστος οὐ τοῦ κοινῆ συμφέροντος στοχάζεται, ἀλλὰ οἰκείου λήμματος, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ λόγῳ πείθειν περιγένοιτο αὐτῷ τὸ λαβεῖν, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ στασιάζειν. οὐ χάλεπον γὰρ νομίζεται τῷ μὴ κατορθώσαντι ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς πατρίδος καὶ ἄλλην γῆν οἰκήσαι. ἐμφαίνεται γὰρ καὶ ἐντεῦθεν, ὅτι οὐδεὶς ὡς πατρίδος τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως πεφρόντεκεν. SCHOL. The order is, ἕκαστος δὲ ἐτοιμάζεται ταῦτα ὃ τι ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ λαβὼν, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν ἢ στασιάζων, οἶεται οἰκήσειν ἄλλην γῆν μὴ κατορθώσας. It should have been τοῦτο instead of ταῦτα, but the writer forgot that he had used the singular number in the beginning of the sentence, ὃ τι. So in III. 38, 4. ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν. ‘Ο τι λαβὼν οἰκήσειν οἶεται, is “where-

“ with he thinks to settle in a foreign “ country.” If Mosheim was not consciously imitating Thucydides in the following passage, the coincidence is curious. He is speaking of the Jewish priests about the time of the Christian era: “Omnes quum se lubrico et an- “ cipiti loco positos esse viderent, tan- “ tum opum sive vi sive dolo corra- “ debant quantum poterant, quo vel “ rerum dominos sibi conciliare, ac “ competitores depellere, vel gradu “ forte deturbati vitam beatam ducere “ possent.” De Reb. Christian. ante Constantin. c. 2. §. 4.

5. οὔτε λόγου μᾶ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι] Οὔτε ὁμονοοῦντας ἐνὸς ἀκούειν λόγου, οὔτε ὁμοφρονοῦντας κοινῇ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα παραγίγνεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται] The old reading was ὅσοι περικομποῦνται, and Dr. Bloomfield quotes two passages in which περικομπεῖν is used, from Josephus and the Wisdom of Solomon. But it does not appear that it exists in any early writer; and the grammarian Thomas Magister quotes the passage ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται. In the following line, ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν, is rather suspicious. It is a strange confusion if σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν is made to have the same construction with ἡρίθμουιντο. Or can τοσοῦτοι refer, not to ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν, but to ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, and can the words ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν signify, “in all the instances “ of a people’s counting their own

- “οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες διεφάνησαν τοσούτοι ὄντες, ὅσοι†  
 “ἐκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν, ἀλλὰ μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς  
 “ἔφηνσμένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς μόλις ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἱκανῶς  
 6“ὠπλίσθη. τὰ τε οὖν ἐκεῖ, ἐξ ὧν ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,  
 “τοιαῦτα, καὶ ἔτι εὐπορώτερα ἔσται· βαρβάρους τε γὰρ 5  
 “πολλοὺς ἔξομεν, οἱ Συρακοσίων μίσει ξυνεπιθήσονται  
 “αὐτοῖς· καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπικωλύσει, ἣν ὑμεῖς ὀρθῶς  
 7“βουλευήσθε. οἱ γὰρ πατέρες ἡμῶν τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους,  
 “οὕσπερ νῦν φασὶ πολεμίους ὑπολείποντας ἂν ἡμᾶς πλεῖν,  
 “καὶ προσέτι τὸν Μῆδον ἐχθρὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκτῆ- 10  
 “σαντο, οὐκ ἄλλω τινὶ ἢ τῇ περιουσίᾳ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἰσχύον-  
 8“τες. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοί πω μᾶλλον Πελοποννησίοι ἐς  
 “ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, εἴ τε καὶ πάνυ ἔρρωνται, τὸ μὲν ἐς τὴν γῆν  
 “ἡμῶν ἐσβάλλειν, καὶ μὴ ἐκπλεύσωμεν, ἱκανοὶ εἰσι, τῷ δὲ  
 “ναυτικῷ οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο βλάπτειν· ὑπόλοιπον γὰρ ἡμῖν 15

1. διεφάνησαν d.i. ὄσους g. et margo d. Haack. Poppo. ὄσοι Bekk. 2. αὐ-  
 τοὺς omisso σφᾶς K. 3. ἡ] om. A.B.E.F.H. μόλις] πόλις Q. 5. ἀπορώτερα  
 K.Q. τε] uncis inclusit Bekk. 6. συνεπιθήσονται C.E.F.V.d.k.m. 7. ἐνθένδε  
 K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.k. ἔτι κωλύσει K. 8. βουλεύεσθε E. 9. υπολείποντας A.B.  
 E.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπολείποντας. 10. ἐκτίσαντο Q. 11. ἄλλο H. ἄλλη e.  
 14. ἐμβάλλειν g.i. ἐσβαλεῖν V. ἂν i. πλεύσωμεν P. 15. ὑμῖν M.

“numbers?” i. e. “All who used to  
 “speak of their own numbers have  
 “been found not to have been so nu-  
 “merous as they are made out to be.”  
 If neither of these solutions can be  
 admitted, I should then agree with  
 Haack and Poppo in reading ὄσους—  
 ἡρίθμουν.

1. ὄσοι ἐκαστοι σφᾶς] Ὅσοι ἐκαστοι  
 λέγουσι τὸν ἴδιον ἀριθμόν. SCHOL.

2. αὐτοὺς—ἔφηνσμένη] It is clear that  
 αὐτοὺς refers to ὀπλίτας, but I am quite  
 unable to explain the construction, for  
 the expression in Herodotus, VI. 32, 1,  
 to which Göller refers, is not a parallel  
 case. We have also in Thucydides, V.  
 83, 4, ἔφηνστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, “was false  
 “to his alliance,” where ἔφηνστο is  
 equivalent to ψευδόμενος ἀπέλιπε; but  
 can ἔφηνσμένη τοὺς ὀπλίτας mean, “hav-  
 “ing falsely vaunted its heavy armed  
 “soldiers,” which seems to be the sense  
 required? As for the fact, compare V.  
 68, 2, τῶν δ’ αὖ (τὸ πλήθος) διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώ-

πειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεία πλήθη ἠπι-  
 στέιτο. But Diodorus and Plutarch  
 seem to have been the dupes of some  
 of these exaggerations; for instance,  
 Diodorus states the number of Gelon’s  
 heavy armed soldiers, at the battle of  
 Himera, at 50,000; and Plutarch  
 reckons the army with which Archida-  
 mus invaded Attica in the first year of  
 the Peloponnesian war, at 60,000. (in  
 Pericle, c. 33.)

[Vid. Xenoph. Anab. V. 7, 35. τὰ  
 δὲ χρήματα δ’ ὑπέσχοτο Τυμασίῳ καὶ  
 Θάρακι, ἔφηνσμένοι ἦσαν. ubi ἔφην-  
 σμένοι est “quum falso prædicassent.”]  
 POPPO.

12. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοι κ. τ. λ.]  
 Göller has rightly given the sense of  
 these words: “Peloponnesios nunc  
 “magis quam unquam spei expertes  
 “esse, ac si valde sint animati, (i. e. si  
 “maximam spem concipiant,) eos nihil  
 “nisi regionem Atticam invasuros.”

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Why then should you recall your determination to help your allies in Sicily? Why should you wish to shrink from that course of enterprise which is now necessary to our very existence, and which is alone congenial to our national character? “*ἔστιν ἀντίπαλον ναυτικόν. XVIII. ὥστε*”  
 “*τί ἂν λέγοντες εἰκὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ἀποκονίμεν, ἢ*”  
 “*πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμαχοὺς σκηπτόμενοι μὴ*”  
 “*βοηθοῦμεν; οἷς χρεῶν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ξυνω-*”  
 “*μόσαμεν, ἐπαμύνειν, καὶ μὴ ἀντιτιθέναι ὅτι*”  
 “*οὐδὲ ἐκείνοι ἡμῖν. οὐ γὰρ ἵνα δεῦρο ἀντιβοη-*”  
 “*θῶσι προσεθέμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ’ ἵνα τοῖς ἐκεῖ*”  
 “*ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες δεῦρο κωλύωσιν αὐτοὺς ἐπι-*”  
 “*έναι. τὴν τε ἀρχὴν οὕτως ἐκτησάμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὅσοι*”  
 10 “*δὴ ἄλλοι ἥρξαν, παραγιγνόμενοι προθύμως τοῖς αἰὲ βαρ-*”  
 “*βάροις ἢ Ἑλλησιν ἐπικαλουμένοις, ἐπεὶ εἴ γε ἡσυχάζοιεν*”  
 “*πάντες ἢ †φυλοκρινοίεν† οἷς χρεῶν βοηθεῖν, βραχὺ ἂν τι*”  
 “*προσκτώμενοι αὐτῇ περὶ αὐτῆς ἂν ταύτης μᾶλλον κινδυνεύοιμεν. τὸν γὰρ προὔχοντα οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα τις ἀμύ-*”  
 15 “*νεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ †μὴ ὅπως† ἔπεισι, προκαταλαμβάνει. καὶ*”  
 “*οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμεύεσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν,*”  
 “*ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη, ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τῷδε καθέσταμεν, τοῖς μὲν*”  
 “*ἐπιβουλεύειν, τοὺς δὲ μὴ ἀνιέναι, διὰ τὸ ἀρχθῆναι ἂν ὑφ’*”

5. ἀντιτιθῆναι pr. ἀντιτεθῆναι correctus d. 8. κωλύουσιν C.E.F.K.Q.R.d.i.k.  
 10. δὴ] om. R. αἰὲ βαρβάροις A.B.F.L.M.O.Q.k. Goell. αἰὲ (ἢ) Poppo. vulgo  
 et Bekk. αἰὲ ἢ βαρβάροις. 11. ἐπειδὴ L. 12. φυλοκρινοίεν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.c.h.  
 οὐεν

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. φυλοκρίνοιν d. vulgo φυλοκρίνοιν. οἷς] ἐν οἷς d.i.  
 χρεῶν E. 13. αὐτῇ] αὐτοὶ Q. 14. προέχοντα P. τις] τέως g. 15. ὅπως μὴ  
 correctus d. Haack. προκαταλαμβάνει E. 16. ἡμῖν παύεσθαι G. ἐς] om. K.  
 17. ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἀλλ’  
 ἀνάγκη. 18. τοῖς f.

12. †φυλοκρινοίεν†] It is difficult to decide between this reading and φυλοκρινοίεν. Nicias had said certainly, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἑγεσταίων ἡμῖν ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων ὁ ἄγων, and this mention of βαρβάρων seems to favour φυλοκρινοίεν, “if we were to make distinctions of race.” But he dwells more on the inability of the Egesteans to be of any use to Athens in their turn, and their inefficiency as allies seems pointed at in φυλοκρινοίεν, “If we are nicely to pick and choose the “objects of our succour.” The authority of the grammarians is in favour of φυλοκρινοίεν, although they do not quote the word as occurring in Thucydides.

15. ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ ὅπως ἔπεισι] Gøller defends this position of the words, “because,” he says, “it increases the “opposition,” οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ. I cannot understand this, nor do I know how μὴ ὅπως can signify any thing else than “not only.” Compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. I. 3, 10. ἐπεὶ ἀνασταίητε ὀρχησόμενοι, μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐν ῥυθμῷ ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ὀρθοῦσθαι εὐδυσθε. But as οὐ μόνον had just preceded it in the present passage, Thucydides could not have intended to use it in this sense here. I have marked it therefore with obeli, as it does not appear that μὴ ὅπως can signify the same thing as ὅπως μὴ.

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- “ ἐτέρων αὐτοῖς κίνδυνον εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὶ ἄλλων ἄρχοιμεν.  
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκεπτέον ὑμῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ ἥσυχον, εἰ μὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα ἐς τὸ ὁμοῖον μεταλήψεσθε.  
 4 “ λογισάμενοι οὖν τάδε μᾶλλον αὐξήσιν, ἐπ’ ἐκεῖνα ἦν ἴωμεν,  
 “ ποιώμεθα τὸν πλοῦν, ἵνα Πελοποννησίῳν τε στορέσωμεν 5  
 “ τὸ φρόνημα, εἰ δόξομεν ὑπεριδόντες τὴν ἐν τῷ παρόντι  
 “ ἡσυχίαν καὶ ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεῦσαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡ τῆς Ἑλλάδος,  
 “ τῶν ἐκεῖ προσγενομένων, πάσης τῷ εἰκότι ἄρξομεν, ἡ κα-  
 “ κώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
 5 “ ὠφελήσόμεθα. τὸ δὲ ἀσφαλές, καὶ μένειν, ἦν τι προσχωρῇ, 10  
 “ καὶ ἀπελθεῖν, αἱ νῆες παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα  
 6 “ καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. καὶ μὴ ὑμᾶς ἡ Νικίου τῶν  
 “ λόγων ἀπραγμοσύνη καὶ διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς  
 “ πρεσβυτέρους ἀποστρέψῃ, τῷ δὲ εἰωθότι κόσμῳ, ὥσπερ  
 “ καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἅμα νέοι γεραιτέροις βουλευόντες, ἐς 15  
 “ τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ, καὶ νῦν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πειράσθε προα-

1. αὐτοῖς] ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς P. ἄλλων] ἂν K. 2. ἐπισκεπτέον τε Q. ὑμῖν A.C.E.F.L.N.O.P.V.d.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε ἡμῖν καὶ Q. vulgo ἡμῖν. 3. μὴ] om. H. ἐς τὰ ὁμοῖα R. 5. στορέσωμεν F.c. στερήσωμεν g. 6. ὑπεριδόντες τὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. ὑπεροῶ. vulgo ὑπεριδόντες καὶ οὐκ ἀγαπήσαντες τὴν. 8. ἄρξομεν] ἀρξάμενον E. ἡ] εἰ g. 10. δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλές P. εἴ τι R. προσχωρῇ Q.e. Reiskius. 11. ἀπελθεῖν e. παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες Valckenaer. ad Herodot. V. 36, 3. [Poppo. Goell.] libri omnes παρέξουσιν αὐτοκράτορες. Bekk. 13. τὰ πρεσβυτέρῳ Q. 14. ἐπιστρέψῃ G.L.O.P.i.k. ἐπιτρέψῃ d. ἀποτρέψῃ Poppo. 15. βουλευόντες e. 16. προσαγαγεῖν C.e.

5. ἵνα—στορέσωμεν—καὶ—ἄρξομεν] The construction is varied, the indicative ἄρξομεν being put as if in an independent sentence, although the conjunction καὶ, in καὶ ἅμα—ἄρξομεν, answers to the τε in the preceding clause, ἵνα Πελοποννησίῳν τε στορέσωμεν. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 610.

11. ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα] This is Valckenaer's correction, which all the later editors have received. Yet ναυκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν seems a harsh expression, to signify ναυτοὶ γὰρ κρείσσους ἐσόμεθα Σικελιωτῶν. There can be no doubt, however, that it is preferable to the old reading αὐτοκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν.

13. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις κ. τ. λ.] “Nicias” setting the young at variance

“with the old.” Compare the French idiom, “Faire se ranger en faction *aux jeunes gens* contre les *vieillards*.” The notion is, that Nicias stood to the young men in the relation of one who was setting them at variance with their elders; and this, like other relations, is expressed by the dative τοῖς νέοις. The instances quoted in Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 396. of a substantive governing the same case as the verb from which it is derived, do not apply to the present passage, because διωτάναι does not govern a dative, but an accusative.

15. ἐς τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ] The pronoun αὐτὰ refers to τὰ πράγματα, although the substantive had not been before expressed. Compare I. 144, 5. ἐς

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“γαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζατε νεότητα μὲν καὶ γῆρας  
 “ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μηδὲν δύνασθαι, ὁμοῦ δὲ τό τε φαῦλον καὶ  
 “τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνυ ἀκριβὲς ἂν ξυγκραθὲν μάλιστ’ ἂν  
 “ἰσχύειν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἂν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι τε  
 5 “αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ πάντων τὴν  
 “ἐπιστήμην ἐγγηράσσεσθαι, ἀγωνιζομένην δὲ αἰεὶ προσλήψε-  
 “σθαι τε τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι οὐ λόγῳ ἀλλ’  
 “ἔργῳ μᾶλλον ξύνηθες ἔξειν. παράπαν τε γινώσκω πόλιν ἡ  
 10 “μὴ ἀπράγμονα τάχιστ’ ἂν μοι δοκεῖν ἀπραγμοσύνης μετα-  
 “βολῇ διαφθαρῆναι, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσφαλέστατα τού-  
 “τους οἰκεῖν, οἳ ἂν τοῖς παρούσιν ἦθεσι καὶ νόμοις, ἣν καὶ  
 “χείρῳ ἦ, ἥκιστα διαφόρως πολιτεύωσιν.”

XIX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εἶπεν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἀκούσαντες ἐκείνου τε καὶ τῶν Ἑγεσταίων καὶ Λεοντίνων  
 15 φυγάδων, οἳ παρελθόντες ἐδέοντό τε καὶ τῶν  
 ὀρκίων ὑπομνησκόντες ἰκέτεον βοθηῆσαι  
 σφίσι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ὥρμητο  
 στρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ Νικίας, γνοὺς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν 2

I. μὲν νεότητα g. 2. μηδὲν] μὴ P. 3. συγκραθὲν E. 4. τε] om. d.i.  
 5. περὶ αὐτὴν g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ αὐτὴν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.  
 Q.R.V. om. d.i.k. vulgo περὶ εαυτήν. τι] τε h. 6. ἐγγηραεσσεσθαι E. 8. ξυγ-  
 γινώσκω M. γινώσκω V. 9. δοκῇ Q. 13. μὲν] Præstat fortasse δέ. BEK-  
 KMR. οἳ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι V.

τάδε προήγαγον αὐτὰ, where αὐτὰ refers in the same way rather to τὰ πράγματα understood, than to τὰ ὑπάρχοντα which occurs two lines above.

3. ἂν ξυγκραθὲν—ἂν ἰσχύειν] “Priore  
 “ἂν alterum, quod ad ἰσχύειν additum  
 “est, præparari vidimus ad II. 41, 1.”  
 POPPO. That is, the particle ἂν is not to be taken with the participle, even when the participle, as here, has a conditional sense; (for ξυγκραθὲν is equivalent to εἰ ξυγκραθείη;) but it shows by anticipation that the sentence is going to be conditional. Compare Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Anmerk. 2. [Jelf, 429. obs. 1.] For the sentiment, compare Aristot. Politic. III. 7. (11, 9.) πάντες μὲν γὰρ ἔχουσι συνελθόντες ἱκανὴν αἰσθησιν, καὶ μὲνόμενοι τοῖς βελτίοις τὰς πόλεις ὠφελοῦσι, καθάπερ ἢ μὴ καθαρὰ τροφή

μετὰ τῆς καθαρᾶς τὴν πᾶσαν ποιεῖ χρησιμωτέραν τῆς ὀλίγης· χωρὶς δ’ ἕκαστος ἀτελής περὶ τὸ κρίνειν ἐστίν. And again, a little below, §. 14: ἔσται γὰρ ἕκαστος μὲν χείρων κριτὴς τῶν εἰδόντων ἅπαντες δὲ συνελθόντες ἢ βελτίους ἢ οὐ χείρους.

8. παράπαν τε γινώσκω] Παράπαν is analogous to παρά πολὺ, the one signifying “altogether,” as the other signifies “in a great degree.” Γινώσκω in this place seems nearly equivalent to “sententiam fero.” “My opinion on “this question is, that I think the “change from enterprise to quiet would “be most speedily fatal to a city,” &c. Otherwise γινώσκω δοκεῖν might seem tautology.

18. ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων] Ἀντὶ τοῦ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρώμενος λόγοις. SCHOL. The preposition expresses the notion of

by representing the magnitude of the force required to ensure success.

τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψειε, πα-  
 ρασκευῆς δὲ πλήθει, εἰ πολλὴν ἐπιτάξειε, τάχ'  
 ἂν μεταστήσειεν αὐτοὺς, παρελθὼν [αὐτοῖς]  
 αὐθις ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

XX. "ΕΠΕΙΔΗ πάντως ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥρ- 5  
 "μημένους στρατεύειν, ξυνενέγκοι μὲν ταῦτα, ὡς βουλόμεθα,

SPEECH OF  
 NICIAS.  
 (20—23.)

Since you are resolved to invade Sicily, at least consider the numbers and resources of the states which you are going to encounter.

"ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ παρόντι ἂ γιννώσκω, σημανῶ.  
 "ἐπὶ γὰρ πόλεις, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,  
 "μέλλομεν ἵεναι μεγάλας καὶ οὐθ' ὑπηκόους  
 "ἀλλήλων οὔτε δεομένας μεταβολῆς, ἥ ἂν ἐκ 10  
 "βιαίου τις δουλείας ἄσμενος ἐς ῥάω μετά-  
 "στασιν χωροίη, οὐδ' ἂν τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἡμε-  
 "τέραν εἰκότως ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας προσδεξαμένας, τό τε πλη-  
 3 "θος, ὡς ἐν μᾶ νήσῳ, πολλὰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας. πλὴν γὰρ  
 "Νάξου καὶ Κατάνης, ἃς ἐλπίζω ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ Λεοντίνων 15  
 "ξυγγενὲς προσέσεσθαι, ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἑπτὰ, καὶ παρεσκευα-  
 "σμένοι τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοιοτρόπως μάλιστα τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ δυνά-  
 "μει, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν, Σελινούς καὶ  
 4 "Συράκουσαι. πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὀπλῖται ἔνεισι, καὶ τοξόται,  
 "καὶ ἀκοντισταί, πολλαὶ δὲ τριήρεις καὶ ὄχλος ὁ πληρώσων 20  
 "αὐτάς· χρήματά τ' ἔχουσι, τὰ μὲν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς  
 "ἱεροῖς ἐστὶ Σελινουντίους· Συρακοσίους δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβά-

1. ἀποτρέψειεν V. 3. αὐτοῖς αὐθις B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.  
 i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αὐθις A. Bekk. 2. (αὐτοῖς om. Bekk. ed. 183a.)  
 vulgo αὐτοῖς. 4. τὰδε d. 5. πάντας H.K. πάντων Q. πάντως αὐθις ὁρῶ  
 G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. ὑμᾶς ὁρῶ N.V. 6. ἀθηναῖοι] om. c. 6. ξυνενέγκοιμεν g.  
 βουλευόμεθα A.B.E.F.N.V.h. 8. ἀκοῇ] om. R. 10. οὔτε] οὐτῶ k. οὔτε—  
 οὐδ'] malim οὐδὲ—οὐθ' B.E.K.K. 13. προσδεξαμένας A.B.N.V.h.m. vulgo προσ-  
 δεζόμενας. προσευξαμένας K. τε] γε f. 15. τὸ] om. K. 16. παρασκευασμέ-  
 ναι G.H.Q.d.k.m. 17. ὑμετέρᾳ L. 19. μὲν] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 21. τ']  
 om. B.K.d. τε ἔχουσι V. καὶ] om. K. 22. ἱεροῖς in marg. N. ἐστὶ] om. L.

deriving a conclusion from its premises, "by arguing from the same grounds, "as before, it would now be impos- "sible to deter them." In Aristotle's language it would be, ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν συλ- λογιζόμενος: in Thucydides I should be inclined to write it at full, ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων ὁρμώμενος.

16. καὶ παρεσκευασμένοι] The con- junction is remarkable, because it joins

παρεσκευασμένοι τοὺς ἑπτὰ. "There are "other cities, in number as many as "seven, and provided in all points ac- "cording to the style of our own "power."

18. ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν] Συράκου- σαι, Σελινούς, Γέλα, Ἀκράγας, Μεσσήνη, Ἰμέρα, Καμάρινα. ταύτας φησὶ τὰς ἑπτὰ πόλεις ἀντιμάχους εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ρων τιῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρεται. ᾧ δὲ μάλιστα ἡμῶν προ-  
“ ἔχουσιν, ἵππους τε πολλοὺς κέκτηνται, καὶ σίτῳ οἰκείῳ καὶ

You must have there-  
fore a large and well  
equipped force of your  
own, and you must  
carry every thing with  
you, and not depend  
on finding it in Sicily.

“ οὐκ ἐπακτῶ χρώνται. XXI. πρὸς οὖν τοι-

“ αὐτὴν δύναμιν οὐ ναυτικῆς καὶ φαύλου στρα-

“ τῆς μόνον δεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πεζὸν πολὺν ξυμ-

“ πλεῖν, εἴπερ βουλόμεθα ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας

“ δρᾶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ ἱππέων πολλῶν εἶργεσθαι

“ τῆς γῆς, ἄλλως τε καὶ †ει† ξυστώσιν αἱ πόλεις φοβη-

“ θεῖσαι, καὶ μὴ ἀντιπαράσχωσιν ἡμῖν φίλοι τινὲς γενόμενοι,

10 “ ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι, ᾧ ἀμυνούμεθα ἱππικόν. αἰσχρὸν δὲ 2

“ βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι, τὸ

“ πρῶτον ἀσκέπτως βουλευσαμένους· αὐτόθεν δὲ παρασκευῇ

“ ἀξίόχρεω ἐπιέναι, γνόντας ὅτι πολὺ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας

1. ἀπαρχῆς φέρεται A.B.E.F.N.Q.m. ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται C.G.K.L.O.P.V.c.e.f.  
g.h.k. Haack. Porpo. ἀπαρχῇ φέρεται H. ἀπαρχῇ φέρεται i. ἀπαρχῇ φαίνεται d.  
4. ναυτῆς R. 5. πολὺ V. ξυμπλεῖν H. 6. ἀξίως K. 7. ἐπὶ om. A.B.C.E.  
F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Bekk. 7. ὑπὸ om. d.i. 8. εἰ ἢ  
L.O.P.d. 48. Goell. 9. ἡμῶν P. 13. ἀχρὶσχύρωι E.  
ἀπέναι d.i. ἐπιβαίνειν Q. πολλοὶ d.i. 10. τε g. ἀπο O. Porpo, Goell.  
ἡμέρας V.

1. ἀπαρχῇ] Compare Plato, de Le-  
gibus VII. p. 806. d. γεωργίαι δὲ ἐκδε-  
δομέναι δούλοισ ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς  
ἀποτελοῦσιν. [Dr. Bloomfield has by  
mistake cited this passage from the  
8th Book of Plato de Legg. instead of  
the 7th.] The Syracusans had ob-  
tained the sovereignty of the soil in  
some parts of the Sicilian country, but  
left the land in the hands of the old  
possessors, burdened with the payment  
of a certain part of the produce, either  
in kind or in money, to the sovereign.

6. ἀξίον τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν] The  
omission of the indefinite pronoun τι  
in several MSS. is no sufficient reason  
for doubting its genuineness. Compare  
II. 89, 6. μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ  
πολὺ πράξειν· and VII. 38, 1. οὐδέτεροι  
δυνάμενοι ἀξίον τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν.  
But ἄξιον τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, instead of  
ἀξια, or even ἀξίως, seems to me scarcely  
to be Greek.

8. †ει† ξυστώσιν] It is a difficult  
question to decide whether Thucydides  
wrote εἰ ξυστώσιν or ἢ ξυστώσιν. In  
favour of the former may be urged,  
1st, the authority of all the MSS. ex-

cept four or five of the very worst  
class. 2ndly, the practice of the tra-  
gedians, not only in the lyrical mea-  
sures, but also in the common iambic  
dialogue, as has been acknowledged by  
the later editors. See Sophocl. Œd.  
Colon. 1443. εἰ σου στερηθῶ: and Ajax,  
496. εἰ γὰρ θάνης σύ. 3rdly, The ad-  
mission of Hermann, De Præceptis qui-  
busdam Atticistarum, §. 2. “Apud  
“ Atticos quoque, ubi codices consen-  
“ tiant, nec sensus prohibeat, εἰ cum  
“ quorumcunque verborum conjuncti-  
“ vis tolerandum esse.” 4thly, The  
use of εἰ with the subjunctive in other  
dialects of the Greek language, shewing  
that it is not in itself a solecism. But  
on the other hand it may be said,  
1st, that in no other passage of Thucy-  
dides is such a construction to be  
found; and 2ndly, that while it is very  
rare in the early writers, it became  
frequent with those of a later date; so  
that the copyists here, as in other in-  
stances, may have followed the habit  
of their own times, and corrupted the  
genuine reading. I retain εἰ therefore,  
but marked with obeli.



ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατευσά-  
 “ μενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι ἦλθετε  
 “ ἐπὶ τινα, ὅθεν ῥάδιαι αἱ κομιδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει,  
 “ ἀλλ’ ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, ἐξ ἧς μηνῶν οὐδὲ  
 “ τεσσάρων τῶν χειμερινῶν ἄγγελον ῥάδιον ἐλθεῖν. XXII. 5  
 “ ὀπλίτας τε οὖν πολλοὺς μοι δοκεῖ χρῆναι ἡμᾶς ἄγειν, καὶ  
 “ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, τῶν τε ὑπηκόων, καὶ ἦν  
 “ τινα ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δυνώμεθα ἢ πείσαι ἢ μισθῷ προσα-  
 “ γαγέσθαι, καὶ τοξότας πολλοὺς καὶ σφενδονήτας, ὅπως  
 “ πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνων ἵππικὸν ἀντέχωσι, ναυσὶ τε καὶ πολὺν 10  
 “ περιεῖναι, ἵνα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ῥᾶον ἐσκομίζώμεθα· τὸν δὲ  
 “ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον ἐν ὀλκάσι, πυρὸς καὶ πεφρυγμένας  
 “ κριθάς, ἄγειν, καὶ σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλώνων πρὸς μέρος

1. στρατευσάμενοι A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g. Hermann. ad Viger. p. 774. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατεύσόμενοι. 2. οὐκ om. Schol. et Hermann. uncis inclusit. Haack. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. εἰ ἐν τοῖς Goell. ἤξετε d. 4. ἀλλὰ ἐς C.N.V. ἀπαρτήσαντες C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k. et corr. F. ἀπαρτίσαντες f. οὐδὲ μηνῶν L.O.P. 5. ῥάδιον ἄγγελον Q. διελθεῖν R. 6. τε] om. g. πολλοὺς] om. i. 9. σφενδονιστάς E. σφενδονίτας d. 10. ναυσὶ τε] Malim ναυσὶ δέ. Bekk. 12. καὶ] om. d. αὐτόθι d.e. πεφρυγμένας f. Ceterum glossema vocis genuinæ locum occupasse, nec πεφρυγμένας κριθάς sed κάχυρος legendum arbitrat̃ur Pierson. ad Mær. p. 213. Bekk. 13. μυλώνων] om. A.B. inter versus ponit h.

2. καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις κ. τ. λ.] “Constructio est, ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ “καὶ ἦλθετε, deletio οὐκ.” DOBREE. So also Hermann, on Viger, note 224. “Our expedition will be found not of “that sort as when amongst your “subject states in Greece ye have gone “as allies to take part against any,” &c. Σύμμαχοι expresses the well known Roman policy, of never making war in any country without having first secured an ally in it, whose quarrel the Romans might profess to maintain. And Nicias considered the alliance of the Egæstæans as purely nominal, and incapable of affording the Athenians any real assistance.

3. αἱ κομιδαὶ] Αἱ πορίσεις. οὐχ ὁμοίως μέλλετε στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν, ἥπερ ἐνταῦθα τοῖς ὑπηκόοις συμμαχοῦντες στρατεύεσθε ἐπὶ τινὰς οὐ πολὺν ἀπέχον-  
 “τας, ὥστε ῥάδιον εἶναι τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων  
 “παρακομὴν ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας γῆς. SCHOL.

4. ἀπαρτήσαντες] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπαρτη-

θέντες καὶ πολὺ τῆς οἰκείας χωρισθέντες. SCHOL.

11. [τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον—ἄγειν. “Ὁ αὐτόθεν σῖτος est, id frumentum “quod hic suppetit, tantum frumenti “quantum hic (ad usum bellicum) pa-  
 “ratum est.” POPPO. “We must carry “with us our home supply of corn,” according to Poppo’s interpretation;—but they would not surely take it all, and Poppo’s qualification, “quantum “hic ad usum bellicum paratum est,” is inserted without any authority. Τοῦ δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτου would be a better reading; “We must also carry with us “some of our home supply of corn,” &c.]

13. πρὸς μέρος] “Verte, pro servo-  
 “rum apud quemque numero.” DOBREE. Compare Demosth. Macartat. p. 1068. 4. Reiske: τῇ ἐπικλήρῳ πρὸς μέρος ἐπιδιδόναί ἐκαστον. Phormion. p. 954. 18. ὅτε γὰρ τὰ μητρώα πρὸς μέρος αὐτὸς ἡξίους νέμεσθαι. If any one

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, ἵνα, ἣν που ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἀπο-  
 “ λαμβανόμεθα, ἔχῃ ἡ στρατιὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (πολλὴ γὰρ  
 “ οὔσα οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι), τὰ τε ἄλλα  
 “ ὅσον δυνατὸν ἐτοιμάσασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἐτέροις γίγνεσθαι,  
 5 “ μάλιστα δὲ χρήματα αὐτόθεν ὥς πλείστα ἔχειν. τὰ δὲ  
 “ παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων, ἃ λέγεται ἐκεῖ ἔτοιμα, νομίσατε καὶ λόγῳ  
 “ ἂν μάλιστα ἔτοιμα εἶναι. XXIII. ἣν γὰρ  
 “ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον  
 “ παρασκευασάμενοι, πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχι-  
 10 “ μον αὐτῶν τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλ-  
 “ λοντες τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἰοί τε ἐσό-  
 “ μεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασῶσαι. πόλιν τε  
 “ νομίσαι χρὴ ἐν ἄλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἵεναι,  
 “ οὓς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἂν κατάσχωσιν, εὐθὺς κρα-  
 15 “ τεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἣ εἰδέναι ὅτι, ἣν σφάλλονται, πάντα πολέμα

1. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. ἀπὸ Q. ὑπολαμβάνομεθα e. ἀποκλειφόμεθα i. et γρ. d. ἀπο-  
 λαμβανόμεθα L.O. 2. ἔχει H.M.d.i. 4. γίνεσθαι C. 5. πλείστον L.  
 6. λέγετε e.f. ἔτυμα h. 8. ἔλθωμεν οὖν ἐνθένδε K. 9. πλὴν] πλείν γρ. h.  
 10. ὑπερβαλόντες d.i. 13. χρῆ] om. i. χρῆ καὶ Q. οἰκιοῦντας L.O. οἰκιοῦν-  
 τας corr. A.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo οἰκειοῦντας. 14. κατα-  
 σχήσωσιν e. 15. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo σφάλονται.

should be at a loss to understand the meaning of ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, he should read the following extract from a proclamation of Edward the Third, upon the renewal of hostilities with France in 1369, when he wanted workmen to quarry and prepare the stones for his military engines. “Sci-  
 atis, quod assignavimus dilectum no-  
 bis Simonem Alte Halle—ad lato-  
 mos, quarrierarios, et omnes alios  
 “ operarios, qui pro operatione petra-  
 rum prædictarum necessarii fuerint,  
 “ capiendum, et in quarrieris prædictis  
 “ ponendum, ibidem ad *Vadia nostra*,  
 “ super aptatione dictarum petrarum,  
 “ quamdiu indiguerit, moraturos . . .  
 “ necnon ad omnes illos quos in hac  
 “ parte contrarios invenerit seu re-  
 “ belles, arestandum; et prisonis nos-  
 “ tris committendum, in eisdem mo-  
 “ raturos, quousque de eorum puni-  
 “ tione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.”

Rymer, *Fœdera*, &c. tom. III. pars ii. p. 156. “*Vadia*, stipendia, Gallis *Gaes*.” Glossar. med. et infim. Latinitat. (Adelung), in *Vadium*.

2. πολλὴ γὰρ οὔσα—ὑποδέξασθαι]  
 “For large as it is, it will not be an  
 “armament for every city to entertain.”  
 Compare VI. 42, 1. ἵνα—ῥάβδους ἄρχειν  
 ᾤσι. VII. 14, 2. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι  
 φύσεις ἄρξαι. VIII. 96, 5. ἐνυφορώτατοι  
 προσπολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο. and Herodot.  
 III. 72, 4. φυλακὰς—εἰσὺσας οὐδὲν χαλε-  
 πὰς παρελθεῖν.

9. πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχιμον—ὀπλιτι-  
 κόν] Because as on the one hand it  
 was impossible for the Athenian expedi-  
 tion to match the Syracusan infantry  
 in point of numbers, so on the other  
 hand they were so superior in disci-  
 pline, that even with a great disparity  
 of numbers they were fully able to cope  
 with them.

3 “ ἔξουσιν. ὅπερ ἐγὼ φοβούμενος, καὶ εἰδὼς πολλὰ μὲν  
 “ ἡμᾶς δέον βουλευέσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι (χαλεπὸν  
 “ δὲ ἀνθρώπους ὄντας), ὅτι ἐλάχιστα τῇ τύχῃ παραδούς  
 “ ἑμᾶντὸν βούλομαι ἐκπλεῖν, παρασκευῇ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰκότων  
 4 “ ἀσφαλῆς ἐκπλεῦσαι. ταῦτα γὰρ τῇ τε ξυμπάσῃ πόλει  
 “ βεβαιότατα ἡγούμαι, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς στρατευσομένοις σωτή-  
 “ ρια. εἰ δέ τῳ ἄλλως δοκεῖ, παρίημι αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχήν.”

XXIV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα εἶπε, νομίζων τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους τῷ πλήθει τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ ἀποτρέψειν, ἢ εἰ ἀναγ-

But nothing could  
 damp the universal  
 2 enthusiasm in favour  
 of the expedition. The  
 people enter readily  
 into the views of Ni-  
 cias.

κάζοιτο στρατεύεσθαι, μάλιστα οὕτως ἀσφα- 10  
 λῶς ἐκπλεῦσαι. οἱ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ  
 πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀχλώδους τῆς  
 παρασκευῆς, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὥρμητο, καὶ  
 τούναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ· εὖ τε γὰρ παραι-  
 3 νέσαι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἀσφάλεια νῦν δὴ καὶ πολλὴ ἔσσεσθαι. καὶ 15  
 ἔρως ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ  
 πρεσβυτέροις, ὡς ἡ καταστρεφόμενοις ἐφ’ ἃ ἔπλεον, ἡ οὐδὲν  
 ἂν σφαλείσαν μεγάλην δύναμιν· τοῖς δ’ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, τῆς  
 τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας, καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες  
 σωθήσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὁμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης, ἔν τε τῷ 20  
 παρόντι ἀργύριον οἴσειν, καὶ προσκτήσασθαι δύναμιν ὅθεν  
 4 αἰδίων μισθοφορὰν ὑπάρξειν. ὥστε διὰ τὴν ἄγαν τῶν πλειό-  
 νων ἐπιθυμίαν, εἴ τῳ ἄρα καὶ μὴ ἤρεσκε, δεδιὼς μὴ ἀντιχει-

1. εἰδὼς ὡς πολλὰ L.O.Q. ἰδὼν πολλὰ R. 2. δέον βουλευέσασθαι A.B.F.H.  
 N.V.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέον εὖ βουλευέσασθαι. 3. ὄντας] om. g.  
 ἐλάχιστον d.l. 4. παρασκευῇ A.K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 5. ἀσφαλεῖς P. τε] om. d.  
 6. στρατευομένοις E.G.L.N.O.P.V.d.i.k.m. 7. δοκῇ K. 8. καὶ ὁ μὲν i.  
 9. ἀποτρέψειν g. εἰ om. A.E.F.H.c.k. 10. Nonne μάλιστ’ ἂν? Bekk. 2.  
 11. ἐκπλεῦσειν corr. G. μὲν om. g. ἐπιθυμοῦν—ἐξηρέθησαν] βουλόμενον οὐκ  
 ἀφῆρέθησαν Dionys. Hal. p. 134. 14. γὰρ] om. B.f. παρανέσας N.V.  
 15. δὲ A.B.E.F.H.c.g. et prima manu N. πολὺ ἔσσεσθαι G. 17. καταστρε-  
 ψαμένοις V.g. 18. σφαλείσει h. τοῖς] τοὺς A.F.c. 19. ἀπούσης] πρεπού-  
 σης e. ἐλπίδες G. 21. προσκτήσεσθαι G.L.O. ὅθεν] ὅθεν καὶ f. ὅθεν ἐς i.  
 22. μισθοφορίαν Q.

16. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε κ. τ. λ.] This ex-  
 pression being equivalent to ἐπεθύμουν,  
 the dative passes insensibly into the  
 nominative, εὐέλπιδες ὄντες, and πολὺς  
 ὁμιλος. Compare V. 70, 1. note.

19. πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας] Τὸ θεω-  
 ρίας ἀντὶ τοῦ ἱστορίας κείται, ἵνα ἡ,  
 ποθοῦντες τὴν ἀλλοδαπὴν καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ  
 ἱστορῆσαι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

ροτονῶν κακόνους δόξειεν εἶναι τῇ πόλει, ἥσυχίαν ἦγε.

They call on him to specify the amount of men and money that he judged necessary; XXV. καὶ τέλος παρελθὼν τις τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν Νικίαν, οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι προφασίζεσθαι οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν, ἀλλ' ἐναντίον

5 ἀπάντων ἤδη λέγειν ἦν τινα αὐτῷ παρασκευὴν Ἀθηναῖοι ψηφίσωνται. ὁ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυναρ-  
χόντων καθ' ἥσυχίαν μᾶλλον βουλευέσσοιτο, ὅσα μέντοι ἤδη  
δοκεῖν αὐτῷ, τριήρεσι μὲν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἑκατὸν πλευστέα  
εἶναι· (αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσσεσθαι ὀπλιταγωγούς ὅσαι ἂν  
10 δοκῶσι, καὶ ἄλλας ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων μεταπεμπτέας εἶναι·)

ὀπλίταις δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων  
πεντακισχιλίων μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσιν, ἦν δέ τι δύνωνται, καὶ  
πλείοσι· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὡς κατὰ λόγον, καὶ  
τοξοτῶν τῶν αὐτόθεν καὶ ἐκ Κρήτης, καὶ σφενδονητῶν, καὶ  
15 ἦν τι ἄλλο πρέπον δοκῇ εἶναι, ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν. XXVI.

and vote every thing according to his suggestion, investing the generals with absolute power in all points relating to the outfit of the expedition. ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο εὐθὺς  
αὐτοκράτορας εἶναι καὶ περὶ στρατιᾶς πλήθους  
καὶ περὶ τοῦ παντός πλοῦ τοὺς στρατηγούς  
πράσσειν ἢ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ ἄριστα εἶναι Ἀθη-  
20 ναίοις. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ παρασκευὴ ἐγίνετο,  
καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἔπεμπον καὶ αὐτόθεν καταλόγους  
ἐποιοῦντο. ἄρτι δ' ἀνειλήφει ἡ πόλις ἑαυτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου  
καὶ τοῦ ξυνεχοῦς πολέμου ἔς τε ἡλικίας πλήθος ἐπιγεγενη-  
μένης καὶ ἐς χρημάτων ἄθροισιν, διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, ὥστε  
25 ῥᾶον πάντα ἐπορίζετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν.

2. παρελθὼν k. 3. παρακαλέσας d.i. 4. διαμέλειν Q. ἐναντίον H.  
5. αὐτῷ m. 6. ψηφίσονται A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.g. Haack. ψηφίζονται m.  
8. δοκεῖ K. ἦ] om. E. 11. δὲ καὶ τοῖς g. 14. τῶν] om. K.P.i.  
ἀποδεν h. καὶ ἐκ] ἐκ e.i. 15. ἄλλω H.g. δοκεῖ H.K. ἄρξειν g. 16. δὲ  
οἱ E.F.H.N.V.f.g.h. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' οἱ. 17. αὐτοκράτορες d.h.i.  
18. περὶ παντός d.i. πλοῦ] πλούτου E. τοὺς] τοῦ τοὺς A.B.C.F.G.K.N.R.V.m.  
τούτους H.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. (sed in N. τοῦ e secunda manu.) 19. δοκεῖ H.  
22. ἂν εἰλήφει E.

6. ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν] This, if put at full length, would be, ἄκων μὲν ὁμοῦς δὲ εἶπεν.

15. ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν] Scil. ἔφη, which explains the nominative ἐτοιμα-

σάμενοι. "That they," including himself, who was to command the expedition, "were to get them ready, and "take them with them."

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ, ὅσοι Ἑρμαὶ ἦσαν λίθινοι ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ Ἀθηναίων (εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον ἢ τετράγωνος

Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Meanwhile a sudden shock is given to public feeling by the famous MUTILATION of the HERMÆ or MERCURIES. An act of which the people are most anxious to discover the authors.

ἐργασία, πολλοὶ καὶ ἐν ἰδίῳ προθύροις καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς), μᾶ νυκτὶ οἱ πλείστοι περιεκόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα. καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας ἦδει οὐδεὶς, 5 ἀλλὰ μεγάλοις μηνύτροις δημοσίᾳ οὗτοί τε ἐζητοῦντο, καὶ προσέτι ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλο τι οἶδεν ἀσέβημα γεγενῆμενον, μηνύειν ἀδεῶς τὸν βουλομενον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων 3 καὶ δούλων. καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζῶνως ἐλάμβανον· τοῦ τε 10 γὰρ ἔκπλου οἰωνὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ἅμα νεωτέρων πραγμάτων καὶ δήμου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι.

XXVIII. μηνύεται οὖν ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν, ἄλλων δὲ ἀγαλμάτων

1. ἐν τούτοις G. ὅσοι f.g. ἑρμαῖοι P. ἐρμᾶ c. 2. τῇ τῶν L.O.P.d.f.i.k. 3. πολλῇ L.O.P.f.g. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίῳ Q. 6. δημοσίᾳ] om. K. 7. ἐζητοῦντο A.B.F. πρὸς ἔτι A. 8. εἶδεν L.O.P.V. 11. εἶναι] αὐτῷ B. 13. γοῦν N.Q.V. μὲν οὖν i. 14. ἐρμαίων P. ἐγκλημάτων d.i.

1. ὅσοι Ἑρμαὶ ἦσαν] Ἐπεὶ φασὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν λόγον καὶ ἀληθείας ἔφορον εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ τετραγώνους καὶ κυβοειδεῖς κατεσκεύαζον, ἀνιττόμενοι ὅτι τὸ τοιοῦτον σχῆμα, ἐφ' ᾧ μέρη πίση, πανταχόσε βάσιμον καὶ ὀρθίον ἐστίν. οὕτω καὶ ὁ λόγος καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὁμοία ἐστὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῇ αὐτῇ, τὸ ψεύδος δὲ πολύχουν καὶ πολυσχιδὲς καὶ αὐτῷ μάλιστα ἀσύμφωνον. SCHOL.

2. ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία] Themistius, Orat. XXVI. p. 316. πρὸ μὲν Δαιδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. Vid. ibi Petavium, et Menagium ad hæc Diogenis Laërt. V. 82. Ἰδοὺ τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς, ἔχων στήρμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πάγωνα. Ἐργασία, et ἐργάσασθαι θεόν apud Pollucem, I. 11. et 15. sunt inter vocabula propria de his, qui statuas Deorum faciunt. Cur in προθύροις ædium positi fuerint, exponit Heraldus, II. Adversar. I. DUK. "The well known square piece of carved work." The words seem added as an explanation of Ἑρμαῖ. "The Hermæ" are those well known square figures,

"numerous both in the doorways of private houses and of temples." I have therefore struck out the comma after ἐπιχώριον.

13. ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν] Plutarchus in Alcib. scribit, ante profectionem Alcibiadis etiam de mutilatis Hermis indicium delatum fuisse. Andocides, loco a Wasse indicato, primum ab Alcibiadis et Phereclei servis de mysteriorum imitatione, deinde a Teucro inquilino da Hermis truncatis, et sacris pollutis, ac denique a Dioclide de Hermis indicium factum. Horum igitur indicia, secundum Thucydidem, posteriora fuerunt discessu Alcibiadis in Siciliam. Servos illos ἀκολούθους vocat Thucydides, i. e. pedissequos, qui, dominos sectati, testes et fortassis adjuutores eorum petulantiae ac lasciviae fuerant. Nam ἀκόλουθοι proprie dicuntur servi, qui dominos sectantur. Vid. Casaub. et Duport. ad Theophrasti Charact. c. XI. Duport. ibid. ad cap. IX. et Periz. ad Ælian. XIV. V. H. 14. Gloss. ἀκόλουθος, secutor, pedissequus. DUK.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

Alcibiades is suspected of it; and his enemies endeavour to represent it as part of a plot framed by him to subvert the constitution.

περικοπαί τινες πρότερον ὑπὸ νεαπέρων μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ οἶνου γεγενημέναι, καὶ τὰ μυστήρια ἅμα ὡς ποιεῖται ἐν οἰκίαις ἐφ' ὕβρει. ὦν καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπηγιῶντο· καὶ αὐτὰ ὑπολαμβάνοντες οἱ μάλιστα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ἀχθόμενοι, ἐμποδὼν ὄντι σφίσι μὴ αὐτοῖς τοῦ δήμου βεβαίως προεστάναι, καὶ νομίσαντες, εἰ αὐτὸν ἐξελάσειαν, πρῶτοι ἂν εἶναι, ἐμεγάλυνον, καὶ ἐβόων ὡς ἐπὶ δήμου καταλύσει τά τε μυστικά καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν περικοπὴ γένοιτο, καὶ οὐδὲν εἶη αὐτῶν  
10 ὃ τι οὐ μετ' ἐκείνου ἐπράχθη, ἐπιλέγοντες τεκμήρια τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα οὐ δημοτικὴν παρανομίαν.

He claims to be put instantly on his trial; but his enemies prevail with the people that he shall sail with the expedition, and be recalled hereafter to be tried, when the evidence was ready.

XXIX. ὁ δ' ἐν τε τῷ παρόντι πρὸς τὰ μηνύματα ἀπελογεῖτο, καὶ ἐτοῖμος ἦν πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν κρίνεσθαι, εἴ τι τούτων εἰργασμένος ἦν (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἐπεπόριστο), καὶ εἰ μὲν τούτων τι εἰργαστο, δίκην δοῦναι, εἰ δ' ἀπολυθείη, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρετο μὴ ἀπόν-  
20 τος πέρι αὐτοῦ διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη ἀποκτείνειν, εἰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ὅτι σωφρονέστερον εἶη μὴ μετὰ τοιαύτης αἰτίας, πρὶν διαγνώσι, πέμπειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ στρατεύματι. οἱ 3 δ' ἐχθροὶ δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ, ἦν ἤδη ἀγωνίζονται, ὃ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζονται, θεραπεύων ὅτι

1. πρότερον] om. V. 3. ποιεῖται C.E.F.H.P.Q.R.V.c.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ποιούντα i. vulgo ποιῆται. ἐπ' οἰκίας G. F. litteras is corr. οἰκίας A.E.h.k. et sec. man. N. 6. ὄντα P. μὴ αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P. R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς μὴ. 7. ἐξελάσειαν H. ἐξελάσειαν A.E.F.c. 8. τε] om. L.O. 10. ἐπιλέγοντες τε τεκμήρια G.P.i.k.m. 11. ἐς] om. B. 12. τῷ τε K. 15. γὰρ τὰ τῆς L.O.i.k. γὰρ τῆς P. 17. ἐπεμάρτυρε E. 19. μὴ] om. c. 20. διαγνώσι G.Q. 21. ἔχει e. 22. ὃ τε δῆμος—μαλακίς.] om. G.

4. Ἐπηγιῶντο] Accusatorum nomina prodit apud Plutarchum, p. 201. Phrynichus: παράσχης διαβολὴν Ἐτέρω Διοκλείδῃ· dein, Τευκρῷ γὰρ οὐχὶ βούλομαι Μήνυτρα δοῦναι, τῷ παλαμναίῳ ξένῳ. ubi legend. προσήκειν. Adde huc sis Andocidem, I. p. 175. Ursini imag. II. 13. WASS.

21. μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ] Plutarchus Alcib. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ (οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην)

τούς τε ναύτας, ὅσοι πλεῖν ἐμελλον εἰς Σικελίαν, εὖνους ὄντας αὐτοῖς. DUK.

22. ὃ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζονται] Plutarchus: ὥστε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς φοβεῖσθαι, μὴ περὶ τὴν κρίσιν ὁ δῆμος ἀμβλύτερος αὐτῷ γένηται διὰ τὴν χρεῖαν. Eadem, qua hic, significatione verbo μαλακί-ζεσθαι utitur Thucydides, III. 40, 10. ubi vid. Schol. DUK.

δι' ἐκεῖνον οἱ τ' Ἀργεῖοι ξυνεστράτευον καὶ τῶν Μαντινέων  
τινὲς, ἀπέτρεπον καὶ ἀπέσπευδον, ἄλλους ῥήτορας ἐνιέντες,  
οἱ ἔλεγον νῦν μὲν πλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἀγωγὴν,  
ἐλθόντα δὲ κρίνεσθαι ἐν ἡμέραις ῥηταῖς, βουλόμενοι ἐκ μεί-  
ζονος διαβολῆς, ἣν ἔμελλον ῥᾶον αὐτοῦ ἀπόντος ποριεῖν, 5  
μετάπεμpton κομισθέντα αὐτὸν ἀγωνίσασθαι. καὶ ἔδοξε  
πλεῖν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

XXX. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, θέρους μεσοῦντος ἤδη, ἡ ἀνα-  
γωγὴ ἐγένετο ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. τῶν μὲν οὖν ξυμμάχων τοῖς

Olymp. 91. 2.  
Corcyra is named as  
the point of assembling  
for the different divi-  
sions of the armament.  
The Athenian part of  
it embarks at Piræus.  
Description of the em-  
barcation.

(30—32.)

πλείστοις, καὶ ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ὀλκάσι, καὶ 10  
τοῖς πλοίοις, καὶ ὅση ἄλλη παρασκευὴ ξυνεί-  
πετο, πρότερον εἴρητο ἐς Κέρκυραν ξυλλέγε-  
σθαι, ὡς ἐκεῖθεν ἀθρόοις ἐπὶ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν  
τὸν Ἰόνιον διαβαλοῦσιν· αὐτοὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι,  
καὶ εἴ τινας τῶν ξυμμάχων παρήσαν, ἐς τὸν 15  
Πειραιᾶ καταβάντες ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔφ-  
2 ἐπλήρουσαν τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἀναξόμενοι. ξυγκατέβη δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος  
ὄμιλος ἅπας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ὁ ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων,  
οἱ μὲν ἐπιχώριοι τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι προπέμποντες,  
οἱ μὲν εἰσάγειν, οἱ δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ δὲ υἱεῖς, καὶ μετ' ἐλπίδος 20  
τε ἅμα ἰόντες καὶ ὀλοφυρμῶν, τὰ μὲν ὡς κτήσουσιν, τοὺς δ'  
εἴ ποτε ὄψοιντο, ἐνθυμούμενοι ὅσον πλοῦν ἐκ τῆς σφετέρας  
ἀπεστέλλοντο· (καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ, ὡς ἤδη ἔμελλον  
μετὰ κινδύνων ἀλλήλους ἀπολιπεῖν, μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἐσθίει τὰ  
δεινὰ ἢ ὅτε ἐψηφίζοντο πλεῖν· ὅμως δὲ τῇ παρουσίᾳ ῥώμῃ, 25  
διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἐκάστων ὧν ἐώρων, τῇ ὄψει ἀνεθάρσουν.) οἱ  
δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θεῶν ἦκεν, ὡς ἐπὶ ἀξιοχρεῶν

2. ἐνιόντες Q.

vulgo ἀναγωγὴν.

ἀκραν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.

vulgo ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν.

15. qf L.N.O.P.d.k. sed in marg. habet N. εἴ τινας.

ἄλλος g.

24. κινδύνου d.

27. ἀξιοχρεῶ C.K.f.

3. ἀγωγὴν A.B.F.H.K.N.V.b.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

6. αὐτὸν κομισθέντα N.V.

8. ἡ] om. E.

14. διαβάλλουσιν L.O.P.d.

20. υἱεῖς μετ' Q.

21. μὲν] om. d.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

13. ἐπὶ

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

16. ἔως E.

17. καὶ

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ ἄπιστον διάνοιαν. XXXI. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη πρώτη  
 ἐκπλεύσασα μᾶς πόλεως δυνάμει Ἑλληνικῇ πολυτελεστάτῃ  
 δὴ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτῃ τῶν εἰς ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο.  
 ἀριθμῷ δὲ νεῶν καὶ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἡ ἐς Ἐπίδauρον μετὰ Περι- 2  
 5 κλέους, καὶ ἡ αὕτη ἐς Ποτίδαιαν μετὰ Ἄγωνος, οὐκ ἐλάσ-  
 σων ἦν· τετράκισ γὰρ χίλιοι ὀπλῖται αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
 τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς, καὶ τριῆρεις ἑκατὸν, καὶ Λεσβίων καὶ Χίων  
 πεντήκοντα, καὶ ξύμμαχοι ἔτι πολλοὶ ξυνέπλευσαν. ἀλλὰ 3  
 ἐπὶ τε βραχεὶ πλῶ ὥρμήθησαν καὶ παρασκευῇ φαύλῃ. οὗτος  
 10 δὲ ὁ στόλος, ὥς χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος καὶ κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, οὐ  
 ἂν δέῃ, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐξαρτυθεῖς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν  
 μεγάλας δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς πόλεως  
 ἐκπονηθὲν, (τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ ναύτῃ  
 ἐκάστῳ διδόντος καὶ ναῦς παρασχόντος κενὰς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν  
 15 ταχείας, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ὀπλιταγωγούς, καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύ-  
 ταις τὰς κρατίστας τῶν τριηράρχων, ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ

4. δὲ καὶ νεῶν R.f.

7. χίων] χιλίων c.

ἐξαρτηθεῖς f.

hic et infra.

Heilman. Dobree.

5. μὲν ἄγωνος C.

8. ἔτι] om. f.

τῷ μὲν ναυτικῷ G.k. et correct. C.

15. ταύτης Q.

τῶν [δὲ] τριηραρχῶν Poppo.

ἀγῶνος g. et prim. man. N.

11. καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ναυσὶν Q. R.f.

12. τριηραρχῶν E. et

16. τῶν δὲ τριηραρχῶν ἐπιφοράς τε V.

1. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη, κ. τ. λ.] Legendum videtur αὕτη, ἡ πρώτη. Vide c. 44. init. DOBREE. The only question is as to the meaning and place of the word πρώτη. Göller in his second edition takes it with ἐκπλεύσασα: "For this expedition, which sailed out first, belonging to a single city, and consisting of a force of Greeks, was the most costly, &c." πρώτη seems to be used in distinction from the second expedition sent out under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

4. Περικλέους] See II. 56, 1, 2.

5. Ποτίδαιαν] See II. 58.

9. οὗτος δὲ ὁ στόλος] The verb to this nominative case has been forgotten to be added, owing to the length of the sentence: but it is easy to supply ὥρμήθη.

15. ὑπηρεσίας—τὰς κρατίστας] Ὑπηρεσίαι sunt ὁ κυβερνήτης, ὁ κελευστής, &c. Vide me ad Demosth. Polycl. p. 1208. 20. DOBREE. Every citizen whose

property exceeded eight talents was liable to be called upon to discharge the duties of trierarch. (Böckh, Staatshaush. der Athen. II. p. 122. II. p. 367. Engl. Transl.) Four hundred trierarchs were appointed annually, in the times with which we are now engaged: (Xenoph. Rep. Athen. III. 4.) but no man could be required to serve the office two years successively. (Isæus de Apollod. Hæred. p. 184. Reiske.) The government furnished the ship and the regular pay to the men; but the trierarch provided for the outfit of the ship, and in order to secure a good pilot and good rowers was in the habit of giving an addition to the pay issued by the state. And if any of the men deserted on foreign service, as the trierarch was bound to have his ship effective, he was obliged either to bribe them to return, or to engage others, as he best could, to supply their places; a system which, while it fell heavily on a



ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῷ διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις, καὶ τᾶλλα σημείοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτέλεσι χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἐνὸς ἐκάστου, ὅπως αὐτῷ τινὶ εὐπρεπείᾳ τε ἡ ναὺς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν·) τὸ δὲ πεζὸν καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς 5

1. ναυτικῶν L.

3. χρησομένων G.

4. αὐτὸ E.

μάλιστα ἡ ναὺς P.

conscientious trierarch, opened a wide door to corrupt practices, for men of unscrupulous character. See VII. 13, 2. and Demosthenes, Polyycles, and "De Corona Trierarchiæ;" and Böckh, II. p. 79. et seqq. (Eng. Transl. II. p. 319, &c.)

[*ὑπηρεσίας—τριοράρχων*] The reading which Heilman, Dobree, and Poppo preferred on conjecture, is now found in the MS. which I have marked V. Yet still I think that the common reading and stopping are correct. As to the grammatical objection, that there is nothing to answer to *μὲν*, in the words *τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου*, Poppo himself (Prolegom. I. p. 276.) has furnished three instances, II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2. IV. 69, 3. in which *μὲν* is followed by the simple conjunction *τε*, to which may be added V. 71, 1. where *τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο* has nothing to answer to it except the words §. 2. *καὶ τότε περιέσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς*. But with regard to the sense, the epithet *κρατίστας* implies a selection, and a picking of the men, to get only the best that were to be had: but this was the business of the trierarchs, each of whom was anxious to get the best for his own ship: and hence the great expense of the office, from one trierarch's outbidding another. So Apollodorus, speaking of his services as trierarch, says, *πρῶτος ἐπληρώσαμην τὴν ναῦν, μισθοσάμενος ναυτας, ὡς οἷόν τ' ἦν ἀρίστους, δωρεὰς καὶ πρόσδοσις δούς ἐκάστω αὐτῶν μεγάλας*.\*\*\* *ὑπηρεσίαν τοίνυν ἦν ἐδυνάμην κρατίστην ἐμισθωσάμην*. Demosth. Polyycles, p. 1208. And again the same Apollodorus says in another oration, (De Corona Trierarch. p. 1229.) *ἐτι τοίνυν ὑπηρεσίαν τὴν κρατίστην ἔλαβον, πολλῷ πλείστον ἀργυρίου δούς*. The question now occurs, what are we to understand by *ὑπηρεσία*? For in the speech against Polyycles, already referred to, a distinc-

tion is more than once made between *ἡ ὑπηρεσία* and *οἱ ναῦται*; and again in a speech of Nicias, (Defensio Largitionum, p. 702.) a distinction is made between *κυβερνήτης*, *πλήρωμα*, and *ἡ ἄλλη ὑπηρεσία*. So again in Thucydides, I. 143, 1. we have *κυβερνήτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν*. I am inclined to think that *ἡ ὑπηρεσία* means very nearly the same thing as the expression in Thucyd. VII. 14, 1. *τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντες τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν*: that is, something nearly equivalent to those who are rated in our ships as "able seamen," or as "captains of the forecastle and of the "tops," &c. (See Capt. Hall's Fragments of Voyages, second series, vol. II. p. 77, &c.) Accordingly the additional pay would be given by the trierarchs to the Thranitæ, or highest class of rowers, and to the *ὑπηρεσία*, or petty officers, including the *κυβερνήτης* and the *κελευστής*, as Dobree rightly supposes, and others whose particular duties are not known to us.

[Göller understands by *αἱ ὑπηρεσίαι* "the servants of the sailors," and Poppo agrees with him, if the text be allowed to be sound. But the servants, i. e. the slaves, of the sailors would never have been especially encouraged by additional pay, while the sailors themselves except the Thranitæ received only the state's allowance. What however was meant by the word *ὑπηρεσία* is not so easy to determine, nor do I know of any existing information which can decide the question.]

1. τοῖς θρανίταις] Vide ad IV. 32, 2. DUK.

2. σημείοις] The figures affixed to the head of a vessel, both for ornament's sake, and for distinction from other vessels. "Figure heads."

5. καταλόγοις — χρηστοῖς] See the note on V. 8, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκκριθὲν, καὶ ὅπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν μεγάλην  
σπουδὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμιλληθέν. ξυνέβη δὲ πρὸς τε σφᾶς 4  
αὐτοὺς ἅμα ἔριν γενέσθαι, ὃ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη, καὶ  
ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλλήνας ἐπίδειξιν μᾶλλον εἰκασθῆναι τῆς  
5 δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας ἢ ἐπὶ πολεμίους παρασκευήν. εἰ γὰρ 5  
τις ἐλογίσατο τὴν τε τῆς πόλεως ἀνάλωσιν δημοσίαν καὶ  
τῶν στρατευομένων τὴν ἰδίαν, τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε ἤδη  
†προ[σ]ετετελέκει† καὶ ἃ ἔχοντας τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀπέ-  
στελλε, τῶν δὲ ἰδιωτῶν, ἃ τε περὶ τὸ σῶμά τις καὶ τριήραρ-  
10 χος ἐς τὴν ναῦν ἀναλώκει, καὶ ὅσα ἔτι ἐμελλεν ἀναλώσειν,  
χωρὶς δ' ἃ εἰκὸς ἦν καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ πάντα  
τινὰ παρασκευάσασθαι ἐφόδιον ὥς ἐπὶ χρόνιον στρατείαν, καὶ  
ὅσα ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ τις ἢ στρατιώτης ἢ ἔμπορος ἔχων ἔπλει,

3. αὐτοὺς καὶ ἅμα L.O.P.k. ὅστις e. ὅστις f. 6. δημοσίαν ἢ καὶ h. 8. προε-  
τετελέκει Poppo. ἐπέστελλε d. 11. δ] om. pr. e. ad recens e. et R. ad Q.f.  
ἐκ] om. N.V.g. ἐκ τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. 12. στρατίαν  
C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. 13. ἔμπορος ἔχων] ἐμπροσέχων B.E.

3. ὃ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη] Compare VII. 70, 3. πᾶς τέ τις ἐν ᾧ προσε-  
τάχθη αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἠπειγέτο πρῶτος  
φαίνεσθαι. "Each in their several sta-  
tions strove to surpass one another."

4. ἐπίδειξιν—εἰκασθῆναι] "Was  
thought like a display or showing off  
of power." Compare I. 10, 2. διπλα-  
σίαν δὲ τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάσθαι ἢ ἔστιν.

8. †προ[σ]ετετελέκει†] Ita quidem  
omnes libri: sed tamen nonnihil sus-  
pectum est. Nam προστελεῖν nihil aliud  
esse potest, quam ad et præter alia ali-  
quid impendere, aut præstare. Ignorant  
hoc verbum Lexica, sed habet Xenophon  
VII. Ἀναβασ. 6, 30. Εἰ δὲ δὴ ὁ συμπαρ-  
έχων ἡμῖν ταύτην τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, μὴ πάν-  
των μισθὸν προστελεῖ. Sed id huic  
loco non optime convenit. Stephanus,  
Acacius, et eos sequens Portus ver-  
tunt: quæ ante erogaverat. Hoc autem  
est προτελεῖν; quo verbo hac significa-  
tione uti Xenophontem VII. Ἀναβ. 7, 25.

Ἀναμνήσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺ, τί προτελέσας  
ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες, ostendit  
Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p.  
627. Et rursus Xenophon in lib. de  
Agesilao, p. 654. Ὡς οὐδὲν προτελέ-  
σαντες οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. Duk. Vulgatam  
si retinemus, non erit intelligenda, quæ

præter alia impendit, sed quæ in expre-  
ditionem impenderant: id quod ferri  
posse existimo. GÖLLEB.

[Compare the use of the word προ-  
αναγκάζειν in VII. 18, 4. Poppo how-  
ever prefers προτετελέκει.]

11. ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ]  
Several MSS. read ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου,  
and Poppo has followed their authority.  
But τὸ δημόσιον occurs once only in  
Thucydides, V. 18, 6. and there it sig-  
nifies the public prison. On the other  
hand ἐκ δημοσίου without the article  
can hardly be right, and three MSS.  
omit the preposition altogether. I am  
inclined to think that they are right,  
and that the true reading is ἄνευ τοῦ  
δημοσίου μισθοῦ.

13. ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ] Compare VII. 13, 2.  
εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι—τὴν  
ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφῆρηται. This  
mixing up of trade with war was a na-  
tural consequence of the system which  
made military service rather an inter-  
ruption to a man's common business  
than the profession to which his life  
was devoted. And so we read in the  
early Roman history, that when a Ro-  
man garrison at Anxur was surprised  
by the enemy, the loss in men was

πολλὰ ἂν τάλαντα εὐρέθη ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰ πάντα ἐξαγό-  
6 μενα. καὶ ὁ στόλος οὐχ ἦσσαν τόλμης τε θάμβει καὶ ὄψεως  
λαμπρότητι περιβόητος ἐγένετο, ἡ στρατιᾶς, πρὸς οὐς ἐπή-  
εσαν, ὑπερβολῇ, καὶ ὅτι μέγιστος ἦδη διάπλους ἀπὸ τῆς  
οἰκείας καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν μελλόντων πρὸς τὰς  
ὑπάρχοντα ἐπεχειρήθη.

XXXII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο  
πάντα ἦδη, ὅσα ἔχοντες ἔμελλον ἀνάξισθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι  
σιωπῇ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζόμενας πρὸ τῆς ἀνα-  
γωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναὺν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος 10  
ἐποιοῦντο, κρατῆράς τε κεράσσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα,  
καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἳ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ  
2 ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ὁ  
ἐκ τῆς γῆς, τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὖνους παρῆν  
3 σφίσι. παιωνίσαντες δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἀνή- 15  
γοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμειλλαν ἦδη

1. εὐρέθη c.g. 4. ὅτι ὁ μέγιστος P. ἦδη] Usitatius δὲ Bekk. 5. οἰκίας K.  
7. ἐπεὶ N.V. ἐπέκειτο G.K.Q.e.f.g. 8. ὅσα ἦδη G.L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἔχοντες ἦδη i.  
9. σιωπῇ E.F.G.c. ἐπεσημάνθη O. 11. καὶ κρατῆράς τε i. παρὰ πάντας A.E.K.Q.  
13. καὶ ἄλλος K. ὄμιλος G. 15. παιωνίσαντες L.O.c. corr. F. τελεώσαντες  
E.g. 16. ἐπικέρως A.B.g.h. ἐπικέρως E.

small, "quia præter ægros lixarum in  
"modum omnes per agros vicinasque  
"urbes negotiabantur." Livy V. 8.  
But when the long civil wars and the  
change of manners had made the army  
a regular profession as in modern times,  
the apostle Paul could justly say, οὐδεὶς  
στρατεύμενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου  
πραγματεῖαις ἵνα τῷ στρατολογήσαντι  
ἀρέσῃ. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

3. στρατιᾶς—ὑπερβολῇ] Compare c.  
86, 2. δυνάμει μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχύιν  
πάρεσμεν. For in the judgment of  
Thucydides, the force of the Athenian  
armament was great enough to over-  
whelm Syracuse, had it been ably and  
vigorously directed. Compare II. 65, 12.  
and VII. 42, 3.

5. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ—ὑπάρχοντα] "With  
"future prospects the most magnificent  
"ever known if compared with their  
"actual power." For although the  
objects of the great Persian expedition

were even more magnificent, yet they  
were less disproportioned to the pre-  
sent power of the state which aspired  
to them.

11. Κρατῆράς τε κεράσσαντες—καὶ  
σπένδοντες] Inlustrarunt hunc morem  
veterum Muretus XIV. Var. Lect. 2.  
et Cerda ad Virgil. III. Æneid. 776.  
Add. Arrian. de Exped. Alex. VI. 3.  
Καὶ ἐπιβάς τῆς νεὼς, ἀπὸ τῆς πύρας ἐκ  
χρυσῆς φιάλης ἔσπενδον ἐπὶ τὸν ποτα-  
μόν, τὸν τ' Ἀκεσίωην ξυνεπικαλούμενος  
τῷ Ὑδάσπῃ. Εἰ, Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ τε  
τῷ προπάτορι σπείσας, καὶ Ἀμμωνί, καὶ  
τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ὅσοις αὐτῷ νόμος,  
σημῆναι ἐς ἀναγωγὴν κελεύει τῇ σάλ-  
πιγγι. DUKER.

16. ἐπὶ κέρως] See the note on II.  
90, 4. The ships first sailed out in  
column, then when they reached the  
open sea, they no longer kept their  
original places in the column, but tried  
which could get first to Ægina.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

μέχρι Αἰγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ἔνθα περ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο, ἡπείγοντο ἀφικέσθαι.

Ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἡγγέλλετο μὲν πολλαχόθεν τὰ 4  
5 περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου, οὐ μέντοι ἐπιστεύετο ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον

Olymp. 91.1.2.

SYRACUSE.

The rumours of the expedition reach Syracuse; and are variously received.

οὐδέν. ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας ἐλέχθησαν τοιοῖδε λόγοι ἀπὸ τε ἄλλων, τῶν μὲν πιστευόντων τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατείας τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τῶν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία λεγόντων, καὶ 10 Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμῶνος παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς, ὡς σαφῶς οἰόμενος εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε καὶ παρήνει τοιάδε.

XXXIII. “ΑΠΙΣΤΑ μὲν ἴσως, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς,

“δόξω ὑμῖν περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου τῆς ἀληθείας λέγειν, καὶ

SPEECH OF

HERMOCRATES.

15 Let us not deceive ourselves. The Athenians are coming to try to conquer Sicily. Let us not despise them, nor yet be afraid of them; and the very magnitude of their 20 armament makes its failure more probable, as it will make our triumph more glorious.

“γιγνώσκω ὅτι οἱ τὰ μὴ πιστὰ δοκοῦντα εἶναι “ἢ λέγοντες ἢ ἀπαγγέλλοντες οὐ μόνον οὐ “πείθουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄφρονες δοκοῦσιν εἶναι. “ὅμως δὲ οὐ καταφοβηθεῖς ἐπισχίσω, κινδυνούσης τῆς πόλεως, πείθων γε ἑμαυτὸν σαφέστερόν τι ἐτέρου εἰδὼς λέγειν. Ἀθηναῖοι 2 “γὰρ ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, ὃ πάνυ θαυμάζετε, πολλῇ “στρατιᾷ ὥρμηται καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ πεζικῇ†. “πρόφασιν μὲν Ἑγεσταίων ξυμμαχία καὶ “Λεοντίνων κατοικήσει, τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς Σικελίας

2. ξυνελέγοντο R.

ἐπείγοντο V.

4. πολλαχόθεν καὶ τὰ L.O.P. πανταχόθεν

τὰ N.V.h.

5. ἐπιστεύοντο K.

6. καὶ] om. R.

8. στρατίας E.F.H.L.O.

P.V.d.f.g.h.i.

τῆς] om. L.f. τῆς ἀπὸ K. τε καὶ e.

9. ἀθηνῶν A.B.E.F.H.c.g.

τὰναυτία Q.

10. σαφῶς] αὐτὸς g.

11. τὰδε d.

14. μὴ τὰ R.f.

17. ὅμως οὐ V.

18. γέ] om. i. γέ τε R.

20. ὑμᾶς A.B.E.F.H.K.M.N.R.V.

b.c.s.g.h.

θαυμάζεται P.

21. πεζικῇ A.B.E.F.G.

πεζῇ g. Bekk. 2.

22. προφάσει e.

23. κατοικήσει A.E.F.H.N.R. et V. sed i. superscripto f.g.h.i.

7. τοιοῖδε λόγοι] i. e. “such as those that follow from Hermocrates and “Athenagoras.” The first representing the sentiments of those who believed the truth of the reports, the other those of the incredulous party.

21. πεζικῇ] The grammarian Thomas finds fault with this word as poetical, and says, that although Thucydides

has used it, it is better to use πεζὸς instead of it, “as Demosthenes does, and “all other writers.” Πεζικός however is to be found in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 6, 9. and Cyropæd. II. 4, 18. in Dinarchus, Polycles, p. 96. 5. Reiske; and in Aristotle Rhetor. II. 23. (22, 5.) and probably in many other places. But it should be noticed that in the passage

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ ἐπιθυμία, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως, ἡγούμενοι, ἐὶ  
 3 “ ταύτην σχοῖεν, ῥαδίως καὶ τᾶλλα ἔξω. ὥς οὖν ἐν τάχει  
 “ παρεσομένων, ὁρᾶτε ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὅτῳ τρόπῳ  
 “ κάλλιστα ἀμυνεῖσθε αὐτοὺς, καὶ μήτε καταφρονήσαντες  
 “ ἄφρακτοι ληφθήσεσθε, μήτε ἀπιστήσαντες τοῦ ξύμπαντος 5  
 4 “ ἀμελήσετε. εἰ δέ τῳ καὶ πιστὰ, τὴν τόλμαν αὐτῶν καὶ  
 “ δύναμιν μὴ ἐκπλαγῇ. οὔτε γὰρ βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πλείω οἰοί  
 “ τε ἔσονται ἢ πᾶσχειν, οὐθ’ ὅτι μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπέρχονται,  
 “ ἀνωφελεῖς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἄλλους Σικελιώτας πολὺ  
 “ ἄμεινον (μᾶλλον γὰρ ἐθελήσουσιν ἐκπλαγέντες ἡμῶν ξυμ- 10  
 “ μαχεῖν), καὶ ἣν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἡ ἀπράκτους  
 “ ὧν ἐφίενται ἀπόσωμεν (οὐ γὰρ δὴ, μὴ τύχασί γε ὧν  
 “ προσδέχονται, φοβοῦμαι), κάλλιστον δὴ ἔργων ἡμῶν ξυμ-  
 5 “ βήσεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον ἔμοιγε. ὀλίγοι γὰρ δὴ στόλοι  
 “ μεγάλοι, ἢ Ἑλλήνων ἢ βαρβάρων, πολὺ ἄπο τῆς ἐαυτῶν 15  
 “ ἀπάραντες κατώρθωσαν. οὔτε γὰρ πλείους τῶν ἐνοικούντων  
 “ καὶ ἀστυγεϊόνων ἔρχονται (πάντα γὰρ ὑπὸ δέους ξυνί-  
 “ σταται), ἣν τε δι’ ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδεῶν ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γῇ  
 “ σφαλῶσι, τοῖς ἐπιβουλευθεῖσιν ὄνομα, καὶ περὶ σφίσιν  
 6 “ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλείω πταίωσιν, ὅμως καταλείπουσιν. ὅπερ καὶ 20  
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὗτοι, τοῦ Μῆδου παρὰ λόγον πολλὰ

1. μάλιστα K. ἡμετέρας L. 4. καὶ μὴ καταφρ. L.N.V. 5. ληφθήσεσθε G.  
 correct. C.m. ἐπιστήσαντες Q. 6. ἀμελήσετε G.m. et correct. C. 11. ἢ]  
 εἰ g. om. N.V. ἀπράκτους C. 12. ἀπόσωμεν K. μὴ δὴ c.g. 13. προσ-  
 εδέχοντο K. ἔργον corr. F.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Porpo. 14. δὴ] ἥδῃ K.  
 15. μεγάλοι om. A.B.h. ἄπο Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. πολλοὶ ἀπὸ V.  
 17. γὰρ ὑπὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo γὰρ δὴ ὑπό. ξυνίσταται K.Q. 20. πταίωσιν A.B.F.H.V.c.g.h.i.  
 Goell. Bekk. πταί[σ]ωσιν Porpo. vulgo πταίσωσιν. καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.V.

in the Cyropædia, the best MS. reads  
 πεζῇ, and not πεζικῇ; and in Isocrates  
 also, where the old text (Philip. p. 95,  
 C.) was δύναμιν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν,  
 Bekker has altered it to πεζῇ, on the  
 authority of the Codex Urbinas, or G.  
 The more correct our editions of the  
 Greek writers become, the more we  
 find the text in agreement with the  
 rules of the grammarians. Since this  
 note was written, I see that Bekker in

his latest edition of Thucydides, 1832,  
 has here also substituted πεζῇ for  
 πεζικῇ.

19. καὶ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς—πταίωσιν]  
 See note on I. 69. 9.

20. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι] Τρία πραγμα-  
 τεύεται διὰ τούτων ἐν μὲν, ἐν ἑλπίσι  
 ποιῆσαι τοὺς Συρακουσίους τῆς νίκης, ὡς  
 σφαλισσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων περὶ αὐ-  
 τοὺς, ὅπερ τρόπον ἐσφάλισαν οἱ Μῆδοι  
 στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἔτερον

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“σφαλέντος, ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπὶ Ἀθήνας ἦει, ἡξή-  
 “θησαν, καὶ ἡμῖν οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι.  
 “XXXIV. θαρσοῦντες οὖν τά τε αὐτοῦ παρασκευαζόμεθα,  
 “καὶ ἐς τοὺς Σικελοὺς πέμποντες τοὺς μὲν μᾶλλον βεβαιωσώ-

5 Let us then apply for “μεθα, τοῖς δὲ φιλίαν καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πειρώ-  
 aid in every quarter, “μεθα ποιῆσθαι, ἔς τε τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν  
 both in Sicily, in “πέμπωμεν πρέσβεις, δηλοῦντες ὡς κοινὸς ὁ  
 Greece, and elsewhere. “κίνδυνος, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ὅπως ἡ ξυμ-  
 Let us prepare our “μαχίαν ποιούμεθα ἡμῖν, ἡ μὴ δέχωνται Ἀθη-  
 own resources. And “ναίους. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς Καρχηδόνα 2  
 I should urge you to “ἄμεινον εἶναι πέμψαι. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον  
 anticipate the enemy’s “αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε  
 arrival, to wait for “Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσιν,  
 10 them at Tarentum, to “ὥστε τάχ’ ἂν ἴσως νομίσαντες, εἰ τάδε προή-  
 dispute the very pas- “σονται, κἂν σφεῖς ἐν πόνῳ εἶναι, ἐβελήσειαν  
 sage of the Ionian gulf. “ἡμῖν ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἡ φανερώς, ἡ ἐξ ἑνός γέ του τρόπου,  
 This I think would “ἀμῦναι. δυνατοὶ δέ εἰσι μάλιστα τῶν νῦν, βουλευθέντες·  
 make them abandon “χρυσὸν γὰρ καὶ ἄργυρον πλείστον κέκτηνται, ὅθεν ὁ τε

1. ἐπὶ] om. G. ἐπὶ ἀθήνας C.E.F.H.K.R.V.e.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk.  
 ἐπ’ ἀθήνας. εἴη C.H.d.e.f.i. ἡκει K.V. 2. τοιοῦτον C.G.K.L.N.O.V.  
 d.e.g.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. v. βουλομαι 3. παρασκευαζόμεθα G. 7. πέμ-  
 ποιμεν E. 8. καὶ] ἡ e. ξυμμαχίαν ποιούμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.  
 b.c.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυμμαχώων correctus h.  
 ξυμμαχίδα ποιούμεθα Coraes: vulgo ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶνται. 9. δέχονται V. 14. τάγε d.  
 προσήσονται h. προείσονται d. ποιήσονται g. 15. κἂν K.h. vulgo καὶ ἂν.  
 16. κρύφα ἡ L.O. του] που K.

δὲ, τὸ μόνους Συρακουσίους, ἂν κατορθώ-  
 σωσι, δοκεῖν νενικηκέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,  
 ἐπεὶ ἐπὶ Συρακουσίους ἐκεῖνοι προη-  
 γουμένως στρατεύονται (καὶ γὰρ τὸν  
 Μῆδον ὑπὸ πάντων νενικημένον τῶν Ἑλ-  
 λήνων ὑπὸ μόνων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡττησθαι  
 νενομίσθαι διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπ’ Ἀθήνας  
 λόγος ἦν στρατεύειν αὐτόν). τρίτον δὲ,  
 ἀπαλλάξει τοῦ φόβου τοὺς Συρακουσίους.  
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ καταπεπλήγασιν ἀκοῇ τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους νενικηκότες τὸν Μῆδον, παραδει-  
 κνυσιν αὐτοῖς ὅτι ὁ Μῆδος αὐτὸς περὶ  
 ἑαυτὸν πταίσας τὰ πλείω τὴν δόξαν τῆς  
 νίκης ἐκείνους προσέθηκεν. SCHOL. Thu-  
 cydides in mente habebat scribere, ὅπερ  
 καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαθον, sed in fine ipsam  
 explicationem ejus verbi, scribens ἡξή-  
 θησαν, addit. GÖLLER.

1. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι] Est “propter  
 “istam famam,” “propterea quod ita  
 “prædicabatur.” HAAK.

16. ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἡ φανερώς] “Se-  
 “cretly at least if not openly.” In  
 these expressions the Greeks follow a  
 different order from ourselves, as with  
 them the more likely supposition is put  
 before the less likely: whereas we  
 should naturally say, “either openly,  
 “or at any rate secretly.” Compare  
 Herodot. III. 140, 5. ἀναβέβηκε δ’ ἢ  
 τις ἡ οὐδεὶς, “only one or two, if any;”  
 and Aristotle Ethic. Nicomach. I. 8, 7.  
 εἰν γέ τι ἡ καὶ τὰ πλείεστα κατορθοῦν. “In  
 “some one point at any rate, if not  
 “generally.”

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

- 3 " πόλεμος καὶ τᾶλλα εὐπορεῖ. πέμπωμεν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακε-  
 " δαίμονα καὶ ἐς Κόρινθον, δεόμενοι δεῦρο κατὰ τάχος βοη-  
 4 " θεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον κινεῖν. ὁ δὲ μάλιστα ἐγὼ τε  
 " νομίζω ἐπικάιρον, ὑμεῖς τε διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ἥσυχον ἤκιστ'  
 " ἂν ὀξέως πείθοισθε, ὅμως εἰρήσεται. Σικελιώται γὰρ εἰς 5  
 " θέλομεν ξύμπαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι πλείστοι μεθ' ἡμῶν,  
 " καθελκύσαντες ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ναυτικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν  
 " μηνοῖν τροφῆς, ἀπαντῆσαι Ἀθηναίοις ἐς Τάραντα καὶ  
 " ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν, καὶ δῆλον ποιῆσαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ περὶ  
 " †τῇ Σικελίᾳ† πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ ἐκείνους περαιω- 10  
 " θῆναι τὸν Ἴονιον, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς  
 " λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας  
 " χώρας φύλακες (ὑποδέχεται γὰρ ἡμᾶς Τάρας), τὸ δὲ πέ-  
 " λαγος αὐτοῖς πολὺ περαιούσθαι μετὰ πάσης τῆς παρα-  
 " σκευῆς, χαλεπὸν δὲ διὰ πλοῦ μήκος ἐν τάξει μέναι, καὶ 15  
 " ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον προσπί-

1. καὶ om. R. πέμπομεν Q.f.k. 2. ἐς τὴν κόρινθον d.i. δεῦρο] om. K.  
 βοηθήσει R. 3. ἐγὼ νομίζω g. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ L.f. 6. θέλομεν g. ἡμῶν  
 d.i.k. 7. μεθελκύσαντες g. προὑπάρχον i. 8. τάρανταν g. 9. ἄκραν]  
 ἄλλην d.i. 10. τῆς σικελίας Haack. πρῶτον e. 10. τοῦ] τὸ i. 12. ὁρμώμεθα  
 E.F.G. 13. γὰρ] δὲ d. ἡμᾶς A.B.F.H.h. 14. περαιούται K. 15. μέναι]  
 εἶναι C.G.K.L.O.P.e.f.k. 16. εὐεπιθέτως A.B.F. βραχεῖά A.B.E.F.N. pr. manu.  
 γρ. G.Q.c.g.h. Parm. κατ' ὀλίγον V. margo N. et ita Poppo. Haack. Goeller.  
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo κατὰ λόγον. προπίπτουσα k.

9. περὶ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ†.] Semper, ni fallor, genitivo utuntur; hic certe τῆς Σικελίας ob. τοῦ. DOBREE. But may not the sense be a little different from that of περὶ τῆς Σικελίας? and may it not signify not only "fighting about Sicily," i. e. concerning Sicily, but "fighting," as it were, "over Sicily," i. e. about it, in the double sense of the word "about," which signifies neighbourhood as well as relation. In Tyræus, the words περὶ ἢ πατρίδι μαρναμένων do not seem to mean exactly the same with γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, which follow a few lines afterwards: the dative appearing to express "fighting in our country to defend it," while the genitive simply expresses "fighting to defend it." See Poetæ Minores Græci, vol. I. p. 432. Compare also

Homer, Iliad, XVII. 132:

Αἴας δ' ἄμφι Μενoitίδῃ σάκος εὐρὸν καλόν  
 ἔσθηκει, ὅς τις τε λέων περὶ οἷσι τέκεσσιν.

And Odyassey, XVII. 471:

ἄνθρωπε περὶ οἷσι μαχεύμενος κτεάτεσσιν.

11. καὶ ἐς λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν]  
 Καὶ ποιῆσαι αὐτοὺς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ  
 διαλογισμῷ γενέσθαι. SCHOL.

13. χώρας φύλακες] Λεῖπει τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

16. εὐεπίθετος εἴη] Εὐεπιχείρητος ἡμῖν  
 ἔσται ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, βραδεῶς τε πλέουσα διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ πελάγει κάματον, καὶ οὐκ ἀβρόα. SCHOL.

εὐεπίθετος] Εὐκόλος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν, ἥτοι εὐεπιχείρητος, exponit Thom. Magister. DUK.

κατ' ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα] This reading, which is given in the Venetian

“ πτουσα. εἰ δ’ αὖ τῷ ταχυναντοῦντι ἀθροωτέρῳ, κουφίσαν- 5  
 “ τες, προσβάλοιν, εἰ μὲν κώπαις χρήσαντο, ἐπιθίμεθ’ ἂν  
 “ κεκμηκόσιν, εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη, ἔστι καὶ ὑποχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐς  
 “ Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ μετ’ ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχία  
 5 “ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, καὶ ἡ μένον-  
 “ τες πολιορκοῖντο ἂν, ἡ, πειρώμενοι παραπλεῖν, τὴν τε ἄλ-  
 “ λην παρασκευὴν ἀπολίποιν ἂν, καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ  
 “ ἂν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξονται, ἀθυμοῖεν. ὥστε ἔγωγε 6  
 “ τούτῳ τῷ λογισμῷ ἡγοῦμαι ἀποκληρομένους αὐτοὺς οὐδ’ ἂν  
 10 “ ἀπᾶραι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας, ἀλλ’ ἡ διαβουλευσαμένους, καὶ  
 “ κατασκοπαῖς χρωμένους, ὅποσοι τ’ ἐσμὲν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίῳ,

1. εἰ δ’ αὖτ’ C. ταχυνοῦντι P.k. ταχυναντοῖν τί E. ἀθροωτέρῳ V. 2. προσ-  
 βάλλοιν L.O.d.k. χρήσαντο e. ἐπιθίμεθ’ L.O.P.d. corr. F. Bekk. Goell.  
 ἐπιθίμεθ’ E. ἐπιθίμεθ’ A.B. 4. ναυμαχίαν L.O.k. 5. ἂν om. d. μέλλοντες V.  
 7. ἀπολίποιν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπολείποιν.  
 πόλεων] πολεμίων Q. 8. εἰ μὴ ὑποδέξονται L.O.P.Q. e] om. C.k. ἀθυμοῖεν  
 ἂν Q. ὥστ’ ἔγωγε E.F.H.N.Q.V.k.m. Poppo. 9. ἀποκληρομένους Poppo. Goell.  
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκλειομένους. οὐκ L. 10. βουλευσαμένους L. 11. χρη-  
 σαμένους e. χωρία F.

MS. V, and in the margin of the Cam-  
 bridge MS. N, is undoubtedly the true  
 one, and has been approved by Duker,  
 and admitted into the text by the later  
 editors. It was evidently the reading  
 of the Scholiast, and is rightly explained  
 by him οὐκ ἀθρόα. Compare V. 9, 1. κατ’  
 ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν. Also  
 IV. 10, 3. κατ’ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται.

1. ἀθροωτέρῳ κουφίσαντες] Ἦτοι κου-  
 φοὶ ὄντες, ἢ καταλίποντες ὀπίσω τὴν  
 παρασκευὴν. SCHOL.

3. εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη] Προσβαλεῖν δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

5. περαιωθέντες] Εἰς τὸν Τάραντα δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

ἀποροῖεν ἂν] Εἰς ἀπορίαν καταστή-  
 σονται τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. SCHOL.

6. πολιορκοῖντο ἂν] “Would be  
 “blockaded,” i.e. would be cut off  
 from all provisions, and so obliged to  
 surrender. Poppo asks, how could  
 they be blockaded by the Syracusans,  
 if the Syracusans had retired into the  
 harbour of Tarentum? But there should  
 only be a comma at Τάραντα, and then  
 the difficulty vanishes.—“If when their  
 “light squadron arrives on the coast we  
 “do not choose to fight, we have only to

“go into Tarentum, and the enemy will  
 “then be at a loss what to do;—for if he  
 “stays on our coast we should blockade  
 “him, employing our ships in cutting off  
 “his supplies, without risking a general  
 “action.” Hermocrates does not mean  
 that his fleet was to be laid up or remain  
 inactive at Tarentum, but that it might  
 retire thither when it was convenient,  
 and then come out again to harass the  
 enemy without fighting him.]

παραπλεῖν] Τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι.  
 SCHOL.

7. καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων] Καὶ, οὐκ εἶδο-  
 τες βεβαίως, εἰ αἱ πόλεις ὑποδέχονται  
 αὐτοὺς, ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἀθυμοῖεν] The Scholiast in his  
 interpretation reads ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν, and so  
 it is in one MS. of Thucydides. But  
 the ἂν with the participle ἔχοντες is  
 meant to include the verb also. “As  
 “they would not be sure whether the  
 “cities would receive them, they would  
 “be discouraged;” as if it were οὐκ ἂν  
 ἔχοιεν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀθυμοῖεν. Compare  
 πείθοι’ ἂν, εἰ πείθοι’, ἀπειθείης δ’ ἴσως.  
 Æsch. Agam. 1056. and Herman. de  
 Regulis Syntacticis, Append. XI. ad  
 Viger. p. 757.



- “ ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, ἥ καταπλαγέοντας τῷ  
 “ ἀδοκίῳ καταλῦσαι ἂν τὸν πλοῦν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ ἐμ-  
 “ πειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούω, ἄκοντος ἡγου-  
 “ μένου, καὶ ἀσμένου ἂν πρόφασιν λαβόντος, εἴ τι ἀξιοχρεῶν  
 7 “ ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ὀφθείη. ἀγγελλοίμεθα δ’ ἂν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἐπὶ 5  
 “ τὸ πλεῖον· τῶν δ’ ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ αἱ  
 “ γνῶμαι ἴστανται, καὶ τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἥ τοῖς γε  
 “ ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας ὅτι ἀμννούνται, μᾶλλον πεφό-  
 8 “ βηνται, ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι. ὅπερ ἂν νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ πάθοιεν. ἐπέρχονται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὡς οὐκ ἀμννουμένοις, δι- 10  
 “ καίως κατεγνώκότες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς οὐ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων  
 “ ἐφθείρομεν· εἰ δ’ ἴδοιεν παρὰ γνώμην τολμήσαντας, τῷ  
 “ ἀδοκίῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς  
 9 “ δυνάμει. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν ταῦτα τολμήσαντες,

2. ἐμπειροτάτου N. 5. ἀφ’] παρ’ d.i. ἀγγελλοίμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.N.c.m.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀγγελοίμεθα. 6. πλείστον L. λεγόμενα ai f. 8. προσ-  
 δηλοῦντας R.f. ἀμννούνται A.B.F.H.c.g.h. 9. ὥσπερ B.h. νῦν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι K.  
 10. ἀμννουμένοις ἔργων k. ἀμννουμένοις C.G. 12. τολμήσαντες k. 14. πείθεσθαι  
 correctus C.

1. ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν] Ἐκπεσεῖσθαι τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ πλοῦ εἰς χειμῶνα. SCHOL.

ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα]  
 “To be prevented from acting at the  
 “proper time by the lateness of the  
 “season, and so be obliged to run  
 “their operations into the winter.”  
 Compare Herodot. I. 31, 3. ἐκκληζόμενοι  
 τῇ ὥρᾳ, and Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. VII.  
 11. “Diei tempore exclusus, in pos-  
 “terum oppugnationem differt.”

2. τοῦ ἐμπειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν]  
 Τὸν Νικίαν λέγει. SCHOL.

4. ἀξιοχρεῶν] Ἀξιώμαχον, βέβαιον,  
 πιστὸν εἰς αξιομαχίαν. SCHOL.

9. ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι] Ἦτοι ἐν  
 ὁμοίῳ κινδύνῳ καταστήσοντας αὐτοὺς, ἢ  
 ἰσοπαλεῖς. SCHOL.

10. δικαίως] Τὸ δικαίως δύναται μὲν  
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπέρχονται λαμβάνεσθαι,  
 δικαίως ἐπέρχονται· δύναται δὲ καὶ πρὸς  
 τὸ κατεγνώκότες. SCHOL.

12. τῷ ἀδοκίῳ μᾶλλον, κ. τ. λ.]  
 Compare II. 89, 8. and the note  
 there.

13. μᾶλλον ἂν] Μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλα-

γείν τῷ ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς  
 ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἥπερ τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν.  
 SCHOL.

14. πείθεσθε οὖν—τολμήσαντες—έτοι-  
 μάζειν, καὶ παραστήναι] This is a re-  
 markable instance of varied construc-  
 tion. “Take my advice; if I could  
 “hope so much, take it by venturing  
 “on this bold plan; but at any rate,  
 “take it so as to provide, &c. and so  
 “as to feel that contempt, &c.” Πεί-  
 θεσθε παραστήναι παντὶ is indeed no  
 very clear construction, but yet the  
 sense is clear, “that what Hermocrates  
 “said ought to convince them that  
 “there was no wisdom in despising  
 “their enemies;” the words παραστή-  
 ναι παντὶ being intended to depend on  
 πείθεσθε, and not on an abstract word  
 such as δεῖ or χρή. Duker saw this,  
 and translated it accordingly, “Auscul-  
 “tate mihi in eo, ut paretis, et quisque  
 “sibi persuadeat vel in animum in-  
 “ducat.”

ταῦτα] Τὸ ἀντεξορμήσαι ἐπὶ τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάζων,  
 “ καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας  
 “ ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δείκνυσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἤδη, τὰς μετὰ  
 “ φόβου παρασκευὰς ἀσφαλεστάτας νομίσαντας, ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-  
 5 “ δύνου πρᾶσσειν χρησιμώτατον ἂν ξυμβῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες  
 “ καὶ ἐπέρχονται, καὶ ἐν πλῶ, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἤδη εἰσὶ, καὶ ὅσον  
 “ οὕτω πάρευσιν.”

XXXV. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἑρμοκράτης τοσαῦτα εἶπε. τῶν δὲ  
 Συρακοσίων ὁ δῆμος ἐν πολλῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔριδι ἦσαν, οἱ  
 10 The general opinion μὲν ὡς οὐδενὶ ἂν τρόπῳ ἔλθοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 however believes the οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἐστὶν ἃ λέγει, τοῖς δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἔλ-  
 rumours to be false; θοιεν, τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον  
 or, if true, that there θοιεν, ἀντιπάθου; ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πάνν καταφρονούν-  
 is nothing to be feared τες ἐς γέλωτα ἔτρεπον τὸ πρᾶγμα. ὀλίγον δ’  
 from the Athenians. 15 ἦν τὸ πιστεῦον τῷ Ἑρμοκράτῃ καὶ φοβούμενον τὸ μέλλον.  
 παρελθὼν δ’ αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναγόρας, ὃς δήμου τε προστάτης 2

2. παραστήτω L.O.P.Q. περιστήναι h. 3. ἐν] ἐκ B.Q.R.e.f. cum Thoma  
 M.v. καταφρονῶ. τῇ ἀλκῇ τῶν ἔργων C.G.L.O.P.k.m. δ’ ἤδη] δὴ E. 4. ἐπὶ  
 κινδύνου A.B.H.N.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ κινδύνους V. ἐπικινδύνους  
 E.G. 5. χρησιμώτατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρησιμώτατα. 6. ἤδη] om. g. et prima manu N.  
 9. οἱ] om. E.h. 10. οἱ post ἔλθοιεν om. B. 11. οὐδ’] οἱ δ’ A.B.C.K.L.O.P.  
 d.e.f.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, E. 15. καὶ] om. g.

2. καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ] Δόξαν εἶναι παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ. SCHOL.

τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας] Δεῖ τοὺς καταφρονούντας τῶν ἐπιόντων ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῇ κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀνδρείᾳ φαίνεσθαι καταφρονούντας τῶν ἐναντίων. ἔργον γὰρ κἀνταῦθα καὶ πολλὰ χροὶ τὸν πόλεμον λέγει. SCHOL.

καταφρονεῖν] See II. 11, 4—6.

3. τὸ δ’ ἤδη] Τὸ δὲ, ὡς φοβούμενους κινδύνον, ἀσφαλέστατα παρασκευάζεσθαι χρησιμώτατον. SCHOL.

τὸ δ’ ἤδη—ξυμβῆναι] “But at the “present moment, to think that it is “safest to prepare in fear, and to act “as in a season of danger, will be “most for our interest.” Ὡς ἐπὶ κινδύνου, “tquam periculo impendente.” Valla. But ἐπὶ κινδύνου seems rather to signify “with danger,” i. e. “when “danger is present.” It resembles the

expression ποιεῖν ἐπ’ ἀδείας, “with se- “curity:” the noun and preposition being nearly equivalent to the adverb.

9. ἐν—ἔριδι ἦσαν—οἱ μὲν—τοῖς δὲ] Oratio variatur ut multis locis; scripsit οἱ μὲν, in mente habens λέγοντες, et τοῖς δὲ, cogitans ἔδοκει. GÖLLER.

11. οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἐστὶν] In illo, quod sequitur, τοῖς δὲ, major difficultas est. Est enim plane durum, nominativis, οἱ μὲν, et ἄλλοι δὲ, interponi dativum τοῖς δὲ. Sed, quia primo nominativo οἱ μὲν non adponitur verbum, sed supple- dum relinquitur, hic quoque orationem potius apto aliquo ad sententiam verbo explendam, quam scripturam receptam mutandam, arbitror. DUK.

12. ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθου] Μείζονα ἀντιπαθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἢ δράσαι. SCHOL.

16. δήμου—προστάτης] Müller sup-

ἦν καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

XXXVI. "ΤΟΥΣ μὲν Ἀθηναίους ὅστις μὴ βούλεται  
 "οὕτω κακῶς φρονῆσαι, καὶ ὑποχειρίους ἡμῖν γενέσθαι ἐν-  
 SPEECH OF "θάδε ἐλθόντας, ἢ δειλὸς ἐστω ἢ τῇ πόλει οὐκ 5  
 ATHENAGORAS. "εὖνους· τοὺς δὲ ἀγγέλλοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ  
 (36—40.) "περιφόβους ὑμᾶς ποιοῦντας τῆς μὲν τόλμης  
 These rumours are "οὐ θαυμάζω, τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας, εἰ μὴ οἴονται  
 tricks too palpable to "ἔνδηλοι εἶναι. οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι βού-  
 deceive us. The Athe- "λονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι, 10  
 nians know their in- "τῶν φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζ-  
 terest too well to think  
 of wantonly provoking  
 the hostility of Sicily.

I. πολλοῖς] ἄλλοις K. 4. οὕτως C.F.H.K.e.m. καλῶς e. 6. δὲ ἀγγέλλ.  
 C.E.H.K.L.Ö.c.d.e.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἀγγέλλ. 7. ἡμᾶς N.V.  
 II. ἐπιλυγάζονται e. ἐπιλυγάζονται C.F.R. ἐπηλυγάζονται Q.

poses this to have been the title of a particular magistrate, whose business it was to look after the interests of the commons, and protect them from injury, like the tribunes at Rome. And he considers this office to have existed in all the Dorian states in which the government was democratical. For instance, we hear of *προστάται* τοῦ δήμου at Corcyra, (Thucyd. III. 70, 4.) at Argos, (*Æneas Tactic.* 11.) at Heraclea on the Euxine, (*Ibid.*) at Mantinea, (Xenoph. Hellen. V. 2, 3.) and at Elis, (*Ibid.* III. 2, 27.) Wachsmuth, on the contrary, thinks that the term is a general one, sometimes implying a particular office, and sometimes not: but that, even in the former case, the title of the magistrate was not *δήμου προστάτης*, but something else, such for instance as *δημιουργός*, which is lost to us under the general appellation. (Wachsmuth, Hellenisch. Alterthumskunde, vol. II. Append. I.) The name "*capitano* e "*difensore del popolo*" given to a particular magistrate at Florence, whose business was exactly the same with that of the *δήμου προστάτης*; and to Pagano and Martino della Torre, elected to a similar office at Milan in 1240 and 1247; and the occurrence of the term *δήμου προστάτης* in inscriptions would incline me to think that when a particular office is meant to be expressed by the words, they were also

its official title. See Muratori, *Dissertationi sopra le Antichità Italiane*, Dissertaz. 52. [Mr. Keightley has reminded me of several passages where the expression *δήμου προστάτης* is certainly not to be understood of any particular office, and he contends that neither is it to be so understood here. I think he is very probably right, nor did my original note maintain the contrary;—but only that when a particular office was meant, which appears sometimes to be the case, *δήμου προστάτης* and not *δημιουργός*, or any thing else, was the proper title of it.]

I. πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς] Δυνάμενος πείθειν τοὺς πολλούς. SCHOL.

4. κακῶς φρονῆσαι] Μωροὺς εἶναι. SCHOL.

8. τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας] Ἔνεκα θαυμάζω δηλονότι. SCHOL.

10. ἐς ἐκπληξιν καθιστάναι] Ἦγουν, εἰς φόβον ἐμβαλεῖν. SCHOL.

11. ἐπηλυγάζονται] Τὸ ἐπιλυγάζονται ἐπικρύπτωνται. ὅπως (φησὶ) κοινῇ φοβήσαντες ἀπαντας, τὸν ἰδίον φόβον ἀποκρίψονται. SCHOL. "May get themselves and their fear thrown into the "shade." ἡλυγὴ γὰρ ἡ σκιά καὶ τὸ σκότος. Hesychius. See Ruhnken on the word *ἐπηλυγάζω*, in his notes on Timæus. It is τὸ σφέτερον, and not τὸν σφέτερον, because it refers to δέος, repeated from *δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ* τι.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

“ ζωνται. καὶ νῦν αὐται αἱ ἀγγελίαι τοῦτο δύνανται· οὐκ  
 “ ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, ἐκ δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵπερ αἰὲν τάδε κινουσι,  
 “ ξύγκεινται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἦν εὖ βουλευήσθε, οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι<sup>3</sup>  
 “ ἀγγέλλουσι σκοποῦντες λογιεῖσθε τὰ εἰκότα, ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν  
<sup>5</sup> “ ἂν ἄνθρωποι δεινοὶ καὶ πολλῶν ἐμπειροὶ, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ Ἀθη-  
 “ ναίους ἀξιῶ, δράσειαν. οὐ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰκὸς Πελοποννη-<sup>4</sup>  
 “ σίους τε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως  
 “ καταλελυμένους, ἐπ’ ἄλλον πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἐκόντας  
 “ ἐλθεῖν, ἐπεὶ ἔγωγε ἀγαπᾶν οἶμαι αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐχ ἡμεῖς  
<sup>10</sup> “ ἐπ’ ἐκείνους ἐρχόμεθα, πόλεις τοσαῦται καὶ οὕτω μεγάλαι.  
 “ XXXVII. Εἰ δὲ δὴ, ὥσπερ λέγονται, ἔλθοιεν, ἱκανωτέραν  
 “ ἡγοῦμαι Σικελίαν Πελοποννήσου διαπολεμῆσαι, ὅσῳ κατὰ  
 “ πάντα ἄμεινον ἐξήρτυται, τὴν δὲ ἡμετέραν  
 “ πόλιν αὐτὴν τῆς νῦν στρατιάς, ὥς φασιν,  
<sup>15</sup> “ ἐπιούσης, καὶ εἰ δις τοσαύτη ἔλθοι, πολὺ  
 “ κρείσσω εἶναι. οἷς γ’ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐθ’ ἵππους  
 “ ἀκολουθήσοντας, οὐδ’ αὐτόθεν πορισθησομέ-  
 “ νους, εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τινὰς παρὰ Ἑγεσταίων, οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας  
 “ ἰσοπλήθεις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐπὶ νεῶν γε ἐλθόντας, μέγα γὰρ

And if they were to  
 come, so distant from  
 their resources, and  
 opposed to such a  
 power as ours, their  
 destruction would be  
 easy and inevitable.

1. ἐπαγγελίας h. 2. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τάδε] τὰ ἐνθάδε K. 3. σύγκειται A.B.  
 C.E.F.e.h. σύγκεινται V.c.d.f.g.k.m. εἰ εὖ βουλευέσθε Q. 5. ἂν] om. H.  
 πολῶν N. 7. τε] om. g. 13. ἐξήρτηται P.Q. 15. ἔλθῃ P. 17. ἀκολου-  
 θήσαντας R. 18. παρὰ] om. f. παρὰ ἑγεσταίων C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.k.m.  
 Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. παρ’ ἑγεστ’. αἰγεσταίων V. οὐθ’] Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. Libri οὐδ’. 19. ἰσοπλήθεις A. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἰσοπληθεῖς.

2. ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου] Ἐξ ἀλόγου συμ-  
 πτώματος. SCHOL.

3. ξύγκεινται.] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀγγε-  
 λίαι. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι, κ. τ. λ.] Compare  
 Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 3. (c. 15, 17.)  
 πιστώματα δὲ περὶ μαρτυριῶν μάρτυρας  
 μὲν μὴ ἔχοντι, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων δεῖ  
 κρινεῖν—καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξαπατᾶσαι τὰ  
 εἰκότα ἐπὶ ἀργυρίῳ.

4. ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἄνθρωποι.] Ἀλλ’ ἐξ  
 ὧν ἂν δράσειαν ἄνθρωποι δεινοί. SCHOL.

5. δεινοί.] Ἀντὶ τοῦ συντετοί, φρόνιμοι.  
 SCHOL.

6. ἀξιῶ] Ἀξιόους ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι. SCH.

8. καταλελυμένους.] Ἀντὶ τοῦ καταλε-  
 λυκώτας. SCHOL.

12. διαπολεμῆσαι] Διενεγκεῖν τὸν  
 πόλεμον. δηλονότι περιγενέσθαι διὰ  
 πόλεμον. SCHOL.

13. ἄμεινον.] Τῆς Πελοποννήσου δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

17. αὐτόθεν] Ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

19. μέγα γὰρ κ. τ. λ. [“The ships will  
 “ have enough to do to get to Sicily at  
 “ all, and to carry such stores of all  
 “ sorts as will be needed,—they cannot  
 “ therefore carry besides an army large  
 “ enough to cope with the population  
 “ of a great city.” There is no reason  
 therefore to violate the construction by  
 connecting, as I did in my former edi-  
 tion, the clause τὴν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν  
 κ. τ. λ. with οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας ἰσοπλήθεις.]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τὸ καὶ αὐταῖς ταῖς νανυσὶ κούφαις τοσοῦτον πλοῦν δεῦρο  
 “ κομισθῆναι, τήν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὅσῃν δεῖ ἐπὶ πόλιν  
 2 “ τοσήνδε πορισθῆναι, οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσ-  
 “ οῦτον γινώσκω, μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, εἰ πόλιν ἑτέραν  
 “ τοσαύτην, ὅσαι Συράκουσαί εἰσιν, ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες, καὶ 5  
 “ ὄμορον οἰκήσαντες τὸν πόλεμον ποιοῦντο, οὐκ ἂν παντά-  
 “ πασι διαφθαρήναι, ἢ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ,  
 “ (ξυστήσεται γάρ) στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ  
 “ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑπὸ  
 “ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων ἐξιώντες. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν οὐδ’ ἂν κρα- 10  
 “ τῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι τοσοῦτ’ ἢ τὴν ἡμετέραν πα-  
 “ ρασκευὴν κρείσσω νομίζω. XXXVIII. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα, ὥσ-  
 But in truth the reports are altogether of “ περ ἐγὼ λέγω, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι γινώσκοντες,  
 Syracusan manufacture “ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, σώζουσι, καὶ

2. ὅσον B.E. δεῖ ἐπὶ] διέπει A.B.F.e. δὴ ἐπὶ f. 4. μοι] om. d. τοσαύτην  
 ἑτέραν g. τοσαύτην om. N.V. 6. ὄμοροι P. 7. δὴ] om. i. 8. ξυστήσονται d.  
 ξυνστήσεται C. ἰδρυθέντι E. 9. σκηνιδίων K. σκηνιδίων Q. 10. ἐξιώντων  
 L.O.P. οὐκ d. 12. ὅπερ c.

3. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] Τὸ μὲν “ παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω” τοσοῦτον διαφέρομαι τοῖς τὰ ἑτέρα διαγγέλλουσιν· τὸ δὲ ὥστε ὑπερβιβάζει χρῆ, ἵνα μὴ σολοικοφανὲς ἢ τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ οὕτως συντάξαι· παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω, ὥστε μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐκ ἂν παντάπασι διαφθαρήναι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] I cannot see how these words can bear any other sense than that of, “to such a length “do I carry my opinion;” or, “so strong is my opinion on the subject.” If γινώσκω could signify “to agree “with Hermocrates,” παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω might mean, as it is commonly interpreted, “so far am I from “agreeing with him.” But it can only signify, if we take παρὰ τοσοῦτον in this sense, “I am so far from thinking;” which is nonsense. It seems then that παρὰ τοσοῦτον must be taken to mean, “to such a degree,” “so strongly,” as in the example given in Viger, παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἡττηθεῖς, “so completely de-  
 “feated.”

7. ἢ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ

γε] Μῆτοι γε ἐν Σικελίᾳ πάσῃ, πολεμίᾳ καθεστῶσῃ. SCHOL.

8. στρατοπέδῳ τε] Δείπει χρώμενοι. SCHOL.

ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι] “An army settled “in a camp immediately after leaving “it’s ships,” and therefore necessarily ill provided. This is put in contrast with εἰ πόλιν ἑτέραν τοσαύτην ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες. The words ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς do not depend on ἐξιώντες, but rather on ὀρμώμενοι, or some similar word, understood. “Beginning their operations with no “better base on which to rest them, “than a set of wretched tents, and “such means as they only would be “content with who were unable to “provide any thing better.”

9. καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς] Οὐ τῆς ἐκ περιουσίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς οὐδὲ αὐτάρκους. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ] Εἰργόμενοι τῆς γῆς ὑπὸ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων. SCHOL.

10. οὐδ’ ἂν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι] Οὐδ’ ἂν ἀποβῆναι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν γῆν νομίζω δυνασθῆναι. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1. 2

- ture; a guilty attempt  
of the aristocratical  
party to fill you with  
vain alarms of foreign  
enemies, that so they  
may obtain from you  
extraordinary com-  
5 mands, to be used for  
the destruction of your  
liberty.
- “ ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἂν γενόμενα  
“ λογοποιούσιν. οὐς ἐγὼ οὐ νῦν πρῶτον, ἀλλ’  
“ αἰ ἐπίσταμαι, ἦτοι λόγοις γε τοιοῦσδε, καὶ  
“ ἔτι τούτων κακουργοτέροις, ἢ ἔργοις βουλο-  
“ μένους, καταπλήξαντας τὸ ὑμέτερον πλήθος,  
“ αὐτοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄρχειν. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι  
“ μήποτε πολλὰ πειρῶντες καὶ κατορθώσωσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ  
“ πρὶν ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν, προφυλάξασθαι τε, καὶ αἰσθό-  
“ μενοι ἐπέξελθειν. τοιγάρτοι δι’ αὐτὰ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ὀλι- 3  
10 “ γάκις μὲν ἡσυχάζει, στάσεις δὲ πολλὰς καὶ ἀγῶνας οὐ  
“ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πλείονας ἢ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀναρεῖται,  
“ τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους. ὦν ἐγὼ 4  
“ πειράσομαι, ἦν γε ὑμεῖς ἐθέλητε ἔπεισθαι, μήποτε ἐφ’ ἡμῶν  
“ τι περιδεῖν γενέσθαι, ὑμᾶς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς πείθων, τοὺς  
15 “ δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώ-  
“ ρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὦν βούλονται  
“ μὲν, δύνανται δ’ οὐ (τὸν γὰρ ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὦν δρᾷ μόνον,  
“ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας προαμύνεσθαι χρὴ, εἴπερ καὶ μὴ

1. ὦ ἄνδρες g. 3. ἦτοι] εἴτι Q. γε] om. Q. d. σε c. 4. οὐκ ἔτι g.  
5. καταπλήξαντας correctus C. ὑμέτερον E. N. Q. V. g. 7. μήποτε] μήτε i. 8. Post  
ὤμεν interpuncti cum E. Bekk. [Ita etiam Elmsleius.] φυλάξασθαι g. αἰσθα-  
νόμενοι L. O. P. k. 9. τὸ γὰρ τοι V. 11. αὐτὸν i. 12. δ’ ἔστιν V.  
13. γε] τε K. ἔπεισθαι H. ἔπεισθε V. ἀφ’ g. 15. μόνως L. P. αὐτοφόρους  
A. E. F. 16. βούλονται C. k. 17. μόνων G. 18. προαμύνεσθαι M. R.

1. ἐνθένδε] Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.  
οὔτε ἂν γενόμενα] Οὐχ οἷά τε γενέσθαι.  
SCHOL.

2. λογοποιούσι] Ψευδέσι λόγοις συντι-  
θέασι. SCHOL.

4. κακουργοτέροις] Πονηροτέροις.  
SCHOL.

6. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι] “And I fear  
“ too.” See Herodot. I. 96, 2. In the  
following words there is a difficulty, but  
Bekker is probably right in placing a  
comma after ὤμεν, repeating the same  
verb again before προφυλάξασθαι: ἡμεῖς  
δὲ μὴ κακοὶ ὤμεν προφυλάξασθαι, πρὶν  
ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν. See VIII. 27, 2. and  
the note there. And so Götter under-  
stands the passage. Compare for the  
expression πρὶν ὤμεν, πρὶν διαγνώσι, VI.  
29, 2. and πρὶν διορθάσωσιν, VIII. 9, 1.

7. ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ] Ἡμεῖς δὲ διὰ κα-  
κίαν ἀδύνατοί ἐσμεν καὶ προαισθῆσθαι  
τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ αἰσθανόμενοι ἐπέξελ-  
θεῖν αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

12. ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους]  
Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀναρεῖται. SCHOL.  
δυναστείας ἀδίκους] See III. 62, 4. and  
the note there.

15. τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους] Ἡγοῶν  
τοὺς κακούργους. SCHOL.  
μὴ μόνον αὐτοφόρους] Ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρῳ  
λαμβάνων. χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρῳ  
ἔχειν αὐτοὺς. SCHOL.

16. καὶ ὦν βούλονται μὲν] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ  
τὸ κολάζων. SCHOL.

ὦν] Ἐνεκα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

18. εἴπερ καὶ μὴ προφυλαξάμενός τις  
προπείσεται] Εἴπερ καὶ πάσχει τις κακῶς,  
πρὶν αἰσθῆται ἂν. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“προφυλαξάμενός τις προπείσεται), τοὺς δ' αὖ ὀλίγους τὰ  
 “μὲν ἐλέγχων, τὰ δὲ φυλάσσων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διδάσκων· μάλιστα γὰρ δοκῶ ἂν μοι οὕτως ἀποτρέπῃ τῆς κακουργίας.  
 5 “καὶ δῆτα, ὃ πολλάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώ-  
 “τεροι; πότερον ἄρχειν ἤδη; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔννομον. ὁ δὲ νόμος 5  
 “ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον, ἢ δυναμένους ἐτέθη ἀτι-  
 “μάζειν. ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετὰ πολλῶν ἰσονομείσθαι; καὶ πῶς  
 “δίκαιον τοὺς αὐτοὺς μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιούσθαι; XXXIX.  
 “φήσει τις δημοκρατίαν οὔτε ξυνητὸν οὔτ' ἴσον  
 “εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν 10  
 “ἄριστα βελτίστους. ἐγὼ δέ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν  
 “δῆμον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ  
 “μέρος, ἔπειτα φύλακας μὲν ἀρίστους εἶναι  
 “χρημάτων τοὺς πλουσίους, βουλευῆσαι δ' ἂν  
 “βέλτιστα τοὺς ξυνηταὺς, κρίναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας ἄριστα 15

In spite of all the abuse of the aristocrats, let us uphold the comprehensive fairness of our democracy, against those who in their folly or wickedness seek to overthrow it.

1. προπείσεται i. προσπείσεται g. Dukeri, προσπεσείται g. Gallii. 4. τί καὶ] καὶ om. Q. 5. ἔννομον P. 7. δῆ] om. L. μὴ] om. g. 9. φήσῃ g. φησὶ G. δημοκρατίαν F. 10. δὲ ἔχοντας C.E.H.L.O.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Porro. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἔχοντας. 11. βελτίους C. πρῶτον N.V. 12. ξύμπαν] om. P. 13. ἔπειτα δὲ φύλακας d.i. 14. βεβουλευῆσαι e.

1. τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων] “Bringing their  
 “evil designs to light.”

2. ἐλέγχων] “Ἦγουν φανερώς δευκνύων.  
 SCHOL.

4. ἐσκεψάμην] “Ἦγουν κατ' ἐμᾶντον  
 ἐπὶ συννοίας ἔσχον. SCHOL.

τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι] Πρὸς  
 τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην ἀποτείνει τὸν λόγον.  
 SCHOL.

ὦ νεώτεροι] Müller strangely supposes (Dorier, II. p. 160. note 5.) that this word does not so much signify “young men,” as, “men desirous of “change,” *novatum rerum cupidi*. But, in the first place, νεώτεροι cannot have such a sense in itself; next, the word ἤδη shews that there is a reference intended to the age of the parties spoken of; and thirdly, the young nobility were at all times the most violent opposers of the power and interests of the commons. Probably the “young men” here spoken of were the same with the *ἐταῖροι* of Hermocrates, mentioned VII. 73, 3; men bound to him and to one

another by the tie of companionship in arms, and forming also a political *ἐταιρία*, or union, for the furtherance of the views of their party. See VIII. 65, 2. 69, 4. and compare Livy, II. 3. III. 11. 14. 65.

5. ὁ δὲ νόμος, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι] ‘Ο δὲ νόμος κωλύειν ἐτέθη διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄρχειν, μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ τῶν νέων, ὅτι εἰργονταί τῆς ἀρχῆς διὰ νόμον οὐκ ἀτιμαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ κωλύμενοι διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν. τουτέστι, τὴν ἀριστοκρατίαν.  
 SCHOL.

7. ἰσονομείσθαι] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ πολ-  
 λάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε.  
 SCHOL.

9. ἴσον] Δίκαιον. SCHOL.

11. βελτίστους] i. q. ἐπιτηδαιότους.

13. μέρος] Λεῖπει τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.

15. κρίναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας, κ. τ. λ.] Compare Aristotle, Politics, III. 7. (c. 11, 2.) τοὺς γὰρ πολλοὺς, ὧν ἕκαστός ἐστιν οὐ σπουδαῖος ἀνὴρ, ὅπως ἐνδέχεται συνελ-  
 θόντας εἶναι βελτίους ἐκείνων, οὐχ ὥς ἑκα-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1. 2.

“ τούς πολλούς, καὶ ταῦτα ὁμοίως καὶ κατὰ μέρη καὶ ξύμ-  
 “ παντα ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ ἰσομοιρεῖν. ὀλιγαρχία δὲ τῶν μὲν  
 “ κινδύνων τοῖς πολλοῖς μεταδίδωσι, τῶν δ’ ὠφελίμων οὐ  
 “ πλεονεκτεῖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· ἃ  
 5 “ ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμούνται, ἀδύνατα  
 “ ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει κατασχεῖν. XL. ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν, ὧ  
 “ πάντων [ἀξυνετώτατοι,] εἰ μὴ μανθάνετε  
 “ κακὰ σπεύδοντες, ἢ ἀμαθέστατοί [ἐστε] ὧν  
 “ ἐγὼ οἶδα Ἑλλήνων, ἢ ἀδικώτατοι, εἰ εἰδότες  
 10 “ τολμᾶτε—ἀλλ’ ἦτοι μαθόντες γε ἢ μετα-  
 “ γνόντες, τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασιν κοινὸν  
 “ αὔξετε, ἡγησάμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἂν καὶ ἴσον  
 “ καὶ πλεόν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἥπερ τὸ τῆς πόλεως πλήθος  
 “ μετασχεῖν, εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε, καὶ τοῦ παντὸς κινδύ-

The state will not fall into the snare laid for it. If the Athenians do come, it knows how to defeat them without sacrificing its liberty to the ambition of the aristocrats.

10

1. κατὰ τὰ M. κατὰ τὰ E.F.G.H.N.R.V.c.f.g. Poppo, [τὰ] μέρη. 4. καὶ] om. Q.R. 8. κακὰ σπεύδοντες] κατασπεύδοντες O. 10. γε] om. L.O. 12. ἂν καὶ ἴσον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἂν ἴσον. 14. κινδυνεύετε L.O.P.

στον, ἀλλ’ ὥς σύμπαντας. “ And these “ things,” Athenagoras goes on to say, “ each and all together, have their “ just place allotted them in a demo- “ cracy.” By ταῦτα he means the claim of the rich to have the care of the public purse, of the enlightened to direct the measures of government, and of the people at large to decide on the adoption or rejection of the measures proposed to them.

2. ἰσομοιρεῖν] Ἰσοτιμίας ἀξιοῦνται ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ οἱ τε πλούσιοι καὶ οἱ συνετοί. SCHOL.

4. ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει] Τῆς ὠφελείας δηλονότι. SCHOL.

ἃ ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι] “ Ἀπερ ὑμῖν οἱ τε ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμούνται πάντα ἔχειν, ἀδύνατον ὄντος ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει πάντα τούτους ἔχειν. SCHOL.

6. [ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν κ. τ. λ. That something here is corrupt seems certain; I think also that the words ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν belong to what follows, τὸ κοινὸν αὔξετε.—The simplest correction would be to strike out the words ἢ ἀμαθέστατοι—Ἑλλήνων, or else to omit the

two words ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἐστε. The present text seems to have been made out of the original text and its marginal gloss, both of which seem mixed up together. Thucydides could scarcely have written both ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἀμαθέστατοι.]

12. τοῦτο μὲν ἂν—μετασχεῖν] “ That “ in the prosperity of the whole country “ you would share in equal, or even in “ larger measure than the mass of the “ people.” Τοῦτο μετέχειν ἴσον καὶ πλεόν resembles the construction, V. 59, 1. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλὰ πλείους διεφάρησαν, and V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφάρησαν ὡς δοσθήκοντα. And for the use of μετέχειν with an accusative, see Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 359. obs. 2. Jelf, 535. obs. 1.

13. καὶ πλεόν οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν] Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἡγέσθωσαν ταῦτα καὶ ἴσον εἶναι, καὶ πλεόν τοῦ ἴσου, τὸ τῶν αὐτῶν μετασχεῖν, ὧν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις. SCHOL.

τὸ τῆς πόλεως] Τὸ πᾶσι κοινῶς ὠφέλιμον τῆς πόλεως, τοῦτο αὔξετε. SCHOL.

14. εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε] Εἰ δὲ μείζων ἐφίεσθε, πάντων στερηθήσεσθε. SCHOL.



- “νεύσαι στερηθῆναι· καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγγελιῶν, ὡς πρὸς  
 2 “αἰσθομένους καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντας, ἀπαλλάγητε. ἡ γὰρ  
 “πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται αὐτοὺς  
 “ἀξίως αὐτῆς, καὶ στρατηγοὶ εἰσιν ἡμῖν, οἱ σκέφονται αὐτά.  
 “καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶομαι, οὐ 5  
 “πρὸς τὰς ὑμετέρας ἀγγελίας καταπλαγείσα, καὶ ἐλομένη  
 “ὑμᾶς ἄρχοντας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται, αὐτὰ δ’  
 “ἐφ’ αὐτῆς σκοποῦσα, τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν ὡς ἔργα  
 “δυναμένους κρινεῖ, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν οὐχὶ  
 “ἐκ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσο- 10  
 “μένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, πειράσεται σώζειν.”

- XLI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν Ἀθηναγόρας εἶπε. τῶν δὲ στρατη-  
 γῶν εἰς ἀναστὰς ἄλλον μὲν οὐδένα ἔτι εἶασε παρελθεῖν,  
 2 One of the generals αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἔλεξε τοιαῦτα. “Δια-  
 of the commonwealth puts an end to the de-  
 bate, by deprecating all party insinuations, and advising that pre- “βολὰς μὲν οὐ σῶφρον οὔτε λέγειν τινὰς ἐς 15  
 “ἀλλήλους, οὔτε τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἀποδέχεσθαι,  
 “πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἐσαγγελλόμενα μᾶλλον ὀρᾶν,

1. πρὸς αἰσθομένους c.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. προαισθομένους B.E. προαισθο-  
 μένους A.H.h. πρὸς αἰσθανομένους C.F.K. ὥσπερ αἰσθανομένους N.V. vulgo προ-

αἰσθανομένους. 2. ἐπιστρέφοντας A.E.F.R. ἐπιτρεποντας d.e.i.k. ἐπιτρέφοντας G.  
 ἀπαλλάγηται G. ἡ] εἰ A. 3. ἦδε A. ἀμυνεῖται G. 4. ἀξίους c.k. σκή-  
 ψονται N. 5. μή] μὲν Q. om. pr. E. post τι ponit recensens E. 6. ἐκπλαγείσα G.

7. ἐπιβαλεῖται C.M. ἐπικαλεῖται G.K. αὐτῇ Bekk. 8. ἐφ’] ἀφ’ L.O.P.Q. ἡ] ἀφ’ G.  
 αὐτῆς A.B.C.E.F.K.c.d.h.i.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτῆς. ὡς] om. g.  
 10. ἔργον c. 12. τοιαῦτα μὲν ἄθ. A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ ἄθ. N. τοιαῦτα δὲ ἄθ. C.e. ταῦτα μὲν ὁ ἄθ. V. 13. εἰς]  
 τις K. 15. ἐς] om. K. 16. ὑποδέχεσθαι Q. 17. ἐσαγγελλόμενα L.O.P.

1. ὡς πρὸς αἰσθομένους] Ἀπὸ τοῦ ὡς  
 προαισθησομένων καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρεφόντων  
 ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν, κ. τ. λ.]  
 This is an unusual expression, instead  
 of εἰ μηδὲν αὐτῶν. Yet the negative  
 seems required by the sense, in oppo-  
 sition, as the Scholiast rightly observes,  
 το εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι.

εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν] Τοῦτο ἀνταποδίδεται  
 πρὸς ἐκεῖνο, ἡ γὰρ πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ  
 ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται. καὶ εἰ μή  
 τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν. οὐ διὰ τὰς ὑμετέ-  
 ρας ἀγγελίας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐλείπει  
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν  
 ἐπιβαλεῖται. SCHOL.

8. τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν] Ἀπὸ

κοινοῦ τὸ, οὐκ οἶμαι. οὐκ οἶμαι γὰρ (φη-  
 σιν,) ὅτι τοὺς λόγους ὑμῶν ἴσα ἔργοις  
 δύνασθαι ἡ πόλις κρινεῖ. SCHOL.

9. ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν] Οὐχὶ διὰ  
 διὰ τὸ ἀκούειν καταπλαγείσα ἀπορήσεται.  
 SCHOL.

10. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ, ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη] Τὴν  
 ἐλευθερίαν πειράσεται σώζειν ἐκ τοῦ δι’  
 ἔργων μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς ἀφαιρουμένοις  
 αὐτήν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν] “By being on its  
 “guard in its actions, and not suffer-  
 “ing you thus to act with impunity.”  
 This sense of ἐπιτρέπειν, “to allow, or  
 “to tolerate,” is not unusual. Com-  
 pare I. 71, 1. οἱ ἀν-ῆν ἀδικῶνται, δηλοῖ  
 ὡς μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντες. So I. 82, 1. 95, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

parations should be made to meet the rumoured invasion, whether it were announced truly or falsely.

“ὥπως εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις  
“καλῶς τοὺς ἐπιόντας παρασκευασόμεθα ἀμύ-  
“νεσθαι. καὶ ἦν ἄρα μηδὲν δεήσει, οὐδεμία 3  
“βλάβη τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι καὶ

- 5 “ἵπποις καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται  
“τὴν δ’ ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ ἐξέτασιν αὐτῶν ἡμεῖς ἔξομεν, καὶ τῶν  
“πρὸς τὰς πόλεις διαπομπῶν ἅμα, ἔς τε κατασκοπὴν καὶ  
“ἦν τι ἄλλο φαίνεται ἐπιτήδειον. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπιμεμελήμεθα  
“ἦδη, καὶ ὅ τι ἂν αἰσθώμεθα, ἐς ὑμᾶς οἴσομεν.” Καὶ οἱ μὲν 4  
10 Συρακόσιοι, τοσαῦτα εἰπόντος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, διελύθησαν ἐκ  
τοῦ ξυλλόγου.

XLII. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦδη ἐν τῇ Κερκύρᾳ αὐτοὶ τε καὶ  
οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅπαντες ἦσαν· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπεξέτασιν τοῦ  
στρατεύματος καὶ ξύνταξιν, ὥσπερ ἔμελλον

OL. 91. 2.

15 PROGRESS OF  
THE ATHENIAN  
EXPEDITION.

It assembles at Cor-  
cyra, and is formed  
into three divisions.

ὀρμειῖσθαι τε καὶ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, οἱ στρα-  
τηγοὶ ἐποίησαντο, καὶ τρία μέρη νεύμαντες ἐν  
ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν, ἵνα μήτε ἅμα πλείοντες

- ἀπορῶσιν ὕδατος καὶ λιμένων καὶ τῶν ἐπιτη-  
δείων ἐν ταῖς καταγωγαῖς, πρὸς τε τᾶλλα εὐκοσμότεροι καὶ  
20 ῥάους ἄρχειν ὧσι, κατὰ τέλη στρατηγῶ προστεταγμένοι·

1. πόλις] om. Q. 2. παρασκευασόμεθα A.B.C.E.K.h.i. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευα-  
σόμεθα F.G.H.L.M.N.O.R.V. b.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo παρασκευαζόμεθα.  
3. δεήσει H. 4. τοῦ †τε†] τοῦτο P.d.i. τοῦ γε Poppo. Bekk. 2. “γε Abreschius:  
“codices τε.” BEKK. καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ ἵπποις e. 5. ἄλλης ἢς H. ἀγγέλλεται C.  
6. δὲ ἐπιμέλ. V. ἔξομεν P. 7. κατασκοπεῖν A. 8. φαίνεται E.F.H. ἐπι-  
μεληθῆναι i. ἐπιμελήμεθα C.K.M.V.k. 9. οἰοῖσόμεν h. 11. συλλόγου K.  
12. οἱ δ’ ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι δὲ N.V. 13. ἐπ’ ἐξέτασιν E.H.K.V.g.h. 15. ὀρ-  
μειῖσθαι Q. τε] om. L. 16. ἐποίησαν g. ἐν corr. F. Reiskius. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. legabatur ἐν. Correxuit etiam Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3.  
17. ἅμα πλείοντες Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri  
omnes ἀναπλέοντες. 19. τὰ ἄλλα E.F.H.N.Q.V.f.g.h. 20. στρατηγῶν K.

3. μηδὲν δεήσει] Μάχης δηλονότι.  
SCHOL.

οὐδεμία βλάβη—κοσμηθῆναι] “There  
is no harm in the city’s being fur-  
nished,” &c.; or, the harm of the  
city’s being furnished, &c. is no-  
thing.” The conjunction τε appears  
superfluous, and Poppo reads γε. This  
is but cutting the knot: it is possible,  
however, that Thucydides intended to  
write τοῦ τε τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι, καὶ

τοῦ διαπέμψαι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, but that  
the insertion of the words τὴν δ’ ἐπι-  
μέλειαν—ἔξομεν made him alter the  
construction to διαπομπῶν.

5. οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται] Οἷς χαίρει  
πόλεμος, ὧν χρῆται. SCHOL.

13. ἐπεξέτασιν] “A second review of  
“it;” i. e. upon its being now united:  
there had been probably an ἐξέτασις of  
the several parts of it before they left  
their respective ports.

CORCYRA, &amp;c. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

2 ἔπειτα δὲ προὔπεμψαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν τρεῖς  
ναῦς, εἰσομένας αἰτνες σφᾶς τῶν πόλεων δέξονται. καὶ  
εἰρητο αὐταῖς προαπαντᾶν, ὅπως ἐπιστάμενοι καταπλέωσι.  
XLIII. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοσῆδε ἤδη τῇ παρασκευῇ Ἀθηναῖοι  
ἄραυτες ἐκ τῆς Κέρκυρας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπαραυνοῦντο, τριή- 5

CORCYRA, &c. ρεσι μὲν ταῖς πάσαις τέσσαρσι καὶ τριάκοντα

The expedition crosses  
the Ionian gulf to Ia-  
pygia. The details of  
its force are given.

καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ δυοῖν Ῥοδίων πεντηκοντόρου  
(τούτων Ἀττικά μὲν ἦσαν ἑκατὸν, ὧν αἱ μὲν  
ἐξήκοντα ταχεῖαι, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι στρατιώτιδες· τὸ  
δὲ ἄλλο ναυτικὸν Χίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμαχῶν,) ὀπλίταις 10  
δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασι μὲν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντακισχιλίους (καὶ τούτων  
Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι μὲν καὶ χίλιοι ἐκ  
καταλόγου, ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται τῶν νεῶν, ξύμ-  
μαχοι δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ξυνεστράτευον, οἱ μὲν τῶν ὑπηκόων, οἱ δ'  
Ἀργείων, πεντακόσιοι, καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ μισθοφόρων πεν- 15  
τήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι), τοξόταις δὲ τοῖς πᾶσι ὀγδοήκοντα  
καὶ τετρακοσίοις (καὶ τούτων Κρήτες οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα ἦσαν,)  
καὶ σφενδονήταις Ῥοδίων ἑπτακοσίοις, καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι ψιλοῖς,  
φυγάσιν, εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ ἵππαγωγῶ μίᾳ, τριάκοντα  
ἀγούσῃ ἱππέας.

20

1. ἐς τὴν σικ. N.V. 2. δέξονται Q. 4. ἦδη] ἦδε e. τῇ] om. K.e. οἱ ἀθη-  
ναῖοι h. 6. τέτταρσι A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. 7. ῥοδίων πεντηκον-  
τέρου c. et, a ex o facto, F. πεντηκοντέρου C. 10. ὀπλίται B.E.F.h. 11. δέ]

om. K. 12. αὐτῶν] om. i. μὲν] om. Q.d. et pr. manu N. 13. ἑπτακόσιοι h.  
16. τοξόται A.B.E.F. 17. τριακοσίοις K. οἱ] om. R. 19. καὶ ante ἱππ. om. P.

13. ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται] Hence Aristotle observes, ἡ δὲ ψιλὴ δύναμις καὶ ναυτικὴ, δημοκρατικὴ πάμπαν, as even the Epibatæ, although reckoned among the heavy-armed soldiers, were yet taken from the class of Thetes. On one occasion, an Athenian fleet was manned by Epibatæ taken from the higher classes, ἐκ καταλόγου, (Thucyd. VIII. 24, 2.) but this is mentioned because it was unusual, and was done in a season of extraordinary danger. It is probable that the state furnished arms to the Thetes, when serving as heavy-armed soldiers. See Böckh, Staats-  
haush. vol. II. p. 35. (Eng. Translat. II. p. 266.) I have already confessed

(note on III. 95, 2.) that I know not how to explain the number of seven hundred Epibatæ for a fleet of one hundred ships. The ships for carrying soldiers would seem to have needed no Epibatæ on the actual passage; and possibly the circumstance of there being a large force of heavy-armed men ἐκ καταλόγου on the expedition, who might help to man the ships if required, may have induced the Athenians to reduce the number of regular Epibatæ for each ship from ten to seven.

19. ἵππαγωγῶ] Scribit Schefferus de Milit. Nav. IV. i. pag. 258. naves ἵππαγωγούς etiam στρατιώτιδας et ὀπλιταγωγούς vocari. Vix credo. Quemadmo-

IAPYGiA and ITALIA. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

XLIV. Τουςαύτη ἡ πρώτη παρασκευὴ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον διέπλει. τούτοις δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἄγουσαι ὀλκάδες μὲν τριά-

IAPYGiA and  
ITALIA.  
It proceeds along the  
coast to Rhegium.  
Its reception there,  
and from the other  
Italian cities.

κοντα σιταγωγοί, καὶ τοὺς σιτοποιοὺς ἔχουσαι  
καὶ λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας καὶ ὅσα ἐς τει-  
χισμὸν ἐργαλεῖα, πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν [α] ἐξ  
ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει· πολλὰ  
δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνη-  
κολούθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα· ἃ τότε πάντα ἐκ τῆς  
Κερκύρας ξυνδιέβαλλε τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον. καὶ προσβαλοῦσα 2  
10 ἡ πᾶσα παρασκευὴ πρὸς τε ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν καὶ πρὸς  
Τάραντα, καὶ ὥς ἕκαστοι εὐπόρησαν, παρεκομίζοντο τὴν  
Ἰταλίαν, τῶν μὲν πόλεων οὐ δεχομένων αὐτοὺς ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ

1. τουςαύτη δὲ ἡ 1. 4. ὅσα δὲ ἐπὶ L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἐπὶ G.m. 5. δ] om. N.V.  
Uncis inclusit Poppo. 8. ἕμπαντα e. 9. ξυνδιέβαλλε A.B.C.E.F.H.O.R.  
V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνδιέβαλλε. προσβαλλούσα Q. 10. ἡ παρα-  
σκευὴ πᾶσα L.O.P. πᾶσα om. k. τάραντα ὡς i.

dum non iidem sunt ὀπλίται et ἱππεῖς, ita etiam aliæ ὀπλιταγωγοί, aliæ ἱππαγωγοί. Hoc apertum est e Thucydide, II. 56, 2. de expeditione Periclis in Peloponnesum anno secundo Belli Peloponnesici. Ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχίλους, καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους, ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγοίς, πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσας. Et IV. 42, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίταις ἐαυτῶν, καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ, διακοσίους ἱππεῦσι. Nam ibi distinguuntur naves, quæ ὀπλίτας vehunt, i. e. ὀπλιταγωγοί, ab iis, quæ equos et equites. Idem ostendit hic locus, in quo præter naves XL. στρατιώτιδας, una ἱππαγωγὸς memoratur: illæ autem στρατιώτιδες sunt eadem, quas cap. 31, 3. XL. ὀπλιταγωγούς dixerat Thucydides. Et sic etiam Diodorus Sicul. lib. XX. pag. 775. alias facit naves στρατιωτικάς, alias ἱππηγούς. Et Polyb. I. 26. seqq. ἱππηγούς, quæ aliis navibus adligatæ remulco traherantur, ab iis, in quibus milites et ἐπιβάται erant, distinguit. DUK.

5. πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν—ξυνέπλει.] I agree with Duker that the relative δ is better omitted. Ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων I interpret, "pressed for the service as "well as the ships of burden;" for by

what follows, ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι, it is clear that both the πλοῖα and ὀλκάδες first spoken of were employed by the government.

δ ἐξ ἀνάγκης] Articulus δ impeditam reddit orationem. Hoc vidit Æm. Portus, ob eamque causam, ξυνέπλει tantum ad πλοῖα referendum, et in his, τοῖτοις δὲ, ἡκολουθῶν supplendum relinqui, putavit. Mihi magis probatur scriptura Cod. Clar. qui δ ignorat. Ita sine ullo supplemento oratio recte procedat, et omnia pendebunt ab uno verbo ξυνέπλει. Verba ἐξ ἀνάγκης Acaïus in interpretatione præterit: Valla vertit *necessario*: Portus, *vi necessitatis coacta*. Non liquet, quæ illa necessitas fuerit. An hoc vult Thucydides, hæc privatorum navigia fuisse, et auctoritate publica classem sequi coacta, quod *comprehendere naves* dicunt Latini? Ita sane videtur; nam, si publica fuissent, nulla causa esset, cur id magis de his solis diceret, quam de omnibus aliis. Ita quoque fortassis intelligendum est, quod supra cap. 22. dicit, σιτοποιούς ἐκ τῶν μυλωνῶν ἡραγασμένους ἐμπίσθους. DUK.

12. ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ ἄσπε.] "Would neither "sell them provisions, nor allow them "to enter their walls."

IAPYGGIA and ITALIA. SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἄσται, ὕδατι δὲ καὶ ὄρμῃ, Τάραντος δὲ καὶ Λοκρῶν οὐδὲ  
 τούτοις, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀκρωτήριον.  
 3 καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἡθροίζοντο, καὶ ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ὡς αὐτοὺς  
 εἶσω οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, στρατοπέδον τε κατεσκευάσαντο ἐν τῇ  
 τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῇ, οὐ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀγορὰν παρείχον, καὶ τὰς 5  
 ναὺς ἀνεγκύσαντες ἡσύχασαν· καὶ πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους  
 λόγους ἐποίησαντο, ἀξιούντες Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Χαλκιδεῦσιν  
 4 οὔσι Λεοντίνους βοηθεῖν. οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων ἔφασαν  
 ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅ τι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰταλιώταις ξυνδοκῇ,  
 5 τοῦτο ποιήσιν. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα 10  
 ἐσκόπουν, ὅτῃ τρόπῳ ἄριστα προσοίσονται· καὶ τὰς πρό-  
 πλους ναὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης ἅμα προσέμενον, βουλόμενοι  
 εἰδέναι περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, εἰ ἔστιν ἃ ἔλεγον ἐν ταῖς Ἀθή-  
 ναις οἱ ἄγγελοι.

XLV. Τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις ἐν τούτῳ πολλαχόθεν τε ἡδη 15  
 καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σαφῇ ἡγγέλλετο ὅτι ἐν Ῥηγίᾳ αἱ  
 SYRACUSE  
 On the news of the  
 arrival of the arma-  
 2 ment at Rhegium, the  
 Syracusans prepare in  
 earnest to defend  
 themselves.  
 νῆες εἰσὶ, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις παρεσκευάζοντο  
 πάσῃ τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ οὐκέτι ἡπίστουν. καὶ ἔς  
 τε τοὺς Σικελοὺς περιέπεμπον, ἔνθα μὲν φύ-  
 λακας, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς, πρέσβεις· καὶ ἐς τὰ 20  
 περιπόλια τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ φρουρὰς ἐσεκόμεζον· τά τε ἐν τῇ

2. ῥίγειον e. 3. ἡδη] non habet Thomas M. v. ἐνταῦθα. ἡθροίζετο—  
 ἐδέχετο Q. 6. τε] om. N.V. 7. καλχιδέας—καλχιδεῦσιν K. 8. δέ]  
 om. Q. 10. τῇ om. N.R. 11. προσοίσονται Q. πρόσπλους A.h.  
 12. ἐν τῇ d.i. 14. ἄγγελοι] αἰεσταῖοι h. 16. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. αἱ]  
 om. B.F. 17. παρεσκευάζοντο γρ. h. 21. περιπόλια K.O.V. et margo  
 H.N. et γρ. A. et F. et correctus h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ πλοῖα N.  
 vulgo περιπόλια. Conf. Toup. in Suid. 4. p. 255. φρουροὺς Q.e.f. ἐκόμεζον i.

6. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους] The omission of the conjunction τε in two MSS. has induced me to enclose it in brackets, as according to the present construction it is superfluous. But perhaps here also Thucydides meant to write πρὸς τε τοὺς Ῥηγίους—ἐποίησαντο, —καὶ πρὸς τὰ—πράγματα ἐσκόπουν, and then changed the construction of the latter clause, because of the words οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ—ποιήσιν, which had interrupted the original course of the sentence.

15. πολλαχόθεν τε ἡδη—ἡγγέλλετο] “Reports came in from all quarters; “and from their own officers, whom “they had sent to see how things were “going on, there came not mere re- “ports, but actual information to be “depended on.”

17. ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις] “On the suppo- “sition that these accounts were true.” So at the end of the chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι.

21. περιπόλια] “Stations of the περί- “πολι, or national guard.” See the

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, ὅπλων ἐξετάσει καὶ ἵππων, ἐσκόπουν εἰ ἐντελῇ ἐστί·  
καὶ τὰλλα, ὥς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι,  
καθίστατο.

XLVI. Αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης τρεῖς νῆες αἱ πρόπλοι  
5 παραγίγνονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀγγέλλουσαι  
ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα, ἃ ὑπ-  
10 ἐσχοντο, τριάκοντα δὲ τάλαντα μόνα φαίνεται.  
καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὐθὺς ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, ὅτι  
αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ  
Ῥηγῖνοι οὐκ ἐβελήσαντες ξυστρατεύειν, οὓς  
πρῶτον ἤρξαντο πείθειν καὶ εἰκὸς ἦν μάλιστα,  
Λεοντίνων τε ξυγγενεῖς ὄντας καὶ σφίσιν αἰεὶ  
ἐπιτηδέιους. καὶ τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ  
ἦν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων, τοῖν δὲ ἑτέροι  
15 καὶ ἀλογώτερα. οἱ δὲ Ἐγεσταῖοι τοιόνδε τι 3  
ἐξετεχνήσαντο τότε, ὅτε οἱ πρῶτοι πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
ἦλθον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν κατασκοπὴν τῶν χρημάτων. ἔς τε τὸ ἐν  
Ἐρυκί ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγαγόντες αὐτοὺς ἐπέδειξαν τὰ  
ἀναθήματα, φιάλας τε καὶ οἰνοχόας, καὶ θυμιατήρια, καὶ  
20 ἄλλην κατασκευὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην, ἃ ὄντα ἀργυρᾷ πολλῷ πλείω  
τὴν ὄψιν ἀπ' ὀλίγης δυνάμεως χρημάτων παρείχετο· καὶ ἰδίᾳ  
ξενίσεις ποιούμενοι τῶν τριηριτῶν, τὰ τε ἐξ αὐτῆς Ἐγέστης  
ἐκπώματα καὶ χρυσᾷ καὶ ἀργυρᾷ ξυλλέξαντες, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν

1. ἐσκόπουν in marg. habet N. ἐντέλει F. 2. τὰ ἄλλα K. 4. αἱ δ'  
ἐκ] ἐκ δὲ L. πρόπλοι k. 6. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα N.V. ceteri τὰλλα μὲν. 7. μόνα  
τάλαντα N.Q.V.g. τάλαντα μόνον i. 10. Ῥήγιοι K. 11. ἤρξαντο πρῶτον K.  
14. παρὰ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.g.k. Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri  
περί. τῶν δὲ ἑτέρων i. 16. ἐξετεχνήσαντο G.L.O.k.m. τότε] τε K.L.  
πρῶτοι] om. f. 18. ἀπέδειξαν V. 19. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην O. 22. τριηριτῶν i.  
τριηραρχῶν Q. 23. ἐκπώματα χρυσᾷ P. recte, opinor. Bekker. ξυλλέ-  
ξαντες K.

note on IV. 67, 1. The temple of Jupiter Olympius was made one of these posts: see ch. 70, 4. Dionysius applies the term to the several forts in the Roman territory to which the inhabitants used to retire for refuge during the inroads of the Æqui, Volsci, &c. See Antiqq. Roman. IX. 56. See also Thucyd. VII. 48, 5.

9. καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι] Scil. ἀντεκεκρού-  
κεισαν. "And the Rhegians had also  
"disappointed them, [or had run  
"counter to their hopes,] by refusing  
"to join them." For what follows, τῷ  
μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν, compare II.  
60, 1. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e.  
Jelf, 599. 3.

ἐγγὺς πόλεων καὶ Φοινικικῶν καὶ Ἑλληνίδων αἰτησάμενοι,  
 4 ἐσέφερον ἐς τὰς ἐστιάσεις ὡς οἰκεία ἕκαστοι. καὶ πάντων ὡς  
 ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρωμένων, καὶ πανταχοῦ πολλῶν  
 φαινομένων, μεγάλην τὴν ἐκπληξιν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν τριήρων  
 Ἀθηναίοις παρείχε, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας διεθρόησαν 5  
 5 ὡς χρήματα πολλὰ ἴδοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτοὶ τε ἀπατηθέντες,  
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τότε πείσαντες, ἐπειδὴ διήλθεν ὁ λόγος ὅτι  
 οὐκ εἴη ἐν τῇ Ἐγέστῃ τὰ χρήματα, πολλὴν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχον  
 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα  
 ἐβουλεύοντο, XLVII. καὶ Νικίου μὲν ἦν γνώμη πλεῖν ἐπὶ 10  
 Σελινούντα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἐφ' ὅπερ μά-  
 λιστα ἐπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἦν μὲν παρέχωσι  
 15 χρήματα παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι Ἐγεσταῖοι,  
 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλεύεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσίν,  
 ὅσασπερ ἤτήσαντο, ἀξιοῦν διδόναι αὐτοὺς τροφήν, καὶ παρα- 15  
 μέινοντας Σελινουντίους ἢ βία ἢ ξυμβάσει διαλλάξαι αὐτοῖς,  
 καὶ οὕτω παραπλεύσαντας τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καὶ ἐπιδεί-  
 ξαντας μὲν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, δηλώσαντας  
 δὲ τὴν ἐς τοὺς φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους προθυμίαν, ἀποπλεῖν  
 οἴκαδε, ἦν μή τι δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκίτου ἢ Λεοντί- 20  
 νους οἰοί τε ὥσιν ὠφελῆσαι ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τινὰ πόλεων  
 προσαγαγέσθαι, καὶ τῇ πόλει δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία μὴ

1. φοινικῶν c.g.k. φοινίκων B.

3. ἐπὶ πολὺ B.F.K.h.

4. ἐκ] om. Q.

τριήρων E.F.H.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τριηρῶν.

5. ἐς] om. i.

7. ἦλθεν

L.O.P.h.

8. τὰ] om. O.

πολλοὶ P.

10. ἐπεβουλεύοντο G.

ἦν ἢ

γνώμη h.i. ἦν γνώμη μὴ B.

11. τῇ om. i.

13. τὰ χρήματα L.O.P.

15. ὅσασπερ G.K.

αὐταῖς i.

αὐτοῖς V.

παραμεινόντες Q.f.

16. ξυμβι-

βάσει L.

διαλλάξαι P.k.

αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.R.c.f.g.h.

18. τῆς] τῶν L.O.

20. ἀπὸ] ἐκ g.h.

22. καὶ τῇ πόλει—κινδυνεύειν] The infinitive, as Gölle rightly explains it, depends on ἦν γνώμη at the beginning of the chapter. "His opinion was, "that they should not endanger the very "safety of their country by wasting "its nearest and dearest resources in the "fond hope of foreign conquest." For κινδυνεύειν τῇ πόλει, compare VI. 10, 5, μετέωρῃ τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύειν: and

13. ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντι-χειροτονεῖν. And for δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία, compare again VI. 12, 1. ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε: and VII. 42, 5. ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ τρίψεσθαι ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν: and VII. 47, 4. ad finem.

κινδυνεύειν. XLVIII. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι, PLAN OF  
ALCIBIADES. τοσαύτῃ δυνάμει ἐκπλεύσαντας, αἰσχροῦς καὶ  
ἀπράκτως ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐς τε τὰς πόλεις

ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι, πλὴν Σελινούντος καὶ Συρακουσῶν, τὰς  
5 ἄλλας, καὶ πειρᾶσθαι καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς τοὺς μὲν ἀφι-  
στάναι ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ φίλους ποιεῖσθαι,  
ἵνα σῖτον καὶ στρατιὰν ἔχωσι, πρῶτον δὲ πείθειν Μεσση-  
νίους (ἐν πόρῳ γὰρ μάλιστα καὶ προσβολῇ εἶναι αὐτοὺς  
τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμῃσιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανῶ-  
10 τάτην ἔσεσθαι)· προσαγαγομένους δὲ τὰς πόλεις, εἰδότας μεθ'  
ὧν τις πολεμήσει, οὕτως ἤδη Συρακούσαις καὶ Σελινούντι  
ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἣν μὴ οἱ μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις ξυμβαίνωσιν, οἱ δὲ  
Λεοντίνους ἑώσι κατοικίξιν. XLIX. Λάμαχος δὲ ἄντικρυς  
PLAN OF  
LAMACHUS. ἔφη χρῆναι πλεῖν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας, καὶ πρὸς  
15 τῇ πόλει ὥς τάχιστα τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, ἕως  
ἐτι ἀπαράσκευοί τε εἰσὶ καὶ μάλιστα ἐκπεπληγμένοι. τὸ γὰρ

1. δέ] om. d. 5. πειρᾶσθαι προσάγεσθαι correctus h. 9. ἐφόρμῃσιν  
G.d.e.g.k. correctus C. Poppo. 10. προσαγομένους N.P.V.g. ἰδόντας  
G.L.O.i.k.m. et correctus C. 11. τολμήσει L.O.P.Q. 12. συμβαίνωσιν E.  
14. ἔφη] om. L.O.P. ante ἄντικρυς ponunt N.V.g. 12. Συρακούσαις P.g.i.  
16. καὶ] om. Q.

9. ἐφόρμῃσιν] Göller, in a very good note upon the word ὁρμός and its derivatives, (on the word ἐφορμσθέντας in ch. 49, 4.) contends that we should here read ἐφόρμῃσιν. He says that "ἐφόρμῃσις, i. e. *obsidio navium*, ibi quidem "ferri non potest:" and he interprets ἐφόρμῃσιν, "stationis opportunitatem." But can ἐφόρμῃσιν express any thing more than is already expressed in the word λιμένα? We read in IV. 8, 5. of the Lacedæmonians wishing to prevent the Athenians ἐφορμίσασθαι ἐς τὸν λιμένα, that is, "from taking their station, or coming to their moorings, "within the harbour." Now if the Athenians were in possession of Messena, and found it a most convenient harbour, it was quite certain, and needless to be added, that they would find it a convenient station, that is, "convenient for the mere purpose of accommodating their own ships," for

such is the meaning of ἐφόρμῃσις. But if Göller means, "convenient for attacking an enemy, or watching movements," which is the true sense required, this is ἐφόρμῃσιν, and not ἐφόρμῃσιν. The Syracusans, ten years before this, had feared lest the Athenians should occupy Messena, and μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμώμενοι ποτε σφίσι ἐπέλθωσιν. IV. 1, 2. And when the Athenians used Rhegium for the same purpose, Hermocrates said of them, τὰς ἀμαρτίαις ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ παρόντες. So at this time Alcibiades advised the taking possession of Messena, "as a convenient harbour, and an excellent post from whence to watch the course of affairs in Sicily, and proceed to hostile operations when opportunity should serve." That is, λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμῃσιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανωτάτην ἔσεσθαι. Compare II. 89, 13. and the note there.



πρῶτον πᾶν στράτευμα δεινότατον εἶναι· ἦν δὲ χρονίῃσιν πρὶν  
 ἐς ὄψιν ἔλθειν, τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ  
 ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσιν,  
 ἕως ἔτι περιδεῖς προσδέχονται, μάλιστ' ἂν †σφᾶς† περι-  
 γενέσθαι καὶ κατὰ πάντα ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκφοβῆσαι, τῇ τε ὄψει  
 (πλείστοι γὰρ ἂν νῦν φανῆναι) καὶ τῇ προσδοκίᾳ ὧν πεί-  
 3 σονται, μάλιστα δ' ἂν τῷ αὐτίκα κινδύνῳ τῆς μάχης. εἰκὸς  
 δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἕξω, διὰ  
 τὸ ἀπιστεῖν σφᾶς μὴ ἥξειν· καὶ ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν, τὴν  
 στρατιὰν οὐκ ἀπορήσειν χρημάτων, ἦν πρὸς τῇ πόλει κρα- 10

1. πᾶν] om. i. χρονίσει K. 2. ἀναθαρσύνοντας E. 3. αἰφνίδιον  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. προσπαίσει d.i. 4. σφεῖς  
 Goell. Bekker. Præfat. ad ed. min. pag. v. codices σφᾶς. 5. τε] δὲ L.O.P.k.  
 6. νῦν] om. P. πῆσονται i.k. 8. ἐν] om. Q. ἀποληφθῆναι E.F.G. ἀπολειφθῆναι  
 A.B.N.P.R.V.h.i. Bekk. 9. τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπορήσειν Q.

2. τῇ γνώμῃ—καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον]  
 “Men recovering confidence in their  
 “minds, when they see the armament  
 “with their eyes are inclined rather to  
 “despise it:” i. e. having had time to  
 regain their courage, even the actual  
 sight of the enemy, when he does at  
 last appear, is regarded with indiffer-  
 ence. It seems to me quite wrong to  
 join τῇ ὄψει with ἀναθαρσύνοντας, for  
 Lamachus did not mean that the Athe-  
 nian armament would be really less  
 imposing or numerous after two or  
 three months’ interval, but that it would  
 appear so, because the enemy would  
 look at it less under the influence of  
 alarm, and so their minds would affect  
 their eyes.

3. αἰφνίδιοι] I agree with Poppo in  
 preferring this reading to that adopted  
 by Bekker and Göller, αἰφνίδιον. The  
 adverb αἰφνιδίως occurs five times in  
 Thucydides, but αἰφνίδιον is nowhere  
 found used adverbially; for in IV. 78, 4,  
 αἰφνίδιον παραγενόμενον, it is the accu-  
 sative masculine of the adjective. But  
 we have κατελθόντος αἰφνίδιου τοῦ ῥεί-  
 ματος, IV. 75, 2. ἀφικνούνται αἰφνίδιοι,  
 VIII. 14, 2. and προσβαλόντες αἰφνίδιοι,  
 VIII. 28, 2. And the neuter singular of  
 the adjective used as an adverb, with  
 some well known exceptions, is not  
 common in the older writers. See IV.  
 112, 1. and the note there.

4. μάλιστ' ἂν †σφᾶς† περιγενέσθαι]  
 One is strongly tempted here to read

σφεῖς with Bekker and Göller. But as  
 I have defended the reading in V. 71, 3,  
 δέισας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐνύμμον,  
 because the word σφῶν is meant both  
 to include the general who was speak-  
 ing, and the soldiers also; so here  
 σφᾶς may be excused perhaps on the  
 ground of its expressing the army rather  
 than the speaker: Lamachus not intend-  
 ing to include himself particularly,  
 but advising for the expedition as dis-  
 tinct from himself. And the nomina-  
 tive πλείστοι may have been used rather  
 than πλείστους, in order, as Poppo says,  
 to prevent ambiguity. I have retained  
 σφᾶς therefore, although not without  
 much doubt as to its genuineness.

8. ἀποληφθῆναι] This surely must be  
 the true reading, rather than ἀπολει-  
 φθῆναι. The words are so constantly  
 confounded, that the authority of the  
 MSS. is hardly worth any thing on this  
 occasion; but the sense seems rather to  
 be, “that many would be surprised  
 “outside of the town,” than “that  
 “many would be left behind,” a term  
 which would rather apply to those who,  
 endeavouring to get in the city, came too  
 late, and found the gates closed against  
 them. See V. 8, 4. 59, 3, 4. VII. 51, 2.

9. ἐσκομιζόμενον αὐτῶν] “While they  
 “were carrying their property into the  
 “city.” Compare II. 18, 5. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἐσκομιζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ,  
 καὶ ἐδόκουν οἱ Πελοποννησίοι ἐπελθόντες  
 ἂν διὰ τάχους πάντα ἔτι ἕξω καταλαβεῖν.

τούσα καθέξεται. τοὺς τε ἄλλους Σικελιώτας οὕτως ᾗδη 4  
μᾶλλον καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐ ξυμμαχήσειν καὶ σφίσι προσίειναι,  
καὶ οὐ διαμελλήσειν περισκοποῦντας ὅποτεροι κρατήσουσι.  
ναύσταθμον δὲ ἐπαναχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορμισθέντας Μέγα-  
5 ἔφη χρῆναι ποιῆσθαι, ἃ ἦν ἔρημα, ἀπέχοντα Συρακουσῶν  
οὔτε πλοῦν πολὺν οὔτε ὁδόν.

L. Λάμαχος μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν, ὅμως προσέθετο καὶ αὐτὸς  
τῇ Ἀλκιβιάδου γνώμῃ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης τῇ αὐτοῦ

COAST OF SICILY. 10 Lamachus assents to the plan of Alcibiades. Negotiation with MESSANA. The armament leaves Rhegium. It proceeds to Catana; then passes on to reconnoitre the harbour of Syracuse, 15 and returns to Catana, but is not resolved within the walls.  
νήϊ διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, καὶ λόγους ποιη-  
σάμενος περὶ ξυμμαχίας πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὥς οὐκ  
ἔπειθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρίναντο πόλει μὲν ἂν οὐ  
δέξασθαι, ἀγορὰν δ' ἔξω παρέξειν, ἀπέπλει ἐς  
τὸ Ῥηγίον. καὶ εὐθὺς ξυμπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2  
κοντα ναῦς ἐκ πασῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, καὶ τὰ  
ἐπιτήδεια λαβόντες, παρέπλεον ἐς Νάξον, τὴν  
ἄλλην στρατιὰν ἐν Ῥηγίῳ καταλιπόντες καὶ  
ἓνα σφῶν αὐτῶν. Ναξίῳν δὲ δεξαμένων τῇ 3

1. καθέξεται F. 2. προίεναι A.B.E.F. 4. δέ] om. e.h. ἐφορμισθέντας  
Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐφορμηθέντας. ἐφορμῆν τὰ μέγαλα γρ. h. 7. μὲν] δὲ  
μὲν K. τούσδε N.V. καὶ] om. B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m.  
8. ταῦτα L.O.Q. ταῦτα οὕτω P. τῇ αὐτῇ d.h.i. 9. μεσσήνην C.E.F.  
H.N.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεσσηνῆν. μεσσηνῆν λόγους i.  
12. δέξασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo δέξεσθαι.

4. [ἐφορμισθέντας. It seems to shew the difficulty of coming to a certain decision as to some passages in Thucydides, that my former note, defending the old reading ἐφορμηθέντας, should have seemed satisfactory to Göller, and should have induced him to restore ἐφορμηθέντας in his 2nd edition, whereas I myself on farther consideration believe it to be faulty. The aorist participles may not be confounded with the present, and the sense of ἐπαναχωρήσαντας cannot be "whilst retiring," or "in order to retire," but "having retired." The sense must be, "When they had retreated from their display of their force under the walls of Syracuse, and had brought their ships to land, Megara was to be the place which should be made the chief naval

"station." Lamachus did not expect the war to last till winter, but the fleet after landing the army could not remain off Syracuse, and it must retreat to some point where it might lie safely. And such a point Lamachus thought was to be found at Megara, as in fact the Athenians afterwards did find such an one at Thapsus.] It appears from this place, as well as from VI. 94, 1. VII. 25, 4. that Megara was on the sea-coast. And Cluverius says that the walls of an ancient city, of about a mile in circuit, and built of square blocks of stone of immense size, were existing in his time on the very sea-shore, close to the mouth of the river Alabus; and he considers it as certain that these were the ruins of the ancient Megara. Cluverius, Sicilia, p. 133.

πόλει, παρέπλεον ἐς Κατάνην. καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς οἱ Καταναῖοι οὐκ ἐδέχοντο (ἐνῆσαν γὰρ αὐτόθι ἄνδρες τὰ Συρακοσίων 4 βουλόμενοι), ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐλίσάμενοι, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως, ἔχοντες τὰς ἄλλας ναῦς· δέκα δὲ τῶν νεῶν προὔπεμψαν ἐς 5 τὸν μέγαν λιμένα πλεῦσαι τε, καὶ κατασκέψασθαι εἴ τι ναυτικόν ἐστι καθειλκυσμένον, καὶ κηρυῆσαι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, προσπλεύσαντας, ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἤκουσι Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν κατοικιοῦντες κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ξυγγένειαν τοὺς οὖν ὄντας ἐν Συρακούσαις Λεοντίνων ὡς παρὰ φίλους καὶ 10 εὐεργέτας † Ἀθηναίους † ἀδεῶς ἀπιέναι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκηρύχθη, καὶ κατεσκέψαντο τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἐξ ἧς αὐτοῖς ὀρμωμένοις πολεμητέα ἦν, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς Κατάνην. LI. καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης τὴν

## CATANA.

The soldiers accidentally effect an entrance. Catana becomes the ally of Athens. The whole armament takes up its quarters at Catana.

μὲν στρατιὰν οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Καταναῖοι, τοὺς 15 δὲ στρατηγούς ἐσελθόντας ἐκέλευον, εἴ τι βούλονται, εἰπεῖν. καὶ λέγοντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τετραμμένων, οἱ στρατιῶται πυλῖδα τινὰ ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαβον διελόντες, καὶ ἐσελ- 20

3. τήριον B.h. τυρίαν e. 4. ἐπικαίρως A.B.C.F.G.H.R.e.g.h. 5. δε] om. d.k. 6. μέγα F. 8. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 9. κατοικοῦντες B.K.O.V.g.h.i. 10. ὥσπερ φίλους N.V. 11. ἀθηναίους P. Poppo. Bekk. Dindorf. ceteri ἀθηναίων. 12. κατεσκέψαντο B.R.g. 13. χώραν] πόλιν O. ἐξῆς F. ὀρμωμένοις V.g. 14. πολεμώτεα e. 15. οἱ] om. f. 16. ἐξελθόντας K. εἴ τι B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δ τι. βούλονται e. 19. τετραμμένων καὶ οἱ H. ἐνφοδομημένην C.E.F.c.g.k. 20. διελθόντες B.h.

3. τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν] Now "Fiume di Santo Leonardo." Cluver. Sicil. I. 10. Captain Smyth's Survey of Sicily, p. 158.

4. ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως κ. τ. λ.] "They sailed on towards Syracuse in a single file, having with them all the rest of their ships except ten, but ten they had sent on before," &c.

11. † Ἀθηναίους †] I have followed Bekker and Poppo in adopting this reading, although Göller defends Ἀθηναίων, and connects it with ἀδεῶς, "without out fear of the Athenians." But this

is, I think, too harsh a construction to be admitted in a simple historical narrative like this part of Thucydides. The copyists who wrote the MSS. N and V read ὥσπερ φίλους, which would be well enough if εὐεργέτας did not follow it; but how could the Leontines be called "the benefactors" of the Athenians? The meaning is, "they called on the Leontines to come away without fear, as they would find friends and benefactors in the Athenians."

19. ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς] Ill walled

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

θόντες ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Καταναίων οἱ μὲν τὰ 2  
τῶν Συρακοσίων φρονούντες, ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα ἔνδον,  
εὐθὺς περιδεεῖς γενόμενοι ὑπεξῆλθον, οὐ πολλοί τινες· οἱ δὲ  
ἄλλοι ἐψηφίσαντό τε ξυμμαχίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο 3  
στράτευμα ἐκέλευον ἐκ Ῥηγίου κομίζειν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο 3  
πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, πάσῃ ἤδη τῇ στρατιᾷ  
ἄραντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ ἀφίκοντο, κατεσκευάζοντο τὸ  
στρατόπεδον.

LII. Ἐσσηγγέλλετο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἕκ τε Καμαρίνης ὥς, εἰ 10  
ἐλθοιεν, προσχωροῖεν ἂν, καὶ ὅτι Συρακόσιοι πληροῦσι  
ναυτικόν. ἀπάσῃ οὖν τῇ στρατιᾷ παρέπλευ-  
σαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν  
εὗρον ναυτικόν πληρούμενον, παρεκομίζοντο αὐθις ἐπὶ Καμα-  
ρίνης, καὶ σχόντες ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο. οἱ δ' οὐκ 15  
ἐδέχοντο, λέγοντες σφίσι τὰ ὅρκια εἶναι μᾶ νῆι καταπλέον-  
των Ἀθηναίων δέχεσθαι, ἢν μὴ αὐτοὶ πλείους μεταπέμπωσιν.

1. τὰ] τὸ K. 2. τῶν] om. V. 4. τε] om. d. τοῖς] om. i. 5. ἐκ  
Ῥηγίου ἐκέλευον Q. 6. πλεύσαντες A.E.F.G. διαπλεύσαντες B.h. Bekker.  
Goell. τῇ] om. A.B.Q.h. 7. κατεσκευάζον R. 9. ἐσσηγγέλλετο e.  
12. καὶ] om. g. 13. παρεσκευάζοντο Q. 14. χόντες F. 15. σφίσι καὶ  
τὰ O.P. σφίσι κατὰ τὰ L.

ur. Arrian, *Exped. Alexand.* VI. 29, 16. τὴν θυρίδα δὲ ἀφανίσαι, [of the monument of Cyrus,] τὰ μὲν αὐτῆς λίθῳ ἐνοικοδομήσαντα, τὰ δὲ πηλῷ ἐμπλάσαντα. BLOOMFIELD. So also Dobree. The carelessness of the Anecdote collectors under the Roman empire is well exemplified by the version which Frontinus gives of this story: (*Strategemat.* III. 2.) "Alcibiades dux Atheniensium, cum civitatem Agrigenti-  
" *notum egregie munitam obsideret,*  
" *petito ab iis consilio,*" &c.

1. ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν] i. e. ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσελθόντες ἡγόραζον ἐν αὐτῇ. Ἀγοράζειν expresses the flocking to the market-place, and standing or walking about there to learn what was going on, after the fashion of ancient times, when the market-place, in the absence of newspapers, was the general centre of intelligence.

6. πλεύσαντες] Bekker and Götter read διαπλεύσαντες, and Poppe refers

to the first clause of ch. 50, διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, as favouring the alteration. But there Thucydides is speaking of merely crossing the Strait from Rhegium to Messina, which is properly διαπλεύσαι; whereas in going from Catana to Rhegium the fleet would keep along under the coast of Sicily for the greater part of the distance, and would only have to cross the Strait at the end of the voyage. The simple term πλεύσαντες seems therefore to suit the description better than the compound διαπλεύσαντες; as in fact the Athenians first παρέπλευσαν τὴν Συκελίαν, and only afterwards διέπλευσαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον.

13. αὐθις] That is, "they again continued to coast along from Syracuse to Camarina, as they had coasted from Catana to Syracuse." Παρεκομίζοντο is exactly equivalent to παρέπλευσαν.

15. τὰ ὅρκια εἶναι, κ. τ. λ.] See II. 7, 2.

2 ἄπρακτοι δὲ γενόμενοι ἀπέπλεον· καὶ ἀποβάντες κατὰ τι τῆς Συρακοσίας, καὶ ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέων βοηθησάντων καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐσκεδασμένους διαφθειράντων, ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς Κατάνην. LIII. καὶ κατα-

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Officers arrive from Athens to summon Alcibiades to return to his trial. Great excitement at Athens, and dread of an oligarchical or tyrannical revolution, increased by the traditional reports of the tyranny of the Pisistratidae.

λαμβάνουσι τὴν Σαλαμυνίαν ναῦν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-  
νῶν ἤκουσαν ἐπὶ τε Ἀλκιβιάδην, ὡς κελεύ-  
σοντας ἀποπλεῖν ἐς ἐπολογίαν ὣν ἡ πόλις  
ἐνεκάλει, καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν  
τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, μεμνημένων περὶ τῶν μυστη-  
ρίων ὡς ἀσεβούντων, τῶν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν 10  
Ἑρμῶν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡ στρατιὰ  
ἀπέπλευσεν, οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ζήτησιν ἐποιούντο  
τῶν περὶ τὰ μυστήρια καὶ τῶν περὶ τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς δρασθέντων,  
καὶ οὐ δοκιμάζοντες τοὺς μηνυτὰς, ἀλλὰ πάντας ὑπόπτως  
ἀποδεχόμενοι, διὰ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων πίστιν πάνυ χρηστοὺς 15  
τῶν πολιτῶν ξυλλαμβάνοντες κατέδουν, χρησιμώτερον ἡγού-  
μενοι εἶναι βασανίσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ εὐρεῖν, ἢ διὰ μηνυτοῦ  
πονηρίαν τινὰ καὶ χρηστὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι αἰτιαθέντα ἀνέ-

1. τ.] om. P. τε L.O. 5. ναῦν] om. O. 6. κελεύσοντας A.B.F.H.g.h.  
κελεύοντας i. 8. ἐπεκάλει G.K. 10. ὡς] om. f. περὶ Ἑρμῶν h.  
12. ἦτον E. 13. τῶν—καὶ] om. Q. καὶ τῶν] τῶν om. d. 14. τὰς  
L.O.d.k. πάντα C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. 15. ὑπο-  
δεχόμενοι P.g. 17. εὐρεῖν διὰ E.e. 18. αἰτιασθέντα d. ἀνέλεκτον V.g.

14. πάντας—ἀποδεχόμενοι] I agree with Bekker in preferring this reading to πάντα. It seems to me that πάντα ὑπόπτως λαμβάνειν at the end of the chapter cannot mean the same thing as πάντα—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Ἀποδέχεσθαι is not simply to take, but to approve, or, in old English, to allow. It is fitly opposed to δοκιμάζοντες. "Not sifting the character of the informers, but in their suspicious humour listening to [allowing as credible] all who came forward." Compare I. 44, i. III. 57, i. and particularly VI. 29, 2. διαβολὰς—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Poppo says that ὑπόπτως cannot signify δι' ὑποψίαν; in other words, that ὑπόπτως must refer only to the action of the verb joined with it, and not to other things. Yet surely, as every one would understand an Eng-

ciously allowing the evidence of every "informer"—the very word "allowing" shewing that the suspicion was not directed towards them, but towards others—so πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδέχεσθαι is equally free from ambiguity, although the adverb is not used with exact propriety. There is a similar incorrectness in the use of δικαίως in IV. 62, 3. τιμωρία οὐκ εὐτυχῇ δικαίως, where δικαίως means ὡς ἂν βούλοιντο τὸ δίκαιον. If any alteration was required, I should prefer πάντα ὑπόπτως ὑποδεχόμενοι, as ὑποδέχεσθαι is a neutral word, signifying no more than λαμβάνειν; and the sense would then be, what it cannot be if we keep ἀποδεχόμενοι, "taking every thing that happened suspiciously." Compare III. 12, i. παρὰ γνώμην ἀλλήλους ὑπεδεχόμεθα.

ATHENS.

λεγκτον διαφνγεῖν. ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος ἀκοῇ τὴν Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶσαν γενομένην, καὶ προσέτι οὐδ' ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ Ἀρμοδίου καταλυθεῖσαν ἀλλ' ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐφοβεῖτο αἰεὶ καὶ πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε.

LIV. Τὸ γὰρ Ἀριστογείτονος καὶ Ἀρμοδίου τόλμημα δι' ἐρωτικὴν ξυντυχίαν ἐπεχειρήθη, ἣν ἐγὼ ἐπὶ πλεόν διηγησάμενος ἀποφανῶ οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῶν σφετέρων τυράννων, οὐδὲ περὶ τοῦ γενομένου, ἀκριβὲς οὐδὲν λέγοντας. Πεισιστράτου γὰρ γηραιοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι, οὐχ Ἱππαρχος, ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἀλλὰ Ἱππίας, πρεσβύτατος ὦν, ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γενομένου δὲ Ἀρμοδίου ὥρα ἡλικίας λαμπροῦ, Ἀριστογείτων, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν, μέσος πολίτης,

4. καταλυθεῖσαν] om. K. ὑπὸ λακεδαιμονίων A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.f.g.h.  
Porpo. Goell. vulgo et G. ὑπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμ. 8. ἐπιφανῶ i. αὐτοῦς] τοὺς  
L.O.P. 13. ἀλλὰ C.F.H.L.O.V.c.d.e.g.m. ["et haud dubie plures." Porpo.]  
Porpo. vulgo ἀλλ' Ἱππίας.

13. Ἱππίας—ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν] However unimportant may be the question itself, whether Hippias or Hipparchus were the elder brother, yet that it should have been made a question even in modern times is a curious instance of the inability of persons in general to appreciate historical evidence aright. The author of the dialogue "Hipparchus," which used to be ascribed to Plato, calls Hipparchus the eldest son of Pisistratus. Now even if Plato had been the writer of it, still its historical authority would be good for very little, because the philosophers did not think themselves bound to ascertain the truth of the statements introduced into their dialogues, but merely took them as they found them, when they agreed with the general belief. And how little weight is to be given to the popular belief on this subject, may be seen from the famous ode in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, in which the assassins are said not only to have slain "the tyrant," but "to have given their country "liberty:"

δε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην  
ἰσονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας  
ἐποιεσάτην.

Ælian, who, in his "Various History," VIII. 2, also calls Hipparchus "the "eldest son of Pisistratus," is an authority of no more value than the philosopher and the poet; being one of that class of Anecdote-mongers, whose carelessness I have just noticed in the note on ch. 51, 1. With Thucydides, on the other hand, agree Herodotus, V. 55, 2. Ἱππαρχον—Ἱππία δὲ τοῦ τυράννου ἀδελφεόν, and Clidemus, or Clitodemus, an old historian of the affairs of Athens, (Pausanias, X. 15, 3. and Clinton, Fasti Hellen. vol. I. Append. p. 236.) who says, καὶ Χάρμου—θυγατέρα ἔλαβεν [ὁ Πεισιστράτης] Ἱππία, τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν τυραννεύσαντι. (quoted by Athenæus, XIII. 89. p. 609.)

15. μέσος πολίτης] Lucianus de Parasit. p. 262. τί δέ; οὐχὶ καὶ Ἀριστογείτων, δημοτικὸς ὦν καὶ πένης, ὥσπερ Θουκυδίδης φησὶ, παράσιτος ἦν Ἀρμόδιον; Videtur verba Thucydidis ad argumentum, in quo versabatur, adcommodasse.

3 ἐραστὴς ὧν εἶχεν αὐτόν. πειραθεῖς δὲ ὁ Ἀρμόδιος ὑπὸ Ἱπ-  
 πάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου, καὶ οὐ πεισθεὶς, καταγορεύει τῷ  
 Ἀριστογείτονι. ὁ δὲ ἐρωτικῶς περιαλγῆσας, καὶ φοβηθεὶς  
 τὴν Ἱππάρχου δύναμιν μὴ βία προσαγάγῃται αὐτόν, ἐπιβου-  
 λεύει εὐθύς, ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, καταλύσιν 5  
 4 τῇ τυραννίδι. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Ἱππάρχος, ὥς αὖθις πειράσας  
 οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἔπειθε τὸν Ἀρμόδιον, βίαιον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐβού-  
 λετο δρᾶν, ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ, ὥς οὐ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ,  
 5 παρεσκευάζετο προπηλακιῶν αὐτόν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἄλλην  
 ἀρχὴν ἐπαχθὴς ἦν ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀνεπιφθονῶς κατε- 10  
 στήσατο· καὶ ἐπετήδενσαν ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι

1. πειραθεὶς R.g.  
 λεύετο E.F.

4. προσάγῃται Q.k.  
 8. ἐν τούτῳ] τῷ P Levesquius.

6. τῆς τυραννίδος Q.

7. ἐβου-

manu N.

8. δὴ] om. R.f.

10. ἐς] πρὸς d.

ἐπιφθόνως Q.

δς] om. pr.

σατο E.

11. δὴ] om. G.

κατεστή-

σατο E.

Nam Aristoteles, IV. Polit. 11, 4. et 12, 4, 5. μέσους πολίτας medios inter πλου-  
 σίους et πένιτας ponit, et, eos esse, dicit,  
 qui neque nimis divites, neque nimis  
 pauperes sunt. Et Plutarchus Solon.  
 princ. ἀνδρὸς οὐσία μὲν, ὥς φασί, καὶ  
 δυνάμει μέσου τῶν πολιτῶν. Fortassis ex  
 hoc genere civium sunt, quos Latini  
 patres familias dicunt. Livius, I. 45. II.  
 36. Suetonius Aug. cap. 59. Calig. 26.  
 et Domit. 10. et e Livio Valerius Max.  
 VII. 3. 1. DUK.

5. ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως]  
 Ὡς κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ δύναμιν.  
 ἦν γὰρ μέσος πολίτης. SCHOL.

8. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ] Levenque  
 conjectures that for τούτῳ we should  
 read τῷ, and this conjecture is ap-  
 proved of by Poppo and Gölle. The  
 same correction had also occurred to  
 Dobree, who quotes VIII. 66, 2. ἐκ τῷ  
 πον τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου τελεθῇ. Gölle also  
 refers to I. 97, 3. ἐν οὗ τῷ τῷ κατέστη.  
 It certainly does not sound like the  
 Greek of Thucydides, to say ἐν τῷ  
 τινι ἀφανεῖ, as meaning, "on an occa-  
 sion that should not be observed;"  
 and the facts of the story do not allow  
 us to interpret it literally, "in a place  
 where it should not be observed."  
 Yet χωρίον occurs in Herodotus, as  
 signifying, "a passage in a book," II.  
 117. and although Valckenaer and  
 others suspect the genuineness of the  
 text, yet it seems to me that this sus-

picion has nothing to justify it, except  
 the unusual use of this single word. I  
 have not therefore thought right to  
 alter the text in the present passage,  
 although τῷ seems much more in  
 agreement with the style of Thucydides.

[τῷ is confirmed almost beyond a  
 doubt by a passage quoted by Poppo  
 from Dion Cassius, XLIII. 13. p. 349.  
 Reimar, where speaking of Cæsar's  
 conduct towards those whom he wished  
 to get rid of, he says, δὸς οὐκ ἐν τῷ  
 ἐκλήματι μετελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, ἐν  
 τῷ δὴ τινι ἀφανεῖ ὑπεξῆρει.]

10. κατεστήσατο] Scil. τὴν ἀρχήν. Im-  
 mediately below we have τύραννοι οὗτοι,  
 without the article. This, according to  
 Poppo, cannot be right, and he has ac-  
 cordingly inserted it. See Middleton  
 on the Gr. Article, p. 141. ed. 1808.  
 But does τύραννοι οὗτοι signify the  
 same thing as οἱ τύραννοι οὗτοι? The  
 latter would mean, "these tyrants,  
 being a part of the general notion of  
 "tyrants;" which in common English  
 is simply expressed by the words "these  
 tyrants." But τύραννοι οὗτοι seems  
 rather to be equivalent to οὗτοι δὲ τύ-  
 ραννοι ἐπικαλούμενοι, "these tyrants, as  
 they are called; these individuals,  
 who bear the name of the tyrants of  
 "Athens." And in this sense I con-  
 ceive that the absence of the article is  
 perfectly defensible.

[Gölle in his second edit. interprets

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ἀρετὴν καὶ ξύνεσιν, καὶ Ἀθηναίους εἰκοστὴν μόνον πρᾶσ-  
 σόμενοι τῶν γιγνομένων τὴν τε πόλιν αὐτῶν καλῶς διεκό-  
 σμησαν καὶ τοὺς πολέμους διέφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ ἔθουν.  
 τὰ δὲ ἄλλα αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις τοῖς πρὶν κειμένοις νόμοις ἐχρήτο, 6  
 5 πλὴν καθ' ὅσον αἰεὶ τινα ἐπεμέλοντο σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς  
 ἀρχαῖς εἶναι. καὶ ἄλλοι τε αὐτῶν ἥρξαν τὴν ἐνιαυσίαν Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις ἀρχὴν καὶ Πεισίστρατος ὁ Ἰππίου τοῦ τυραννεύσαντος  
 υἱὸς, τοῦ πάππου ἔχων τοῦνομα, ὃς τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν βωμὸν  
 τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἀρχῶν ἀνέθηκε, καὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν  
 10 Πυθίου. καὶ τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ προσοικοδομήσας ὕστερον γ  
 ὁ δῆμος Ἀθηναίων μείζον μῆκος, τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦτί-  
 γραμμα. τοῦ δὲ ἐν Πυθίου ἔτι καὶ νῦν δῆλόν ἐστιν, ἀμυδροῖς  
 γράμμασι, λέγον τάδε.

μνήμα τόδ' ἦς ἀρχῆς Πεισίστρατος Ἰππίου υἱὸς

15

θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου ἐν τεμένει.

2. τε] δὲ L. 4. αὐτὴ A.F.H.G. 6. ἐνιαυσίαν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekker. vulgo ἐνιαύσιον. 8. δὲ] Delendum censeo. ΒΕΚΚΕΡ.  
 θεῶν] ἐθνῶν K. 9. τὸν] τῶν L. ἀρχῶν] om. K. ἐκ πυθίου K. 10. τῷ  
 τὸν P.h. ἐν] om. g. 12. τοῦ δὲ C.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo. ["et  
 fortasse plures." Poppo.] vulgo et Bekk. τοῦ δ' ἐν. ἐκ K. 13. λέγων R.

the words as meaning ἐπετήδευσαν—  
 καίπερ τύραννοι ὄντες οὗτοι. "These  
 men for tyrants, i.e. considered as  
 "tyrants, paid very great attention to  
 "virtue." ἐπὶ πλείστον δὲ τύραννοι  
 "in the greatest degree for tyrants,"  
 or, "considered as tyrants."]

1. εἰκοστὴν—τῶν γιγνομένων] That  
 is, only half as much as had been levied  
 by Pisistratus himself, and was usually  
 paid to kings, who, as sovereigns of  
 the soil, claimed the tithe of the pro-  
 duce for themselves. That this sove-  
 reignty was not coeval with the exist-  
 ence of the nation, but arose out of  
 times of distress or misgovernment,  
 which compelled the free proprietors to  
 sell their estates to the crown, is ren-  
 dered probable, in the absence of direct  
 general testimony, by what we know  
 to have happened in particular cases;  
 in Egypt, for instance, (Genesis xlvii.  
 19, &c.) and again in the ninth and  
 tenth centuries of the Christian æra,  
 when the small allodial proprietors fre-  
 quently made over their lands to some

powerful baron, to be held of him in  
 future as a fief, for the sake of obtain-  
 ing his protection. Compare Böckh,  
 Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. I. 351. (Eng.  
 Translat. II. 42.)

4. αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις] Ipsa per se, nihil a  
 tyrannis impedimenti experta. ΗΛΛΑΚΚ.

9. Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Πυθίου] Πύθιον  
 templum Apollinis apud Athenienses  
 memorat Thucydides, II. 15, 5. De eo  
 plura legi possunt in Meursii Pisistr.  
 cap. 9. 17. et Athen. Attic. II. 12. Portus  
 quidem pro Πυθίου conjicit Πυθίῳ, sed  
 addit etiam retineri posse Πυθίου, nempe  
 τεμένει, ut infra in Epigrammate; vel,  
 ἱερῷ. Hoc præferendum est con-  
 jecturæ. Philostratus I. de Vitis Sophistar.  
 9. apud Meursium, ἐν τῷ τοῦ Πυθίου  
 ἱερῷ. ΔΥΚΕΡ.

11. τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦτίγραμμα]  
 I have followed Haack and Poppo in  
 joining τοῦ βωμοῦ with τοῦτίγραμμα  
 rather than with μῆκος: "Nam quid  
 "est," says Haack, "τῷ βωμῷ προσοικο-  
 "δομεῖν μείζον μῆκος τοῦ βωμοῦ?"



LV. Ὅτι δὲ πρεσβύτατος ὢν Ἰππίας ἤρξεν, εἰδὼς μὲν καὶ ἀκοῇ ἀκριβέστερον ἄλλων ἰσχυρίζομαι, γνοίῃ δ' ἂν τις καὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ· παῖδες γὰρ αὐτῷ μόνῳ φαίνονται τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν γενόμενοι, ὡς ὃ τε βωμὸς σημαίνει καὶ ἡ στήλη περὶ τῆς τῶν τυράννων ἀδικίας, ἡ ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀκροπόλει σταθεῖσα, ἐν ἣ Θεσσαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰππάρχου οὐδεὶς παῖς γέγραπται, Ἰππίου δὲ πέντε, οἱ αὐτῷ ἐκ Μυρρίνης τῆς Καλλίου τοῦ Ὑπερεχίδου θυγατρὸς ἐγένοντο· εἰκὸς γὰρ ἦν τὸν πρεσβύτατον πρῶτον γῆμαι. καὶ ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ πρῶτος γέγραπται μετὰ τὸν πατέρα, οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἀπεικώτως, διὰ τὸ πρεσβεύειν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τυραννεύσαι. οὐ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν κατασχεῖν μοι δοκεῖ ποτὲ Ἰππίας τὸ παραχρήμα ῥαδίως τὴν τυραννίδα, εἰ Ἰππαρχος μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὢν ἀπέθανεν, αὐτὸς δὲ αὐθημερὸν καθίστατο· ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερὸν, ἐς δὲ τοὺς

2. ante γνοίῃ duas litteras deletas G. 3. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. 4. γινόμενοι d. 5. περὶ] Ἀν ἢ περὶ? Bekk. 2. τῆς δὲ Q. 6. ἐν τῇ θεσσ. C. 6. Ἰππάρχου καὶ οὐδεὶς L.O. 7. αὐτοὶ E. μυρρίνης g. 8. ὑπερεχίδου A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὑπερεχίου Q. vulgo ὑπεροχίδου. 9. πρῶτον] om. N.V. πρώτη] αὐτῇ γρ. h. 12. δοκῇ E.F.H.N.Q.V. c.f.g. 14. ἀλλὰ διὰ C.e.

3. τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν] Quatuor Pisistratidas fuisse, dicit Scholiastes Aristoph. ad Vesp. v. 500. et Lysistr. 619. Ex his unus erat nothus, Hegesistratus. Meursius in Pisistr. c. 10. DUKEER.

7. ἐκ Μυρρίνης] Vide Meursii Pisistratum, cap. 16. DUKEER.

9. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ] Πρώτη quid sibi velit nemo videt, quum una tantum columna affuerit. Valla, in ipso titulari lapide. Αὐτῇ verum videri jam in Ephemm. Lips. a. 1820. p. 401. declaravimus. POPPO.

[ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ. Is it possible that this can mean "on the first face or "front of the monument," supposing it to have been like a square pedestal, with the inscription continued in all the four sides.]

14. ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον] Ἄλλὰ διὰ τὸ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου τοῖς μὲν πολίταις

σύνηθες ἐμπεποικίκεται τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτὸν, τοῖς δορυφόροις δὲ τοῦ φυλάττειν ἐπιμελῶς, ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ περιόντος ἀσφαλῶς ἐκράτει. SCHOL.

διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες, κ. τ. λ.] "Owing to his habitually making the "people afraid of him, and keeping his "guards effective." ξύνηθες refers equally to φοβερὸν and to ἀκριβές; and the latter word signifies taking all possible pains to keep his guards in an efficient state, by picking his men carefully, and conciliating them by regular pay and good treatment. Πολλῷ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς signifies, "with superabundant security." Compare V. 7. 3. and Livy, II. 27. "Adeo supererant animi ad sustinendam invidiam." After κατεκράτησε I should supply τῆς ἀρχῆς, "mastered "the government;" i. e. kept fast hold on it.

## ATHENS.

ἐπικούρους ἀκριβές, πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε, καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀδελφὸς νεώτερος ὢν ἡγόρησεν, ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον ξυνεχῶς ὠμλήκει τῇ ἀρχῇ. Ἰππάρχῳ δὲ 4 ξυνέβη τοῦ πάθους τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν 5 τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν.

LVI. Τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀρμόδιον ἀπαρνηθέντα τὴν πείρασιν, ὥσπερ διανοεῖτο, προὔπηλάκισεν· ἀδελφὴν γὰρ αὐτοῦ, κόρην, ἐπαγγεῖλαντες ἤκειν κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινὶ, ἀπήλα-

1. τῷ πολλῶ K. 2. νέος K. 3. ἡγόρησεν H. 3. ὠμλήσε g.  
4. δυσταχίαι E. ὀνομασθέντι G.P.Q.d.e.f.i.k.m. 5. ἐς] πρὸς d. 6. οὖν]  
αὐ L.O.P.Q. πειρασίαν E. 8. ἀπαγγεῖλαντες B.h. ἐπαγγεῖλαντος f.k.

2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ—τῇ ἀρχῇ] *Valla ita ver- tit, ac si negationem post ἐν ᾧ non invenisset. Porpo.* There is a difficulty in the negative οὐ, which may seem hardly to belong to a case purely hypothetical, and expressed besides in a subordinate clause of the sentence. But possibly Thucydides avoided writing ἐν ᾧ μὴ πρότερον, κ. τ. λ. lest his meaning should have been supposed to be, "Unless he had been before familiar with the exercise of supreme power:" whereas what he does mean is, "He was not at a loss, as a younger brother must have been, because he had not previously become familiar with power." In fact, the whole sentence, from ὡς ἀδελφὸς down to τῇ ἀρχῇ, must be taken as one single proposition, which the negative at the beginning denies altogether. And then the use of οὐ in the words ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον is right, because the meaning is, not, "that a younger brother would be perplexed what to do, supposing he had not been in power before;" but, "because he had not been in power before." Göller, I think, cannot be right in saying, "ἐν ᾧ est dum ut semper apud Thucyd., nisi quod ἐν ᾧ μὴ in loco suspecto est dictum pro εἰ μὴ," III. 84, 2. It seems to me that ἐν ᾧ signifies simply, "in which case," or "in which thing," the meaning being qualified by the words which accompany it. Thus in this passage, and again in VIII. 89, 3. ἐν φηρ—ὀλιγαρχία

—ἀπόλλυται, the assertion is simply positive, "in which case he had not been familiar;" "in which thing lies the ruin of an oligarchy." But in VIII. 86, 4. the imperfect tense following ἐν ᾧ gives a conditional sense to the passage; ἐν ᾧ σφεύσσονται Ἰωνίαν εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι: "In which case the enemy was going immediately to get possession of Ionia," i. e. "would have got possession of it." And again in VII. 29, 4. τὸ γένος ἐν ᾧ ἂν θαρσύνῃ φοινικώτατον ἐστίν: "The race, in whatever case it is in spirits, is most bloody," i. e. "wherever it is in spirits."

8. κανοῦν οἴσουσαν] Φιλόχορος [an Athenian historian, who flourished about 306 B.C. See Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, B.C. 306. Olymp. 118. 3.] ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀθίδος φησὶν ὡς Ἐριχθονίου βασιλεύοντος πρῶτον κατέστησαν αἱ ἐν ἀξιώματι παρθένοι φέρειν τὰ κανὰ τῇ θεῷ, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέκειτο τὰ πρὸς θυσίαν, τοῖς τε Παναθηναίοις καὶ ταῖς Ἰλλαις πομπαῖς. Harpocration, in *κανηφόροι*, Αὐται δὲ [αἱ κανηφόροι] τῶν ἀστῶν καὶ τῶν εὐγενῶν ἦσαν. Photius, in *κανηφόροι*. According to Herodotus, the assassins of Hipparchus were of Phænician extraction, and their ancestors having migrated from Bœotia to Athens, and being received there as citizens, were yet excluded from several privileges enjoyed by the pure Athenians. Now if the *κανηφόροι* were selected, according to Photius, ἐξ εὐγενῶν,

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σαν, λέγοντες οὐδὲ ἐπαγγεῖλαι τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν  
 2 εἶναι. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἐνεγκόντος τοῦ Ἀρμοδίου, πολλῶ δὴ  
 μᾶλλον δι' ἐκείνον καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων παρωξύνετο· καὶ  
 αὐτοῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς ξυνεπιθησομένους τῷ ἔργῳ  
 ἐπέπρακτο, περιέμενον δὲ Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα, ἐν ᾗ μόνον 5  
 ἡμέρα οὐχ ὑποπτον ἐγίγνετο ἐν ὅπλοις τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς τὴν  
 πομπὴν πέμψαντας ἀθρόους γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔδει ἄρξαι μὲν  
 αὐτοὺς, ξυνεπαμύνειν δὲ εὐθύς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς δορυφόρους  
 3 ἐκείνους. ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομομοκότες, ἀσφαλείας  
 ἔνεκα· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς μὴ προειδότες, εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν 10  
 τολμήσειαν, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα, ἔχοντάς γε ὅπλα, ἐβελήσειν  
 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνελευθεροῦν. LVII. Καὶ ὡς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ  
 ἑορτὴ, Ἰππίας μὲν ἔξω ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ καλουμένῳ μετὰ

3. καὶ ὁ ἀριστογείτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.h.i.k Haack. Poppo. Goell. δι' ἐκείνον post ἀριστογ. transponunt Q.R. vulgo καὶ ἀριστογείτων. 4. τῶν ἔργων K. 6. ἐγένετο G.V. 7. πέμψοντας corr. F.L.O.Q.c. 9. δὲ πολλοὶ ξυνομομοκότες G.L.O.P.k.m. articulum om. et Q.R. ξυνομοκότες H. ξυνομοκότες K. 10. ἔνεκα H.K. Haack. Poppo. Goell. οὐνεκα Bekk. εἰ om. B.h. καὶ om. d.i. ὅποσοι οὖν A.B.N.O.V.b.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ὁπόσοι οὖν F.H.K.h. Haack. ὁπόσοι οὐ E. ὁπόσοι ἂν L. ὁποσοῦν P. ὁπωσοῦν C.d.i.k. vulgo ὁπωστοῦν. II. γε δὴ ὅπλα h.

the sister of Harmodius, being in some respects ἀτιμος, could not properly be eligible to that office; and this may be the meaning of the objection made by the tyrants, μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι: her foreign blood disqualified her from ministering in the worship of the gods of Athens.

6. ἐν ὅπλοις] Etiam apud alias gentes morem fuisse, ut solennibus quibusdam sacris pompæ ab armatis ducerentur, ostendit e Dionysio Halic. VII. 72. et Polybio, IV. 35. Luisinus, II. Parerg. I. Duk.

9. ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα] Θουκυδίδης ἀεὶ, ἔνεκα. Thom. Magist. And in this matter, to use Bekker's words in the preface to his smaller edition, although in the present instance he has not complied with them himself, "grammaticis sine controversia obtemperandum "esse duxi." Οὐνεκα occurs nowhere else in Thucydides, and even here two of the MSS. read ἔνεκα. Besides οὐνεκα

has a different meaning, and one which does not suit the present passage, although in the instances quoted by Wasse it has been carelessly used for ἔνεκα, unless the text, as here in Thucydides, should be corrupt.

οὐνεκα] Gr. ἔνεκα, quomodo semper Thucydides, inquit T. Magister, pro οὐ ἔνεκα: sed hæc ejus interpretatio huic loco disconvenit. Apud Homerum, sed in capite sententiæ, valet quoniā. Aristoph. Plut. v. 991. ἀλλὰ φιλίας οὐνεκα. et sic Bar. 1461. Lysias, τῆς ἀδελφῆς οὐνεκα. Et pro quia Sophocles Ajax. Noster vix alibi. WASS. Itaque non in universum verum est, quod scribit Ammonius: οὐνεκα μὲν σημαίνει τὸ ὅτι, ἔνεκα δὲ χάριν. Duk.

10. εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν τολμήσειαν] "If any number, however small, should venture on any attempt." Ὅποσοι οὖν refers to what was said just above, ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομομοκότες.

ATHENS.

τῶν δορυφόρων διεκόσμει, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐχρῆν τῆς πομπῆς προ-  
 ἶέναι· ὁ δὲ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων, ἔχοντες ἤδη τὰ  
 ἐγχειρίδια, ἐς τὸ ἔργον προήεσαν. καὶ ὡς εἰδόν τινα τῶν  
 ξυνωμοτῶν σφίσι διαλεγόμενον οἰκείως τῷ Ἰππία (ἦν δὲ  
 5 πᾶσιν εὐπρόσოდος ὁ Ἰππίας), ἔδρισαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν μεμη-  
 νῦσθαι τε καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη ξυλληφθῆσεσθαι. τὸν λυπή-3  
 σαντα οὖν σφᾶς, καὶ δι' ὅνπερ πάντα ἐκινδύνουν, ἐβούλοντο  
 πρότερον, εἰ δύναιτο, προτιμωρῆσεσθαι, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶχον,  
 ὥρμησαν εἰσω τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ  
 10 †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπερισκέπτως  
 προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἂν μάλιστα δι' ὀργῆς, ὁ μὲν ἐρωτικῆς,  
 ὁ δὲ ὑβρισμένος, ἔτυπτον, καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ 4  
 μὲν τοὺς δορυφόρους τὸ αὐτίκα διαφεύγει ὁ Ἀριστογείτων,  
 ξυνδραμόντος τοῦ ὄχλου, καὶ ὕστερον ληφθεὶς οὐ ράδιως

2. καὶ ἀριστογείτων B.R.h. 3. ὡς] om. d.i. 4. σφίσι] om. d. οἰκείως]  
 om. Q. 6. τι καὶ Q. οὖν λυπήσαντα h. 7. διπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.  
 R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐπερ. 8. προτιμωρή-  
 σεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πρότερον τιμωρή-  
 σεσθαι K. ceteri προτιμωρήσεσθαι. 10. περὶ h. κατὰ Q. καὶ N.V.g. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittitur. 14. ὕστερον δὲ G.

8. προτιμωρῆσεσθαι] In Gr. πρότε-  
 ρον τιμωρ. est apertum vitium librarii:  
 nam sufficiebat, semel poni πρότερον.  
 πρότερον προτιμωρῆσεσθαι eodem pleo-  
 nasmo dicit, quo I. 3, 1. πρὸ γὰρ τῶν  
 Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῇ  
 ἐργασαμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς. Et V. 84, 3. πρὶν  
 ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς λόγους πρῶτον ποιησο-  
 μένους ἐπειψαν πρέσβεις. Sophocles  
 Ajac. v. 108. πρὶν ἂν—μάστιγι πρῶτον  
 νότα φοινιχθεὶς θάνῃ. Sic Virg. IV.  
 Aen. 24. prius ante quam. DUK.

10. †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον] This is  
 suspicious, παρὰ not often occurring  
 with an accusative case, in the simple  
 sense of "at" or "near," unless the  
 idea of juxta-position, being *by the side*  
 of a thing, is intended to be insisted  
 on. Παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυράμις  
 (Xenoph. Anab. III. 4, 9.) is, I ima-  
 gine, "close by the side of the city  
 stood a pyramid." In Xenoph. Anab.  
 I. 4, 3. where the common reading was  
 παρὰ τὴν σκηνήν, Schneider and Schäfer  
 rightly, as I think, read κατὰ τὴν σκη-  
 νήν. The passage quoted by Thom.  
 Magister from Thucyd. IV. 11, 1. ἐτά-

ξαντο παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν, has clearly  
 a different meaning, and signifies, not  
 simply "by the sea-side," but, "along  
 "the edge of the sea." Perhaps we  
 should read here, as in I. 20, 3. περὶ τὸ  
 Λεωκόριον; the two prepositions being  
 frequently confused in the MSS.

Λεωκόριον] Leocorium (ut dicit Æli-  
 anus Var. Hist. lib. XII. c. 28.) Athe-  
 nis erat templum filiarum Leo, (sc.)  
 Praxithææ, Theopæ, Eubulæ. Has pro  
 salute civitatis Minervæ occisas esse  
 fama est, quum Leos pater eas tradi-  
 disset propter oraculum Delphicum,  
 quod monebat, aliter non posse servari  
 urbem, nisi illæ mactarentur. Vide  
 Suidam, Ciceronem, lib. III. de Nat.  
 Deor. Meursii Panath. p. 30. et Cera-  
 micum Gem. c. 17. HUDS.

14. οὐ ράδιως διετέθη] Ἦτοι χαλεπῶς  
 διετέθη, ἢ οὐ ράδιως οὐδὲ εὐκόλως ἀν-  
 ῥέθη. ἦγον οὐ διάθεσιν τιμωριῶν ἐλάμ-  
 βαεν ράδιαν ἐνεγκίω. SCHOL. Accord-  
 ing to the grammarians, "was roughly  
 "dealt with." οὐ ράδιως, κακῶς, Θουκυ-  
 δίδης. Hesychius. Photius.

διετέθη· Ἀρμόδιος δὲ αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα ἀπόλλυται. LVIII. ἀγγελθέντος δὲ Ἰππία ἐς τὸν Κεραμεικὸν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ γενόμενον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς πομπέας τοὺς ὀπλίτας, πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐτοὺς ἄποθεν ὄντας, εὐθὺς ἐχώρησε, καὶ ἀδῆλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος πρὸς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς, 5 αἰδέσας τι χωρίον, ἀπελθεῖν ἐς αὐτὸ ἄνευ τῶν ὄπλων. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν, οἰόμενός τι ἐρεῖν αὐτόν· ὁ δὲ τοῖς ἐπικουροῖς φράσας τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν, ἐξελέγετο εὐθὺς οὓς ἐπηγιάτο καὶ εἴ τις εὐρέθη ἐγχειρίδιον ἔχων· μετὰ γὰρ ἀσπίδος καὶ δόρατος εἰώθεσαν τὰς πομπὰς ποιεῖν. 10

LIX. Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ δι' ἐρωτικὴν λύπην ἣ τε ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ ἀλόγιστος τόλμα ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα 2 περιδεοῦς, Ἀρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι ἐγένετο. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις χαλεπωτέρα μετὰ τοῦτο ἡ τυραννὶς κατέστη, καὶ ὁ Ἰππίας διὰ φόβου ἤδη μᾶλλον ὢν τῶν τε πολιτῶν πολλοὺς 15 ἔκτεινε, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔξω ἅμα διεσκοπεῖτο, εἴ ποθεν ἀσφά- 3 λειάν τινα ὁρῇ μεταβολῆς γενομένης ὑπάρχουσάν οἱ. Ἰππόκλου γοῦν τοῦ Λαμψακηνοῦ τυράννου Αἰαντίδῃ τῷ παιδὶ θυγατέρα ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀρχεδίκην, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν Λαμψακηνῷ, ἔδωκεν, αἰσθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ 20 Δαρείῳ δύνασθαι. καὶ αὐτῆς σῆμα ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐστίν, ἐπίγραμμα ἔχον τόδε·

ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ

Ἰππίου Ἀρχεδίκην ἦδε κέκευθε κόνης·

2. τὸ L.O. 3. αἰσθῆσθαι A.E.F. 6. τι] τὸ d.i. 7. τι] τε L. εὐρεῖν C.i.k.  
8. ἀπολαβεῖν L.O.P.i.k. φέρειν Q.R.f. 9. εὐρεθείη L. 10. εἰώθεσαν  
A.B.F.G.H.K.N.P.R.V.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰώθησαν.  
πομπὰς A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προπομπάς. πέμπειν  
γρ. h. 13. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. V. 15. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. 17. τινα] om. g.  
ὁρᾷ F. γυνομένης e. ὑπόκλου f. 18. αἰαντίδι C.K.P.V.b.f.k. 20. αἰ-  
σθόμενος O. αὐτὸς F. 21. λαψάκ F.H. 22. τάδε i. 24. ἀρχεδίκης  
A.F. κεύθει K.

4. ἀδῆλως—ξυμφορὰν] “Without  
“betraying any thing in his counte-  
“nance, having composed it upon the  
“news of his loss.” Αὐτὴν, scil. τὴν  
ὄψιν, is to be supplied after πλασάμενος.  
Ἀδῆλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος resembles

III. 59, 1, φείσασθαι οἴκῳ σόφρονι λα-  
βόντας, where see the note. For the  
device practised on this occasion by  
Hippias, compare the notes on II. 2, 5,  
and IV. 74, 2.

23. ἀνδρός] Epig. Simonidia. Hephæst.

ATHENS.

ἡ πατρός τε καὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀδελφῶν τ' οὐσα τυράννων  
παίδων τ', οὐκ ἦρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην.

τυραννεύσας δὲ ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἔτι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ παυθεὶς 4  
ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν τῶν  
φευγόντων, ἐχώρει ὑπόσπονδος ἔς τε Σίγειον  
καὶ παρ' Αἰαντίδην ἐς Λάμψακον, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ  
ὡς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον, ὅθεν καὶ ὀρμώμενος ἐς Μαραθῶνα  
ὑστερον ἔτει εἰκοστῷ, ἤδη γέρων ὢν, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστρά-  
τευσεν.

10 LX. Ὡν ἐνθυμούμενος ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
μυμηνησκόμενος ὅσα ἀκοῇ περὶ αὐτῶν ἠπίστατο, χαλεπὸς ἦν  
τότε καὶ ὑπόπτῃς ἐς τοὺς περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν  
τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, καὶ πάντα αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει  
ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ὀλιγαρχικῇ καὶ τυραννικῇ πε-  
πραῆχθαι. καὶ ὡς, αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὀργι- 2  
ζομένων, πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἀξιόλογοι ἄνθρωποι  
ἤδη ἐν τῷ δεσποτηρίῳ ἦσαν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ  
ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδίδουσαν μᾶλλον ἐς τὸ ἀγριώ-

1. καὶ] om. G.R. τ'] om. i. 2. νοῦνας ας ἀσθαλίην E. 4. παυθεὶς  
A.B.L.O.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παυσθεὶς. 4. ἀλδ' B; nec in  
F. pluribus litteris locus. ἀλδῶν h. qui supra. γρ. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. ἀλκμεωνιδῶν C.  
5. ἐπεχώρει h. 7. καὶ] om. R. 8. μετὰ μῆδον P. om. k. 10. δῆμος]  
μῆδος P. 11. αὐτὸν g. ἠπίστατο e. 12. ὑποπτος B.K.h. sed margo B.  
σημ. ὑπόπτῃς. 14. καὶ τυραννικῇ] om. Q. καὶ τυραννίδι correctus h. 15. αὐτὸν  
G.m. 17. ἐν παύλῃ] ἀνάπαντα Tourpius (i. p. 257.) post Reiskium.

et hic legit ἀτασθαλίαν. WASS. Vide  
Casauboni Epistolam CCCCLXVII.  
Edit. Roterod. DUKER.

4. ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνι-  
δῶν. See the story in Herodotus, V.  
55, &c.

5. ἐς Σίγειον] Sigæum had been  
taken from the Mitylenæans by Pisis-  
tratus, and given by him to his natural  
son Hegesistratus; and it was still in his  
possession, although the Mitylenæans  
had long tried to recover it. See Hero-  
dot. V. 94, 95.

12. ὑπόπτῃς] Imitatur Ælianus Var.  
Hist. 4, 18. ὑπόπτῃς ὢν εἰς πάντας ὁ  
Διονύσιος. De iis, quæ Scholiastes hic

adnotat, adi Interpretes Pollucis, I. 197.  
DUKER.

17. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο] The word  
παῦλα is condemned by the gram-  
marian Thomas Magister: τὸ δὲ παῦλα,  
ἀδόκιμον. But the commentators on  
his work quote instances of its occur-  
rence in Sophocles, Xenophon, Plato,  
and Theophrastus. And for the con-  
struction ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, Poppo re-  
fers to a similar expression in III. 33, 4.  
ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο.

18. ἐπιδίδουσαν—ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον]  
Compare Herodotus, II. 13, 4. ἦν οὕτω  
ἡ χώρα—ἐπιδίδοι ἐς ὕψος.

τερόν τε καὶ πλείους ἔτι ξυλλαμβάνειν, ἐνταῦθα ἀναπείθεται εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων, ὅσπερ ἐδόκει αἰτιώτατος εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῶν ξυνδεδεσμένων τινός, εἴτε ἄρα καὶ τὰ ὄντα μηνῦσαι εἴτε καὶ οὐ· ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ εἰκάζεται, τὸ δὲ σαφές οὐδείς οὔτε τότε οὔτε ὕστερον ἔχει εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν δρασάντων τὸ ἔργον. 5 3 λέγων δὲ ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν, ὡς χρή, εἰ †μὴ καὶ† δέδρακεν, αὐτόν τε ἄδειαν ποιησάμενον σῶσαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν τῆς παρούσης ὑποψίας παῦσαι· βεβαιοτέραν γὰρ αὐτῷ σωτηρίαν εἶναι 4 ὁμολογήσαντι μετ' ἀδείας, ἢ ἀρνηθέντι διὰ δίκης ἐλθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν αὐτός τε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ κατ' ἄλλων μηνύει τὸ τῶν 10 'Ερμῶν· ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄσμενος λαβὼν, ὡς ᾤετο, τὸ σαφές, καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι πρότερον, εἰ τοὺς ἐπιβουλευόντας σφῶν τῷ πλήθει μὴ εἴσονται, τὸν μὲν μηνυτὴν εὐθὺς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὅσων μὴ κατηγορήκει, ἔλυσαν, τοὺς δὲ κατατιθαθέντας, κρίσεις ποιήσαντες, τοὺς 15 μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι ξυνελήφθησαν, τῶν δὲ διαφυγόντων θάνατον καταγόντες ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι.

2. ὅσπερ A.B.L. ὅπερ G.m. 3. εἴτε οὐ P. 4. δικάζεται E. οὐδείς L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri οὐθείς. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 181. 6. εἰ καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν αὐτὸν δὲ d. αὐτόν F.H.K.L.N.O.m. 8. παῦσαι] σῶσαι γρ. h. βεβαιοτέραν m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βεβαιοτέραν. γὰρ] om. O. 9. μετὰ ἀδείας V. ἀρθέντι O. διὰ] μετὰ g. δίκης] θήκης k.m. "θήκης, opimor, G." BEKK. 10. ἑαυτὸν A.B.C.E.F.P. κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων Q. 12. ᾤετο σαφές δεινὸν καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι e. ποιησάμενοι L. 13. οἴσονται g. 14. προκατηγορήκει L. 15. κατατιθαθέντας A.E.F.H.c.g.h. 16. ὅσοι] om. k.

2. εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων] Andocides Orator. Plutarchus Alcib. qui ei Timæum quemdam, singularis calliditatis et audaciæ hominem, hujus consilii auctorem fuisse, et decreto publico iis, qui se ipsi indicassent, impunitatem promissam, scribit. DUK. Vid. de tota hac historia Andocidis de Mysteriis orationem.

6. εἰ †μὴ καὶ† δέδρακεν] I agree with Poppo in thinking that this order of the words cannot be the right one. It would mean, not what the sense of the passage requires, "even if he had "not done it," but, "unless he had "done it," the conjunction καὶ being expressed in English by a stress laid on the auxiliary verb. See note on IV.

92, 2. I have no doubt therefore that the true reading is εἰ καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν.

17. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι] Ad hunc locum fortassis respexit Pollux, II. 118. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον, οἷον ἐπικηρύξας. Videtur pro eodem habuisse ἐπανεῖπειν et ἐπικηρύττειν ἀργύριον τινί. Sed est inter hæc discrimen. Nam in illo dativus refertur ad eum, cui præmium promittitur, in hoc ad eum, in cuius caput pecunia statuitur; nam usitatus est de hac re ἐπικηρύξαι. Vide Ammonium in ἐπικηρύξαι, et Valesium ad notas Maussaci in Harpocratonem, v. ἐπικηρυχέαι. Pollux, IV. 93. ἐπικηρύττειν χρήματα τινί. DUKER.

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καὶν τούτῳ οἱ μὲν παθόντες ἄδηλον ἦν εἰ ἀδίκως ἐτετιμώρητο, ἢ μέντοι ἄλλη πόλις ἐν τῷ παρόντι περιφανῶς ὠφέλητο.

LXI. περὶ δὲ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐναγόντων τῶν ἐχθρῶν οἷπερ καὶ πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπέθεντο, χαλεπῶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

5 The alarm and excitement still continue at Athens. Extreme dread of aristocratical plots, and strong prejudice against Alcibiades. He escapes from the officers on his way home, and takes  
10 refuge in Peloponnesus. ἐλάμβανον· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Ἑρμῶν φόντο σαφές ἔχειν, πολὺ δὴ μᾶλλον καὶ τὰ μυστικά, ὧν ἐπαίτιος ἦν, μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐδόκει  
πραχθῆναι. καὶ γάρ τις καὶ στρατιὰ Λακεδαι-  
μονίων οὐ πολλὴ ἔτυχε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ-  
τον, ἐν ᾧ περὶ ταῦτα ἐθορυβοῦντο, μέχρι ἰσθμοῦ

παρελθοῦσα, πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες. ἐδόκει οὖν ἐκείνου πράξαντος, καὶ οὐ Βοιωτῶν ἔνεκα, ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος ἦκειν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἔφθασαν δὴ αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὸ μήνυμα ξυλλα-  
15 βόντες τοὺς ἄνδρας, προδοθῆναι ἂν ἡ πόλις. καὶ τινα μίαν νύκτα καὶ κατέδαρθον ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει ἐν ὄπλοις. οἷ3  
τε ξένοι τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου οἱ ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὑπωπτεύθησαν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους τῶν

1. καὶν] καὶ e. παθόντες K. πείθοντες e. ἐνδίκως L.O.P. 2. περι-  
φανῶς ἐν τῷ παρόντι e. 4. ἐπετίθεντο γρ. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπῶς N.V.  
6. σαφές G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 9. παραχθῆναι g. τις στρατιὰ E. 10. πολὺ  
G.k.m. 12. πρὸς] ὡς g. πρὸς τοὺς h. βιωτοὺς F. πράσσοντας A.E.F.h.  
13. πράξαντος G.m. ἐκείνου] om. h. 14. ἔφασαν B.h. 16. καὶ] om. R.d.e.  
τῇ πόλει G. 17. οἷ] om. R. 18. καὶ ὁμήρους O. καὶ δὴ ὁμήρους Q.

7. μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας] "With the same meaning and connected with the plot against the commons' government;" namely, the plot which they so firmly believed to have a real existence, and to which they attributed the mutilation of the Mercuries. ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—δήμον καταλύσεως γεγενησθαι. VI. 27, 3.

12. πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες] Valla πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς vertit, cum Boeotis. Recte accepit de clandestino aliquo consilio et conatu cum Boeotis adversus Athenienses, quibus utrique inimici, ipsi autem inter se socii et amici erant, ut e lib. V. constat. Sic, πρὸς τινα πράσσειν, adversus alium scilicet, dixit Thucydides, III. 28, 2. IV. 68, 4. 74, 2.

103, 3. et 114, 3. DUK.

16. ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει] This is the temple of Theseus now in existence, and converted into a Christian church. Its situation in the north-west part of the city, near the gates which led to Corinth and Eleusis, pointed it out on this occasion as the fittest place in which the Athenians could keep their watch. Of course the men slept, not in the actual temple, but within the sacred precinct, τέμενος: and the expression ἐν ὄπλοις means that the spears and shields were piled as in a camp, in an open space within the τέμενος, while the men lay, either in some of the sacred buildings, or on the ground, close at hand.



Ἀργείων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε  
παρέδωσαν τῷ Ἀργείων δήμῳ διὰ ταῦτα διαχρήσασθαι.  
4 πανταχόθεν τε περιστῆκει ὑποψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ὥστε  
βουλόμενοι αὐτὸν ἐς κρίσιν ἀγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι, πέμπουσιν  
οὕτω τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπὶ τε ἐκείνους 5  
5 καὶ ὧν περί ἄλλων ἐμεμήνυτο. εἴρητο δὲ προειπεῖν αὐτῷ  
ἀπολογησομένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν, ξυλλαμβάνειν δὲ μὴ, θεραπεύ-  
οντες τό τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατιώτας τε σφετέ-  
ρους καὶ πολεμίους μὴ θορυβεῖν, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Μαν-  
τινέας καὶ Ἀργείους βουλόμενοι παραμεῖναι, δι' ἐκείνου 10  
6 νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν, ἔχων  
τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ναῦν, καὶ οἱ ξυνδιαβεβλημένοι ἀπέπλεον μετὰ  
τῆς Σαλαμινίας ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ὡς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ  
ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο ἐν Θουρίοις, οὐκέτι ξυνείποντο, ἀλλ' ἀπελ-  
θόντες ἀπὸ τῆς νεὸς οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, δείσαντες τὸ ἐπὶ 15  
7 διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμινίας τέως  
μὲν ἐζήτουν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ· ὡς δ'  
οὐδαμῶ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, ὥχοντο ἀποπλέοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιά-

1. τότε] om. Q. 2. διαχρήσεσθαι A.C.E.F.H.K.V.d.e.g.k.m. χρήσεσθαι  
B.h.i. 3. περιστῆκει F.L.O.Q.h.k. 6. προσειπεῖν N.V. 7. ἀπολογη-  
σαμένῳ A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g.h. ἀκολουθησομένῳ d.i. 8. πρὸς] om. f. τῇ] om. G.  
d.i.m. στρατιώτας σφετέρους L. στρατιώτας τε τοὺς σφετέρους f. 11. πει-  
σθῆναι σφᾶς] om. d.i. suspectum utique σφᾶς. Bekker. σφᾶς "immo σφίσι."  
Bekk. ed. 1832. σφᾶς—ἐς τὰς] om. N. in textu, sed habet in marg. a manu re-  
centiori addita. ξυστρατεύειν C. 13. ὡς] om. H.V.i. 14. ἐπελθόντες C.

1. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους] See V. 84, 1.

3. περιστῆκει—ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην] "Gathered round against Alcibiades;" i. e. "beset Alcibiades." Compare III. 54, 5. φόβος περιέστη τὴν Σπάρτην. Or the construction may be, "From every side there resulted suspicion against Alcibiades." And thus the order of the words seems to favour.

6. εἴρητο—θεραπεύοντες] Compare V. 70, 1. ξύνδοτος ἦν,—χωροῦντες, κ. τ. λ. and Herodot. III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν, δι' ὅπερ εἴρηται λέγοντες, κ. τ. λ.

11. πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν] Here, as in V. 49, 1, σφᾶς, if the text be genuine, is clearly equivalent to αὐτούς; for neither in that passage nor in this

can I admit the most forced interpretations by which some have tried to make the word keep its proper meaning. But I do not believe that the text is genuine; and as in V. 49, 1, I should read σφῶν instead of σφᾶς, so here I should read σφίσι, according to the conjecture of Lindau and of Dobree; or else omit both the words πεισθῆναι σφᾶς, with two of the Paris MSS., d. and i.

15. τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ—καταπλεῦσαι] "The going home to trial with a pre-  
"dice existing against him." Compare the expression (ἦν ἐπὶ παισὶν, "to live  
"with a family of children;" i. e. having  
a family. See Hermann on Viger, note  
397. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 586.

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δης, ἤδη φυγὰς ὦν, οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐπεραιώθη ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμῃ δίκῃ θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρα-  
5 πτηγοὶ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, δύο μέρη ποιήσαντες τοῦ στρατεύματος

SICILY.

Various unimportant  
movements of the  
Athenian armament.  
Its head quarters still  
continue at Catania.

καὶ λαχὼν ἑκάτερος, ἔπλεον ξὺν παντὶ ἐπὶ  
Σελινούντος καὶ Ἐγέστης, βουλόμενοι μὲν εἰ-  
δέναι τὰ χρήματα εἰ δώσουσιν οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι,  
κατασκέφασθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν Σελινουντίων τὰ

10 πράγματα, καὶ τὰ διάφορα μαθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Ἐγεσταίους.  
παρὰ πλέοντες δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Σικελίαν, τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς  
τὸν Τυρσηνικὸν κόλπον, ἔσχον ἐς ἡμέραν, ἥπερ μόνῃ ἐν  
τούτῳ τῷ μέρει τῆς Σικελίας Ἑλλὰς πόλις ἐστί· καὶ ὥς οὐκ

1. πολὺ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo πολλῶ. 3. τε] om. i. 4. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ K. ἐν τῇ σικ. στρα-  
πηγῇ N.V. 6. ξύμπαντι k. 7. μὲν] δὲ Q. 8. οἱ] om. K.f. 10. παρ'  
C.K.R.e. πρὸς παρ' d.i.k. 11. παρὰ πλέοντες A.B.V.h. et correct. N. ἐπ'  
ἀριστερᾷ V. 12. ἡμέραν K.L.f. ἡμέραν g.

2. ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας] Poppo understands this as meaning "the country of Thurii." But τὴν Θουρίαν in ch. 104, 2. must mean the city, and the country is rightly called in VII. 35, 1. ἡ Θουρία. Stephanus Byzantinus says that the name was written Θουρία, and Θούριον, as well as Θούριοι; and Eckhel describes a coin in which the inscription is ΘΟΥΡΙΑ. Whether Thucydides wrote the name variously, or whether Θουρία is owing to the copyists, cannot be decided: but I think that the town is certainly meant, and not the country.

ἐρήμῃ δίκῃ] "Trying him when he was not forthcoming." Under similar circumstances in England, of the non-appearance of a person when indicted for treason, he is outlawed; and the "outlawing in treason or felony amounts to a conviction and attainder of the offence charged in the indictment, as much as if the offender had been found guilty by his country." [Blackstone, Comment. IV. p. 319.] And any one may arrest him, even without a warrant, in order to bring him to execution; but he may not kill him, be-

cause, according to Bracton's most admirable words, "licet juste occidatur iste, tamen occisor peccat mortaliter, propter intentionem corruptam." (Blackstone, IV. p. 178.) Now this was the judgment of religion even in heathen countries; for in the famous definition of "Sacer," (Festus in voce,) it is said expressly, "Neque fas est eum immolari, sed qui occidit, parricidii non damnatur, nam lege tribunicia prima cavetur, Si quis eum qui eo plebeiscito sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit." The difference then is, that with us the law has learnt the wisdom of religion, and punishes as murder what religion declares to be sinful: whereas in heathen countries the two being distinct, religion vainly declared "that it was wicked to slay an outlaw," since the law, acting on other principles, adjudged the religious wickedness to be no legal crime.

For the construction θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, see the note on I. 95, 3.

13. Ἑλλὰς πόλις] Compare Herodot. V. 93, 3. περὶ πόλιν Ἑλλάδα. VII. 22, 5. Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλάς. VI. 98, 4. κατὰ Ἑλ-

3 ἐδέχοντο αὐτοὺς, παρεκομίζοντο. καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ αἰρουῶσιν  
 "Υκκαρα, πόλισμα Σικανικὸν μὲν, Ἑγεσταίοις δὲ πολέμιον·  
 ἦν δὲ παραθαλασσιδίον. καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες τὴν πόλιν  
 παρέδωσαν Ἑγεσταίοις (παρεγένοντο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἱππῆς),  
 αὐτοὶ δὲ πάλιν τῷ μὲν πεζῷ ἐχώρουν διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἕως 5  
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς Κατάνην, αἱ δὲ νῆες περιέπλευσαν, τὰ ἀνδρά-  
 4 ποδα ἄγουσαι. Νικίας δὲ εὐθὺς ἐξ Ὑκκάρων ἐπὶ Ἑγέστης  
 παραπλεύσας, καὶ τᾶλλα χρηματίσας καὶ λαβὼν τάλαντα  
 τριάκοντα παρῆν ἐς τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τὰνδράποδα ἱπέ-  
 10 δωσαν,† καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα.  
 5 καὶ ἐς τοὺς τῶν Σικελῶν ξυμμάχους περιέπλευσαν, στρατιὰν  
 κελεύοντες πέμπειν· τῇ τε ἡμυσείᾳ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἦλθον ἐπὶ  
 "Υβλαν τὴν Γελεᾶτιν, πολεμίαν οὖσαν, καὶ οὐχ εἶλον. καὶ τὸ  
 θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς τὴν ἔφοδον 15  
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ Συρακούσας παρεσκευάζοντο, οἱ δὲ Συρα-  
 2 οῖοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἰόντες. ἐπειδὴ  
 ἐμboldened by the in- γὰρ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον φόβον καὶ τὴν  
 activity of the enemy. προσδοκίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐπέκειντο,  
 20 κατὰ τε τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην προῖοῦσαν ἀνεθάρσουν μᾶλλον,

1. ἐδέχετο K.d. 2. ὑκκαρα g.i. ὑκκαρα O. σικανὸν C.G.K.R.e.f. 4. τοῖς  
 ante ἐγέστ. inserunt. K.N.V. γὰρ] δὲ d. 5. αὐτοῖς f. σικελικῶν P.  
 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθὺς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G. 9. "Malim  
 "ἀπέδοντο," Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοῖς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.  
 13. πολεμίαν P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τῇ] om. E.

λάδα γλῶσσαν. Compare the forms  
 Ὀλυμπίας, Τρωάς, &c. which, like Ἑλ-  
 λας, are properly adjectives. So μανὰς,  
 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθὺς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G. 9. "Malim  
 "ἀπέδοντο," Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοῖς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.  
 13. πολεμίαν P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τῇ] om. E.

2. Σικανικὸν μὲν—πολέμιον] "This  
 "is mentioned, because, as being of  
 "Sicanian origin, it might have been  
 "expected to have been on good terms  
 "with Eggesta, seeing that it was of the  
 "same origin." BLOOMFIELD.

9. ἱπέδωσαν†] Bekker, in the pre-  
 face to his smaller edition, suggests  
 that we should read ἀπέδοντο. There  
 is no authority, that I am aware of, for  
 giving to the active voice the signifi-

cation of "selling." If the text be  
 genuine, the sense would seem to be,  
 "they produced, or gave up their  
 "slaves;" i. e. produced them to be  
 disposed of for the public benefit, in-  
 stead of keeping them as their own  
 property. Compare VII. 85, 3. τὸ μὲν  
 οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατευματος ἐς τὸ  
 κοινὸν οὐ πολλὸν ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν  
 πολὺ.

10. ἐγένοντο—τάλαντα] A departure  
 from the common practice of joining a  
 singular verb to a plural nominative  
 case, when of the neuter gender. Com-  
 pare I. 126, 5. v. l. and note, and V.  
 26, 2. note.

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καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας πολὺ ἄπο σφῶν ἐφαίνοντο, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ὑβλαν ἐλθόντες καὶ πειράσαντες οὐχ εἶλον βία, ἔτι πλέον κατεφρόνησαν, καὶ ἡξίουσαν τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἷον δὴ ὄχλος φιλεῖ θαρσύνειν, ἄγειν σφᾶς ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς ἔρχονται. ἱππῆς τε προσελαύνοντες αἰὲν κατάσκοποι τῶν Συρακοσίων πρὸς τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐφύβριζον ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ ξυνοικήσαντες σφίσιν αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον ἤκοιεν ἐν τῇ ἄλλοτρίᾳ, ἢ Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν κατοικιοῦντες.

10 LXIV. Ἄ γινώσκοντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄγειν πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὅτι πλείοντον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν τοσούτῳ ὑπὸ νύκτα παραπλεύσαντες στρατόπεδον καταλαβείν ἐν ἐπιτηδείᾳ καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δυνηθέντες καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς

Which leads the Athenian generals to form and successfully execute a plan for drawing away the Syracusans

15 to Catana, while they,

2. ἐφαίνοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐφαίνετο. 3. πλείον] μᾶλλον Q. 5. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O. P.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδὴ γε. 6. καὶ ἱππεῖς προσελαύνοντες L.O.Q. ἱππῆς (vel ἱππεῖς) προσελαύνοντες A.B.E.F.G.H.K.R.b.c.d. e.g.k.m. ἱππεῖς δὲ N.V. 8. καὶ εἰ] καὶ A.B.k. ὥς O.P. καὶ ὥς C.G.d.e.m. αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Libri αὐτοῖς. 9. κατοικιοῦντες B. 11. πανδημὶ Q. 13. καταλαβεῖν

A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταλαμβάνειν G. vulgo καταλαμβάνειν. 14. ἐν] om. V. 15. εἰ] om. Q. οἱ B.h. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων d. ἀθηνῶν i. πρὸς παρασκευασμένους C.G.d.k.m. προπαρασκευασμένους N.f.

1. πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα] "Ma-  
"lim πλείοντες τε ἐς τὰπέκεινα, κ. τ. λ.  
DOBREE. "Es τε τὰ ἐπέκεινα was the  
conjecture of Reiske. What, if we  
read πλείοντες τότε ἐς τὰπέκεινα? But  
πλείν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας is as sus-  
picious as the old reading in V. 2, 3,  
περίεπεμψε δέκα τὸν λιμένα περιπλεῖν,  
where all the later editors read ἐς τὸν  
λιμένα. So in the Acts of the Apostles,  
xxvii. 2, where the common reading is  
μέλλοντες πλεῖν τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τό-  
πους, both the Alexandrian and Vatican  
MSS. read εἰς τοὺς—τόπους. The ex-  
pression in Herodotus, IV. 42, 5, ἐπλεον  
τὴν νοτίην θάλασσαν, must not be con-  
founded with the cases which I have  
alluded to.

[At Thucydides hic non vult dicere,  
navigare in partem ulteriorem Siciliæ,  
sed præternavigare oram Siciliæ ulte-  
riorem.—\*\* Hæc autem significatione

πλεῖν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας æque  
Græcum videtur ac περιορμίζεσθαι τὸ  
πρὸς νότον, περιορμείν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλα-  
γος, et similia, de quibus vid. adnot. ad  
III. 6, 1. Perspexit idem nuper Goeller.  
POPPO.]

14. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες] Ἀπὸ κοινού  
τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν] εἰδότες ὅτι  
οὐχ ὁμοίως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δυνησονται στρα-  
τόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ θάλασ-  
σαν φανερώς καὶ προσησθημένων τῶν  
Συρακουσίων ἐπιπλέοιεν, (χαλεπὴν γὰρ  
ἔσεσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ἀντιταχθισομένων  
τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαρασκευῶν δυ-  
των,) οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίοιεν ἐκ τοῦ  
φανεροῦ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ οὕτως ἐδόκουν  
βλαβήσεσθαι) διὰ ταῦτα δὴ ἀπάτη ἐβού-  
λοντο χρῆσασθαι, καὶ παρασχεῖν δόκησιν  
τοῖς Συρακουσίοις ὥς κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες,  
ὅπως ἐπεξελθόντες ἐκεῖνοι πανδημεὶ παρα-  
τάσσονται. SCHOL.

15. καὶ εἰ—ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ—γνωσθεῖη-

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availing themselves of  
their absence, land  
their whole army with-  
out opposition under  
the walls of Syracuse.

(64, 65.)

παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιβάζουσιν ἢ κατὰ γῆνιόντες  
γνωσθείησαν (τοὺς γὰρ ἂν ψιλοὺς τοὺς σφῶν  
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον τῶν Συρακοσίων τοὺς ἱππέας  
πολλοὺς ὄντας, σφίσι δ' οὐ παρόντων ἱππέων,  
βλάπτειν ἂν μεγάλα,) οὕτω δὲ λήψεσθαι χωρίον 5  
ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάφονται ἄξια λόγου (ἐδίδασκον  
δ' αὐτοὺς περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπικῷ χωρίου, ὅπερ καὶ  
κατέλαβον, Συρακοσίων φυγάδες, οἱ ξυνεῖποντο,) τοιόνδε τι  
2 οὖν, πρὸς ᾧ ἐβούλοντο, οἱ στρατηγοὶ μηχανῶνται. πέμπουσιν  
ἄνδρα σφίσι μὲν πιστὸν, ταῖς δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατη- 10  
γοῖς τῇ δοκῇσι οὐχ ἥσσον ἐπιτήδειον· ἦν δὲ Καταναῖος ὁ  
ἀνὴρ, καὶ ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης ἦκειν ἔφη, ὧν ἐκείνοι  
τὰ ὀνόματα ἐγίνωσκον, καὶ ἡπίστατω ἐν τῇ πόλει ἔτι ὑπο-  
3 λοίπους ὄντας τῶν σφίσιν εὐνόων. ἔλεγε δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
αὐλίζεσθαι ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ εἰ βούλονται 15  
ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥήτῃ ἅμα ἔφ' ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα

1. ἐκβιάζουσιν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.c.f.g. et pr. manu N. βιάζουσιν G. 2. γνω-  
σθείημεν e. τοὺς σφῶν] τῶν σφῶν K.R.V.g. 3. καὶ ὄχλον καὶ τῶν σ. Q.  
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον σ. R.f. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς L.O.P.Q. 5. βλάπτειν—ἱππέων] om.  
L.O. 6. ἀξιολόγου V. 7. ὀλυμπικῷ O. ὀλυμπικῷ L.Q.R. καὶ om.  
L.O.P.k. 9. πέμπουσιν δ' ἄνδρα A.B. 11. τῇ om. G. 12. ἔφη A.B.C.E.  
F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔφησεν.  
14. σφίσι τῶν e. εὐνόων A.B.C.E.F.H.N.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
εὐνων. 15. ἅπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. 16. στρατῶν Q.

σαν] The Scholiast interprets this, οὐτ' εἰ—ἐπιπλέουσιν—οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίουσιν. But can καὶ εἰ—ἢ be equivalent to εἴτε—εἴτε, “both if they were to land from their ships, or to be known to be coming by land?” Poppo has marked the conjunction καὶ with brackets, adding, “hæc depravant sententiam.”

[Göller also has inclosed the conjunction καὶ in brackets, in his 2nd edition.]

15. ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων] The regular camp of the Athenians, in which the spears and shields were kept piled as usual in an open space within the inclosure, was on the outside of the city of Catana; but the men were mostly in the habit of getting quarters in the town, and sleeping there. Accordingly the plan proposed was that the Catanæans should cut off all the Athenians that were in

the town, while the Syracusans forced the entrenchments of the camp, and made themselves masters of all within it. The text varies, and the words τὸ στράτευμα are suspicious. Perhaps the true reading is, προσβαλόντας τῷ στρατεύματι αἰρῆσεν. The word στράτευμα had been used in ch. 63, 3. to express the Athenians in their camp as distinguished from those who might happen to be in Catana. Another correction has also been suggested to me, that we should read τῷ στρατεύματι for τὸ στράτευμα, “that they with their army should attack the palisade, and take it.” This suits very well with the order of the words, and is rendered probable by a similar passage in IV. 11, 2. which has also been pointed out to me, τῷ—στρατὶ προσβάλλον τῷ τεῖχισματι.

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ἐλθεῖν, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι καὶ τὰς ναῦς  
 ἐμπρήσειν, ἐκείνους δὲ ῥαδίως †τὸ στρατεύμα† προσβαλόν-  
 τας †τῷ σταυρώματι† αἰρήσειν· εἶναι δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ξυνδρά-  
 σοντας πολλοὺς Καταναίων, καὶ ἡτοιμάσθαι ἤδη, ἀφ' ὧν  
 5 αὐτὸς ἤκειν. LXV. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων, μετὰ  
 τοῦ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα θαρσεῖν καὶ εἶναι ἐν διανοίᾳ καὶ ἄνευ  
 τούτων ἰέναι †παρεσκευάσθαι† ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπίστευσάν τε  
 τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πολλῷ ἀπερισκεπτότερον, καὶ εὐθύς ἡμέραν  
 ξυνθέμενοι ἢ παρέσονται, ἀπέστειλαν αὐτὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ (ἤδη |  
 10 γὰρ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων Σελινούντιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς παρή-  
 σαν) προεῖπον πανδημεὶ πᾶσιν ἐξίέναι Συρακοσίοις. ἐπεὶ δὲ  
 ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν, καὶ αἱ ἡμέραι ἐν  
 αἷς ξυνέθεντο ἤξειν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, πορευόμενοι ἐπὶ Κατάνης  
 ὑπὸ λίσαντο ἐπὶ τῷ Συμαίῳ ποταμῷ ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. οἱ δ' α'  
 15 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσιώντας, ἀναλαβόντες τό-  
 τε στρατεύμα ἅπαν τὸ ἐαυτῶν καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν αὐτοῖς, ἢ  
 ἄλλος τις προσεληλύθει, καὶ ἐπιβιβάσαντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ  
 τὰ πλοῖα, ὑπὸ νύκτα ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας. καὶ οἱ τε

1. ἀποκλήσειν C.F.H.K.N.c.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσειν.  
 τοὺς] αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P. Q.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. παρὰ σφίσι] om. L. 3. στρα-  
 τεύματι C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.f.i.m. ξυνδράσαντας i. ξυνδράσσοντας P. ξυμπράσ-  
 σοντας G. 5. μετ' αὐτοὺς k. 6. post τοῦ deletas duas F. καὶ ἐς] καὶ om. R.  
 7. παρεσκευάσθαι G.K.k.m. παρεσκευάσασθαι N.V.e.f. παρεσκευᾶσθαι C. 9. αὐτοὶ  
 δὴ ἦδη h. 12. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.H.K. αἱ] om. G. ἐν] om. f. 13. ξυνέ-  
 θετο G.H. ἐγγὺς ἦσαν] ἤγγισαν E. [ἤγγισαν secundum alios.] 14. ἐπὶ τῷ]  
 ἐν τῷ e. σιμαίῳ N.g. συμαίῳ e. σημαίῳ L. 15. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς i.  
 προσιώντες F. 16. τε] om. V.

7. ἰέναι παρεσκευάσθαι ἐπὶ Κατάνην]  
 Portus: cum apparatu proficisci, se-  
 quutus Vallam. Considerent alii, an  
 Græca ita verti possint. Mihi, si ea  
 est sententia, quam illi expresserunt,  
 potius participium, quam infinitivus  
 παρεσκευάσθαι, requiri videtur. Acacius  
 nullam illius rationem habuit: nam  
 vertit, *Catanam ducere*. Unde colligere  
 licet, ei suspectum fuisse παρεσκευά-  
 σθαι, tamquam ab aliquo intrusum. Et  
 sufficiebat ἰέναι ἐπὶ Κατάνην. Nam,  
 hoc sine adparatu fieri non potuisset,  
 facile quilibet intelligit. Thucydides  
 III. 62, 2. τῇ μέντοι αὐτῇ ἰδέᾳ, ὕστερον

Ἀθηναίων λόγων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Et  
 IV. 93, 1. ἐπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.  
 Omnino suspectum habeo hunc locum.  
 DUK.

[Quidni vero recte dictum sit; und  
 ausserdem dass sie auch ohnedies ge-  
 dachten, mit der Rüstung fertig zu seyn  
 (perfect.), um nach Katana zu gehen?  
 Quare statim subjicit, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα  
 αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν. GÖL-  
 LER. Göller's German translation runs  
 thus in English, "And besides that  
 they proposed even without this, to be  
 in readiness with their baggage to march  
 to Catana."]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.2.

Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐξέβαινον ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληγόμενοι, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ Συρακοσίῳν πρῶτοι προσελάσαντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν ἀνῆκται, ἀποστρέψαντες ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ ξύμπαντες ἤδη ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἐβόηθουν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. LXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῖς, καθ' ἡσυχίαν καθίσαν τὸ στράτευμα ἐς

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans, on their return from Catania, find the enemy already established in a favourable position, and in vain offer them battle.

χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον, καὶ ἐν ᾧ μάχης τε ἄρξιν ἐμελλον ὅποτε βούλουτο, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίῳν ἦκιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ λυπήσειν· τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον καὶ δένδρα καὶ λίμνη, παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί. καὶ τὰ ἐγγὺς δένδρα κόψαντες καὶ

1. ἐς τὸ E.k. Poppo. vulgo ἐς τόν. τὸν μέγαν λιμένα R.g.h. inter versus. δῶλμπιον K.L. δῶλμπιον O. ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ὥς στρατόπεδον. 3. τὴν] om. Q. 5. ἀποτρα-  
πόμενοι Q. ἀποστρεφόμενοι i. 7. καθίσαν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθίσαν C.E.F.  
G.H.K.L.O.P.b.c.g.k.m. καθίσαν h. καθίσαντο d. καθίσαντες e. vulgo ἐκάθισαν.  
ἐς] om. B. 10. ἔργῳ πρὸ L.O. 11. λυπήσαι m. 12. τε] om. K. οἰκία  
E.G.c.d.m. οἰκίαι f. 13. καὶ τὰ] τὰ δὲ d.

1. ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Scholiastes vulgatus, (nam in Cass. hoc scholion non legitur,) ita scribit, quasi putaverit, deesse τόπον idque in interpretatione sua expressit Portus. Hoc quoque non magnopere probō, ob eam causam, quod, cum hæc vox κατ' ἄλειψιν deest, fere adjectivum aut pronomen ponitur, cum quo conjungi possit, ut ἐν φανερώ, ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ, et alia, non articulus solus. Fortassis legendum est, ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, per ellipsin τοῦ χωρίου, vel μέρος, ut IV. 78, 1. et alibi, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης. Cap. seq. §. 1. τῇ μὲν, τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον—παρὰ δὲ τὸ, κρημνοί. Cap. 75, 1. παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς ὄραν. Cap. 64, 1. περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπεῖῳ χωρίου. DUK.

ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Such, I think, must be the true reading, for ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον can signify nothing. See Duker's note. The preposition, if taken strictly, would express that the point where the Athenians landed was exactly in a line with the Olympiæum; i. e. that a straight line drawn from the Olympiæum at

right angles with the coast would exactly fall on the landing place. See Herodot. I. 76, 1. ἡ Πτερίη ἐστὶ—κατὰ Σινώπην πόλιν τὴν ἐν Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ μάλιστα κη κεμένη.

ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληγόμενοι] “As with a view to secure their camp.” Τὸ στρατόπεδον, with reference to what had been said in ch. 64, 1. βουλόμενοι—στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν.

7. καθίσαν] This is the regular form of the augment in the verb καθίζω, as it occurs in the older Attic writers: imperf. καθίζον, aorist καθισα. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 114. in ἴω.

10. ἦκιστ' ἂν—λυπήσειν] Dele ἂν. DOBREE.

11. τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία, κ. τ. λ.] See the memoir on the map of the neighbourhood of Syracuse.

13. παρὰ δὲ τὸ] This is an unusual position for the article, to be placed in a situation where the voice must rest on it, and where it becomes entirely equivalent to a pronoun. Compare, however, III. 61, 2. πρὸς μὲν τὰ, ἀντειπεῖν, and III. 82, 15. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ, ἀγάλλονται.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κατενεγκόντες ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, παρά τε τὰς ναῦς σταύρωμα ἔπηξαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ Δάσκωνι ἔρυσμα τε, ἢ ἐφοδύατον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις, λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύλοις διὰ ταχέων ὠρθωσαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἀνάπου γέφυραν ἔλυσαν. παρασκευα-  
5 ζομένων δὲ, ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδείς ἐξίων ἐκώλυε, πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων προσεβοήθησαν, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ πεζὸν ἅπαν ξυνελέγη. καὶ προσῆλθον μὲν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ, ὡς οὐκ ἀντιπροήεσαν αὐτοῖς, ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ δια-  
10 βάντες τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν ἡλίσσαντο.

LXVII. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐς μάχην, καὶ ξυνετάξαντο ὧδε. δεξιὸν  
On the next day, how- μὲν κέρας Ἀργεῖοι εἶχον καὶ Μαντινῆς, Ἀθη-  
ever, both parties pre- ναῖοι δὲ τὸ μέσον, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ  
pare for action. The  
15 dispositions of the two ἄλλοι. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ αὐτοῖς τοῦ στρατεύ-  
armies. ματος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἦν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ,  
τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασιῳ, ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ καὶ τοῦτο

1. μετενεγκόντες L. τὴν] om. h. περί h. σταυρώματα g. 2. τε] om. d. ἐφοδύατον A. B. C. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. d. e. g. h. i. m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνεφοδύατον K. vulgo εἰεφοδύατον. "Ἄν εἰεοδύατον;" Bekk. 2. 3. λογάσι N.V. 4. ἀνάπλου A. B. E. F. H. L. O. R. f. g. k. 5. ἐκ τῆς μὲν πόλεως K. ἐκ μὲν τῶν πόλεων g. οὐδείς L. O. P. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐθεῖς. ἐκώλυσε h. 7. ὕστερον] om. G. 9. ἀντιπροήεσαν A. B. C. E. F. H. K. N. c. f. g. k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιπροήεσαν. 10. Ἐλωρινὴν H. N. g. Porpo. Goell. Ἐλωρινὴν A. B. E. F. L. O. P. V. Bekk. Ἐλωρίκην Q. Ἐλωρίδην C. K. Ἐλωρίδην e. k. Ἐλωρίδα f. vulgo Ἐλωρίνην. 16. τεταγμένον ἦν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν N. V. ἐπὶ] ἐν f. g. 17. πλασιῳ A. B. C. F. g. k. et corr. G.

3. λογάδην] See the note on IV. 4, 2.  
17. ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασιῳ] Because the Athenians not having yet completely fortified their camp, the followers of the army might have been exposed to danger during the action, had they not been received into the square of the heavy-armed infantry. The words ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς are interpreted by Photius, (in εὐνάς,) "the cables run out from the sterns of the vessels when drawn up on the beach, by which they were made fast to the land." But Thucydides twice uses the word in its common sense, III. 112, 4. IV. 32, 1. and there seems no reason why it should not be so understood here:

"Drawn up close upon their tents, or "places where they slept." Πλαίσιον is a hollow square, of which the front and rear were lines drawn up eight deep, and the sides were columns, each consisting of eight files; so that if the square were attacked in flank, the men facing about formed a line of eight deep also. Within this square the non-combatants of the army were received for shelter. See IV. 125, 2. VII. 78, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. III. 2, 36. 3, 6. 4, 19, &c. For the reason why the Syracusan line was formed sixteen deep, while the Athenians and Lacedæmonians usually formed theirs only eight deep, see the note on IV. 93, 4.



τεταγμένον· οἷς εἴρητο, ἥ ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματός τι πονῇ  
 μάλιστα, ἐφορῶντας παραγίγνεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους  
 2 ἐντὸς τούτων τῶν ἐπιτάκτων ἐποίησαντο. οἱ δὲ Συρακοῖσιοι  
 ἔταξαν τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἐφ' ἑκκαίδεκα, ὄντας πανδημεὶ  
 Συρακοσίους καὶ ὅσοι ξύμμαχοι παρήσαν (ἐβοήθησαν δὲ 5  
 αὐτοῖς Σελινούντιοι μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ Γελφῶν  
 ἱππῆς, τὸ ξύμπαν ἐς διακοσίους, καὶ Καμαριναίων ἱππῆς  
 ὅσον εἴκοσι, καὶ τοξόται ὡς πεντήκοντα), τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας  
 ἐπετάξαντο ἐπὶ τῇ δεξιῇ, οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντας ἢ διακοσίους  
 3 καὶ χιλίους, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς. μέλλουσι 10  
 δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προτέροις ἐπιχειρήσειν ὁ Νικίας, κατὰ τε  
 ἔθνη ἐπιπαριῶν ἕκαστα καὶ ξύμπασι, τοιάδε παρεκελεύετο.

LXVIII. 'ΠΟΛΛΗι μὲν παραινέσει, ὧ ἄνδρες, τί δεῖ  
 " χρῆσθαι, οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα; αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ  
 SPRECH of NICIAS, " παρασκευὴ ἱκανωτέρα μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θάρσος 15  
 encouraging his men. " παρασχεῖν, ἡ καλῶς λεχθέντες λόγοι μετὰ  
 2 " ἀσθενοῦς στρατοπέδου. ὅπου γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς,  
 " καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν οἱ πρῶτοί ἐσμεν, πῶς οὐ χρὴ  
 " μετὰ τοιῶνδε καὶ τοσῶνδε ξυμμάχων πάντα τινὰ μεγάλην  
 " τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης ἔχειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας 20  
 " πανδημεὶ τε ἀμυνομένους καὶ οὐκ ἀπολέκτους, ὥσπερ καὶ  
 " ἡμᾶς, καὶ προσέτι Σικελιώτας, οἱ ὑπερφρονοῦσι μὲν ἡμᾶς,  
 " ὑπομενοῦσι δὲ οὐ, διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τόλμης ἥσσω  
 3 " ἔχειν. παραστήσω δέ τινι καὶ τόδε, πολὺ τε ἅπο τῆς ἡμε-

2. σκευοφόρους τούτων ἐνδὸν τῶν δ. 3. ἐπιτάκτων A.C.F.H.P.g.m. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιτακτῶν. 4. ἐτάξαντο h. ὀπλίτας] ὀπλίτας πάντας G.K.  
 Q.R. ἐπ' ἑκκαίδεκα A.C.E.F.G.N.V.e.g.k.m. ἐς ἑκκαίδεκα B.h. ἐπτακαίδεκα d.i.  
 6. δέ] om. R.f. καὶ] om. i. 7. τὸ—ἱππῆς] om. K. 9. διεπετάξαντο i.  
 ἐλάσσους f. 11. κατὰ τε] om. f. 12. ἔθνη] om. B.i. 13. μὲν οὖν  
 παραινέσει P. 14. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. αὐτὴ A.B.E.F.K.L.M.N.O.V.g. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῇ. 15. εἶναι] om. i. 18. χρὴ μετὰ] χρήματα B.  
 20. τὴν] om. G. 21. ἐπὶλέκτους h. 22. ἡμεῖς f. ὑμᾶς L. οἷδ' Q.  
 23. ὑπομένουσι A.F.G.H.f.g.m. 24. παραστήσω i.

2. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους—ἐποίησαντο]  
 Suidas in ἐπιτακτοί. Huic ἐπιτακτοὶ  
 sunt οἱ προτεταγμένοι τὴν μάχην ἐφορᾶν,  
 καὶ τῇ ποιοῦντι μέρει βοηθεῖν. Portus,  
 laudante Kustero, ἐπιτεταγμένοι· imo

προεπιτεταγμένοι. WASS.

14. οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα]  
 " We are all engaged in one common  
 " cause, and the sight of each other  
 " should mutually encourage us."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

“τέρας αὐτῶν εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς γῇ οὐδεμῶ φιλία ἦντινα μὴ  
 “αὐτοὶ μαχόμενοι κτήσεσθε. καὶ τούναντίον ὑπομμνήσκω  
 “ὕμᾱς, ἣ οἱ πολέμοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι παρακελεύον-  
 “ται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν, ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι  
 5 “οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, ἐξ ἧς κρατεῖν δεῖ ἢ μὴ ῥαδίως ἀποχωρεῖν  
 “οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς πολλοὶ ἐπικεῖσονται. τῆς τε οὖν ὑμετέρας 4  
 “αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις προθύμως,  
 “καὶ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἀπορίαν φοβερωτέραν  
 “ἡγησάμενοι τῶν πολεμίων.”

10 LXIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος ἐπῆγε  
 τὸ στρατόπεδον εὐθύς. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπροσδόκητοι μὲν  
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ ἦσαν ὡς ἤδη μαχοῦμενοι, /  
 καὶ τινας αὐτοῖς ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως οὔσης καὶ  
 †ἀπεληλύθεσαν· †οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ σπουδῆς προσ-  
 15 βοηθοῦντες δρόμῳ ὑστέριζον μὲν, ὡς δὲ ἔκα-  
 στὸς πη τοῖς πλείοσι προσμῖξειε, καθίσταντο· (οὐ γὰρ δὴ  
 προθυμία ἐλλιπεῖς ἦσαν οὐδὲ τόλμη, οὐτ’ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ  
 οὐτ’ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις, ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν ἀνδρία οὐχ ἦσσους, ἐς  
 ὅσον ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἀντέχοι, τῷ δὲ ἐλλείποντι αὐτῆς καὶ τὴν  
 20 βούλησιν ἄκοντες προὔδιδον·) ὁμῶς δὲ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι  
 σφίσιν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προτέρους ἐπελθεῖν, καὶ διὰ τάχους  
 ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνασθαι, ἀναλαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα εὐθύς ἀντε-  
 πήρουν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκατέρων οἱ τε λιθοβόλοι 2

1. αὐτὴν e.  
6. τε] om. d.i.13. αὐτῶν V.  
H.K.c. προσμῖξει h.k.ἐκαθίσταντο h.  
ἀνδρία L.O.V.g.k.20. ἀκοντὶ i.  
23. αὐτῶν R.

3. ἡμᾶς C.K.M.b.k.m.

7. ἀπέλθετε k.

14. ἀπεληλύθεσαν d.i. Reisk.

15. μὲν] om. d.i.

17. προθυμία γε h.

ἦσσον e.

21. ἀπελθεῖν A.B.C.F.e.h.

4. οἱ] δ A.F.

10. τοσαῦτα Q.

16. ποι e. τις d.g.i.

ἐγκαθίσταντο L.k.

ἐλλειπεῖς A.

19. ἀντέχει G.g.k.m.

γὰρ περὶ Q.

12. ὡς] om. e.

προσμῖξειεν C.E.

ἐκαθίσταντο A.

18. ταῖς] om. O.

αὐτοῖς i.

22. ἀμύνεσθαι h.i.

1. ἦντινα μὴ—κτήσεσθε] “Nisi quam  
 “quiesieritis.”5. οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι] i. e. ἐν οὐ πατρίδι.  
 Compare IV. 126, 2.20. οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι, κ. τ. λ.] “Though  
 “they never thought that the Athe-

nians would be the first to attack,  
 “and though they were obliged to  
 “oppose them on short notice, they  
 “took up their arms, and advanced to  
 “meet them.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ σφενδονῆται καὶ τοξόται προῦμάχοντο, καὶ τροπὰς, οἷας  
 εἰκὸς ψιλούς, ἀλλήλων ἐποίουν· ἔπειτα δὲ μάντις τε σφάγια  
 προῦφερον τὰ νομιζόμενα, καὶ σαλπικταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον  
 3 τοῖς ὀπλίταις. Οἱ δ' ἐχώρουν, Συρακόσιοι μὲν περί τε πα-  
 τρίδος μαχοῦμενοι καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἑκαστος τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα σωτη- 5  
 ρίας, τὸ δὲ μέλλον ἐλευθερίας· τῶν δὲ ἐναντίων Ἀθηναῖοι  
 μὲν περί τε τῆς ἀλλοτρίας οἰκίαν σχεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν μὴ  
 βλάψαι ἡσώμενοι, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οἱ αὐτό-  
 νομοι ξυγκτήσασθαι τε ἐκείνοις ἐφ' ᾧ ἦλθον, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρ-  
 χουσιν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν· τὸ δ' 10  
 ὑπήκουον τῶν ξυμμάχων μέγιστον μὲν περὶ τῆς αὐτίκα ἀνελ-  
 πίστου σωτηρίας, ἣν μὴ κρατῶσι, τὸ πρόθυμον εἶχον, ἔπειτα  
 δὲ ἐν παρέργῳ καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ξυγκαταστρεψάμενοι ῥᾶον  
 αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται. LXX. γενομένης δ' ἐν χερσὶ τῆς  
 μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντεῖχον ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ξυνέβη 15  
 βροντάς τε ἅμα τινὰς γενέσθαι καὶ ἀστραπαὺς  
 καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺ, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν πρῶτον μαχο-  
 μένοις καὶ ἐλάχιστα πολέμῳ ὠμληκόσι καὶ τοῦτο ξυνεπιλα-  
 βέσθαι τοῦ φόβου, τοῖς δ' ἐμπειροτέροις τὰ μὲν γιγνόμενα  
 καὶ ὥρα ἔτους περαίνεσθαι δοκεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθεστῶτας πολὺ 20

1. οἷα A.B.E.F.H.V.g.h.i. Porpo. οἷα Q.

k.m. ἀλλήλους ψιλούς P. ἐποίουντο h.

A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὡς ἑκαστος.

6. ἀντίων A.E.F.H.R.

11. ξυμμάχων καὶ οἱ αὐτόνομοι μέγιστον f.

om. d.l. ἔχειν Q.

13. εἰ μὴ τι d.

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι Goell. ed. 2.

2. ἀλλήλων ψιλούς G.L.O.R.c.f.

τε] καὶ Q.

5. ἰδίας ἑκαστος

7. οἰκίαν K.Q.

9. τε] τι L.

12. τὸ]

συγκαταστρεψόμενοις F.

14. ὑπακούσαι Q.

16. τινὰς om. d.

19. τοῦ φόβου] om. P.

13. εἰ τι ἄλλο—ὑπακούσεται] “If by  
 “having aided the Athenians to sub-  
 “due others, their own yoke should be  
 “any the lighter.” This is the general  
 sense, but there is some uncertainty  
 about particular words, and the Scho-  
 liast and Valla appear to have read the  
 passage somewhat differently.

[There can be no doubt that ὑπακού-  
 σεται is here used in a passive and im-  
 personal sense, and αὐτοῖς is probably

the dative of the agent, and not of the  
 object: εἰ ῥᾶον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται is,  
 “If they should have to obey on easier  
 “terms.”]

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι τοῦ φόβου] “Help-  
 “ed their fear,” i. e. tended to increase  
 it. Compare III. 36, 1. προσξυνεβάλετο  
 τῆς ὀρμῆς, and VIII. 26, 1. Compare  
 Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 656. “Their  
 “armour help’d their harm.”

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

μείζω ἔκπληξιν μὴ νικωμένους παρέχειν. ὥσαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων πρῶτον τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, παρερρήγνυτο ἤδη καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἐς 5 φυγὴν κατέστη. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν οὐκ ἐδίωξαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 3 (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων πολλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀήσσητοι εἶργον, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τοὺς ὀπλίτας αὐτῶν, εἴ τινας προδιώκοντας ἴδοιεν, ἀνέστελλον), ἐπακολουθήσαντες δὲ ἀθρόοι ὅσον ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν καὶ τροπαῖον ἴστα- 10 σαν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, ἀθροισθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν 4 καὶ ὥς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ξυνταξάμενοι, ἔς τε τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον ὁμῶς σφῶν αὐτῶν παρέπεμψαν φυλακὴν, δείσαντες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ ἦν αὐτόθι, κινήσωσι, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ἐπανεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXXI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι

15 **SICILY.** πρὸς μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν οὐκ ἦλθον, ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς καὶ ἐπὶ πυρὰν ἐπιθέντες ἠύλισαντο αὐτοῦ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις ἀπέδωσαν ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς, (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

1. μείζον N.V.g. τῶν ἀργείων πρῶτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.R? V.d.e.f.g.h. k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. παρερρήγνυτο K. περιρρήγνυτο h. 5. ἐπὶ] om. d. ἐξεδίωξαν V. 7. τινας A.B.C.F.G.H.K.R.f.g.k.m. προδιώκοντας A.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προδιώκοντας B. vulgo προσδιώκοντας. 8. ἀνέστελλον f. 9. ἐπανεχώρησαν L. ἴστησαν Q. 10. ἐλωρινὴν A.L.R. Bekk. ἐλωρικὴν B. 11. ταξάμενοι d.i. ὀλυμπιεῖον A.F.H.L.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμπεῖον O. ὀλύμπιον G.K. 12. οἱ] om. b. 13. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ O. 19. αὐτῶν τε καὶ f.

3. παρερρήγνυτο] See notes on IV. 96, 5. V. 73. 1.

12. ὁμῶς] "Although they were defeated, still they were not so dismayed as to neglect what was required to be done."

15. ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς] Acacius et Portus recte: "congestis suorum cadaveribus." Xenophon. VI. Ἀνάβ. pag. 384. [VI. 3, 6.] ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἦκον τὴν ἐκ τῶν κομῶν, ἔνθα ἔκειντο ἀθρόοι, συνενεγκόντες αὐτοὺς ἔθαψαν. Nam ita mos erat

in bello. Livius, XXVII. 2. "Spolia per otium legere, et congestos in unum locum cremavere suos." Et cap. 42. "Spolia legi caesorum hostium, et suorum corpora collata in unum sepeliri jussit." Add. XXXVI. 8. Et sic accipiendum puto locum Plutarchi in Agesil. p. 606. ed. Francof. οὐ πρότερον ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἀπῆλθεν, ἢ φοράδην ἐνεχθῆναι πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἰδεῖν ἐντὸς τῶν ὅπλων συγκεκομμένους. DUK.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

περὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους), τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τὰ ὄσθ' αὖ  
 ξυνέλεξαν (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὡς πεν-  
 τήκοντα), καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων σκύλα ἔχοντες ἀπέπλευσαν  
 2 ἐς Κατάνην. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἦν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτόθεν  
 ποιεῖσθαι οὐπω ἐδόκει δυνατόν εἶναι, πρὶν ἂν ἱππέας τε μετα- 5  
 πέμψωσιν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐκ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων  
 ἀγείρωσιν, ὅπως μὴ παντάπασιν ἱπποκρατῶνται, καὶ χρήματα  
 δὲ ἅμα αὐτόθεν τε συλλέξωνται καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων ἔλθῃ,  
 τῶν τε πόλεων τινας προσαγάγωνται, ἃς ἡλπίζον μετὰ τὴν  
 μάχην μᾶλλον σφῶν ὑπακούσεσθαι, τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον 10  
 καὶ ὅσων δέοι παρασκευάσωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντας  
 ταῖς Συρακούσαις.

LXXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν  
 Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην διαχειμάσοντας· Συρακόσιοι δὲ τοὺς  
 A.C. 415—4. Ol. 91. 2. σφετέρους αὐτῶν νεκροὺς θάψαντες ἐκκλησίαν 15  
 2 SYRACUSE. ἐποίουν. καὶ παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ  
 Proceedings at Syra- Ἑρμωνος, ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐς τὰλλα ξύνεσιν οὐδενὸς  
 cuse. Hermocrates encourages the Syra-  
 cusan. λειπόμενος, καὶ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐμπειρίᾳ τε  
 ἱκανὸς γενόμενος καὶ ἀνδρίᾳ ἐπιφανῆς, ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ οὐκ

1. περὶ—ξυμμάχων] om. P. περὶ ἐξήκοντα] ὡς πενήκοντα K. 2. συνέλεξαν  
 B.E.F.V.d.h.k. ἀνέλεξαν C.G.K.e. αὐτῶν ἀθηναίων καὶ f. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων]  
 om. N.V. 3. σκύλα E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σκύλα. 4. αὐτόθεν e.  
 6. ἀθηναίων K. καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν N. p. manu. 8. ἅμα] om. h. αὐτόθεν τε  
 ἅμα N.V. τε] om. K.R. συλλέξονται E. συλλέξωνται h. 9. πολεμίων Q.  
 προσαγάγωνται E. προσάγωνται k. ἡλπίζον καὶ μετὰ K. 10. σφῶν αὐτῶν  
 ὑπακούσεσθαι c. 11. ὅσων K.f. παρασκευάσονται E.G.R.m. et correctus C.  
 ἐς] τε A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.k.m. 14. διαχειμάσοντας C.P.f.  
 16. ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ K. 19. ἀνδρίᾳ N.V.g.m. vulgo ἀνδρεία.

1. τὰ ὄσθ' αὖ ξυνέλεξαν] Ut in patriam  
 relata ibi sepelirentur, ut arbitror: quod  
 et de Themistoclis ossibus quidam pro-  
 diderunt, I. 88. [Thucyd. I. 138, 9.] et  
 de Eumene Plutarchus et Corn. Nepos  
 Eum. in fin. Notus est ex omnibus  
 scriptoribus hic mos veterum. Duk.

19. οὐκ εἶα] "Apud Herodotum οὐκ  
 "ἔα" nuspiam est imperantis, at miti-  
 "bus verbis dissuadentis." Valckenaer  
 on Herodot. II. 30, 7. He should have

said, "οὐκ ἔα nuspiam est imperantis;"  
 for the peculiarity of the signification  
 belongs entirely to the tense. Οὐκ εἶα  
 is literally, "was not for letting, tried  
 "not to let," the tense properly ex-  
 pressing an incomplete rather than a  
 complete action. But οὐκ εἶσαε is a  
 very different thing, and signifies ab-  
 solutely, "did not let." See VI. 41, 1.  
 80, 2. &c.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

εἶα τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνδιδόναι· τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην αὐτῶν οὐχ ἡσσησθαι, τὴν δὲ ἀταξίαν βλάψαι. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτόν γε λειψθῆναι ὅσον εἰκὸς εἶναι, ἄλλως τε τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμπειρία, ἰδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις, ἀνταγωνισαμένους. μέγα δὲ βλάψαι καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ τὴν πολυαρχίαν (ἦσαν γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα οἱ στρατηγοὶ αὐτοῖς) τῶν τε πολλῶν τὴν ἀξύντακτον ἀναρχίαν. ἦν δὲ ὀλίγοι τε στρατηγοὶ γένωνται ἔμπειροι, καὶ ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ παρασκευάσωσι τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἰοεκπορίζοντες, ὅπως ὡς πλείστοι ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ μελέτῃ προσαναγκάζοντες, ἔφη κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς κρατήσιν σφᾶς τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν ὑπαρχούσης, εὐταξίας δὲ ἐς

3. ληφθῆναι e. εἶναι] ἦν K. τε καὶ τοῖς G. et correctus h. 4. ἐμπειρία] ἐν πείρᾳ γρ. h. χειροτέχναις corr. F. et γρ. G. et m. Goell. Dobree. Bloomf. ceteri χειροτέχναις. 5. στρατιωτῶν L.O.P. 6. γὰρ καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα c. 8. τε] om. L. ἐμπειροὶ] om. P. 10. ἐμπορίζοντες g. ἔσονται f.

1. τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην, κ. τ. λ.] Compare II. 87, 3. οὐδὲ δίκαιον τῆς γνώμης τὸ μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικῆθαι—ἀμβλύνεσθαι.

3. ἄλλως τε] "Et insuper." Quasi dicas, *per se*, (quod non additum cogitatione suppletur) *alioque modo*. Quod quum denique nihil aliud sit quam *et insuper*, sive *adde quod*, eundem sensum præbet quem ἄλλως τε καὶ, sed alio modo enunciatum. HERMANN, on Viger, note 232.

4. ἰδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις] "If one may so speak, like men with "no knowledge of a trade opposed to "those who have made it their business." So Valla seems to have understood the passage, and also Pollux, I. 156. Compare Aristotle, *Ethics*, III. 11, 7, 8. ed. Bekker, where he says that disciplined soldiers fighting with undisciplined ones are like ἀθληταὶ ἰδιώταις—μαχόμενοι. It is objected, that χειροτέχνης is continually opposed to a soldier, as signifying a mere artizan. So Herodot. II. 167, 2. where χειροτέχνης is opposed to τοὺς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἀναιμένους. But ἰδιώτης being "a person "not trained to the business," let that business be what it will, χειροτέχνης is taken simply as "a workman," or one who has had practice in the use of his hands, distinguished from one who has

not. And the point of inferiority in the Syracusans not being a want of courage, but of familiarity with their arms, it was appropriate enough to compare their awkwardness to that of men who should take up a workman's tools for the first time; whilst the complete practice of the Athenians resembled the skill of the regularly bred workman.

9. οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐμπορίζοντες] It should be remembered that the poorer citizens in the ancient commonwealths were not exempted from military service, but from the obligation of providing themselves with arms. When arms were furnished to them, they served, as a matter of course, like other citizens. But it was a natural consequence of arms being put into their hands on this occasion, that they obtained greater political influence, and that the constitution of Syracuse after the war became more democratical. Aristot. *Politic.* V. 4, 9.

12. ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν, κ. τ. λ.] Compare I. 121, 5. ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ ἴσον καταστήσωμεν, κ. τ. λ. And for the words τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, compare I. 18, 7. ἐμπειρότεροι ἐγένοντο, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποιοῦμενοι.

τὰ ἔργα προσγενομένης· ἐπιδώσειν γὰρ ἀμφοτέρα αὐτὰ, τὴν  
 μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, τὴν δ' εὐνυχίαν αὐτὴν ἑαυτῆς  
 μετὰ τοῦ πιστοῦ τῆς ἐπιστήμης θαρσαλεωτέραν ἔσεσθαι.  
 4 τοὺς τε στρατηγούς καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ αὐτοκράτορας χρῆναι  
 ἐλέσθαι, καὶ ὁμόσαι αὐτοῖς τὸ ὄρκιον ἢ μὴν ἑάσειν ἄρχεω 5  
 ὅπη ἂν ἐπίστωνται· οὕτω γὰρ ἃ τε κρύπτεσθαι δεῖ, μᾶλλον  
 ἂν στέγασθαι, καὶ τᾶλλα κατὰ κόσμον καὶ ἀπροφασίστως  
 παρασκευασθῆναι. LXXIII. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αὐτοῦ ἀκού-  
 He himself, with two σαντες ἐψηφίσαντό τε πάντα ὡς ἐκέλευε, καὶ  
 colleagues, is created στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν τε εἵλοντο τὸν Ἑρμοκρά- 10  
 general, and invested  
 with sovereign com- την, καὶ Ἑρακλείδην τὸν Λυσισμάχου, καὶ  
 mand. Ambassadors, Σικανὸν τὸν Ἐξηκέστου, τοὺτους τρεῖς, καὶ  
 requesting aid, are  
 sent to Corinth and ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα  
 to Lacedæmon. πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως ξυμμαχία τε αὐτοῖς  
 παραγένηται, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον βεβαιότερον 15  
 πείθωσι ποιείσθαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ὑπὲρ σφῶν τοὺς Λακε-  
 δαιμονίους, ἵνα ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπαγάγωσιν αὐτοὺς, ἢ  
 πρὸς τὸ ἐν Σικελίᾳ στράτευμα ἦσσαν ὠφελίαν ἄλλην ἐπι-  
 πέμπωσιν.

LXXIV. Τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ Κατάνῃ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων 20  
 ἔπλευσεν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ὡς προδοθησομένην. καὶ ἃ  
 SICILY. μὲν ἐπράσσετο, οὐκ ἐγένετο· Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ,  
 Fruitless attempt of  
 the Athenians to gain  
 possession of Messina. ὅτε ἀπῆει ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἥδη μετάπεμπτος,  
 ἐπιστάμενος ὅτι φεύξειτο, μηνύει τοῖς τῶν

1. γενομένης B.h. αὐτὰ ἀμφοτέρα f. ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα γρ. h. 2. μετὰ  
 τῶν κινδύνων h. μεμετωμένην f. 5. αὐτοῖς] om. N.V. 6. ὅπη] ὅσοι Q.  
 ἐπιστῶνται A. 8. αὐτοῦ] om. i. 9. ἐψηφίσαντο πάντα N.P.V. ἐκέ-  
 λευσε L. 10. αὐτὸν εἵλοντο g. 12. τοὺτους τοὺς τρεῖς P. 13. ἐς τὴν]  
 om. g. 15. καὶ πρὸς Q. 16. ποιείσθαι] προείσθαι B. 17. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.  
 18. τό τε ἐν Q. 23. ὅταν K.b. 27 Bekk. ἀπείη C.G.P.d.k.m.

5. τὸ ὄρκιον] *The usual oath of un-*  
*limited obedience, taken when any*  
*commander was invested with unlimited*  
*powers.*

12. τοὺτους τρεῖς] "These as three;"  
 i. e. they elected Hermocrates, Hera-  
 clides, and Sicanus, as being three, to

which number they wished their gene-  
 rals now to be reduced.

14. ξυμμαχία—παραγένηται] *The ab-*  
*stract is here used for the concrete, as*  
*ἡ δουλεία in V. 23, 4. and φυγή in VIII.*  
*64, 4. "that an allied force might join*  
*them."*

Συρακοσίων φίλοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ ξυνειδὼς τὸ μέλλον· οἱ δὲ τοὺς τε ἄνδρας διέφθειραν πρότερον, καὶ τότε στασιά- ζοντες καὶ ἐν ὅπλοις ὄντες ἐπεκράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες περὶ 5 τρεῖς καὶ δέκα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἐχειμάζοντο καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ εἶχον καὶ προὐχώρει οὐδέν, ἀπελθόντες ἐς Νάξον καὶ σταύρωμα περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ποιησάμενοι, αὐτοῦ διεχεί- μαζον· καὶ τριήρη ἀπέστειλαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ τε χρή- ματα καὶ ἱππέας, ὅπως ἅμα τῷ ἡρι παραγένωνται.

10 LXXV. Ἐτείχιζον δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει, τὸν Τεμενίτην ἐντὸς ποιησάμενοι, τείχος παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὁρῶν, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἐλάσσονος εὐαποτείχιστοι ὦσιν, ἣν ἄρα σφάλλονται, καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖ ἄλλο· καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν προε- 15 σταύρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἣ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν. καὶ τὸν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰδότες ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ χειμά- ζοντας, ἐστράτευσαν πανδημεὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηνὰς καὶ τὸ

1. τοὺς L.O.? ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 2. διέφθειρον Q.g. 4. περὶ τρεῖς μέιναντες καὶ δέκα N.V.g. μέιναντες περὶ τρεῖς καὶ δέκα E.H.K.d.i. Bekk. vulgo μέιναντες περὶ τρισκαίδεκα. 6. καὶ σταύρωμα g. Bekk. ceteri καὶ θρῆκας σταύρωμα. fuisse χάρακας huius σταύρωμα interpretamentum probabiliter opinatur F. Portus. σταυρώματα C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. 11. τεμενίτην F. 12. παράπαν A.F. ἐπιβολὰς G.K.R. 14. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.Q.e.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σφάλλονται jam prius edide- rat Elmsleius. vulgo σφάλλονται. 18. ἐς d. 17. γε N.g. 19. αὐτῶν om. P. τῶ] om. L.O.

4. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες] This answers to the sentence at the beginning of the chapter, ἃ μὲν ἐπράσσετο οὐκ ἐγένετο. The words from Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ down to οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι are a sort of parenthesis, to explain why the Athenians failed in their attempt on Me- ssana, and the narrative then proceeds as before.

11. τὸν Τεμενίτην] The statue of Apollo Temenites, of considerable size and beauty, which stood in this quarter. See Cicero, Verres, IV. 53. Suetonius

in Tiber. Cæsar. 74. As the quarter was not yet built over, the extent of the new walls could not be better marked than by saying that they were carried far enough to include this statue. For this manner of speaking of the statue, as if it were the god himself, compare the notes on IV. 67, 1. and IV. 118, 3.

14. τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον] Scil. ἐτεί- χιζον. "They fortified Megara to serve as a garrison." The place was at this time in ruins. See ch. 49, 4. and the note.



3 στρατόπεδον ἐμπρήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ πυν-  
 θανόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ  
 Λάχητος γενομένην ξυμμαχίαν πρεσβεύεσθαι, εἴ πως προσα-  
 γάγοντο αὐτοὺς, ἀντεπρεσβεύοντο καὶ αὐτοί. ἦσαν γὰρ  
 ὑποπτοὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μήτ' ἐπὶ  
 τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι ἃ ἔπεμψαν, ἔς τε τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ  
 οὐκέτι βούλονται ἀμύνειν, ὀρώντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ  
 μάχῃ εὖ πράξαντας, προσχωρῶσι δ' αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν προτέ-  
 4 ραν φιλίαν πεισθέντες. ἀφικομένων οὖν ἐκ μὲν Συρακουσῶν  
 Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ ἄλλων ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν<sup>10</sup>  
 Ἀθηναίων Εὐφήμου μεθ' ἑτέρων, ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ξυλλόγου  
 γενομένου τῶν Καμαριναίων, βουλόμενος προδιαβαλεῖν τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXVI. “ ΟΥ τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων,

“ ὧ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ αὐτὴν καταπλαγῆτε, δέισαντες ἐπρεσ-<sup>15</sup>

SPEECH OF  
 HERMOCRATES.  
 (76—80.)

I fear the words of the  
 2 Athenians more than  
 their power. They call  
 themselves the protec-  
 tors of the Ionians  
 against the Dorians:  
 but see how they have  
 enslaved the Ionians  
 in Greece and Asia,  
 whom they professed  
 to deliver from the  
 power of Persia.

“ βευσάμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τοὺς μέλλοντας  
 “ ἀπ' αὐτῶν λόγους, πρὶν τι καὶ ἡμῶν ἀκοῦσαι,  
 “ μὴ ὑμᾶς πείσωσιν. ἤκουσι γὰρ ἐς τὴν Σικε-  
 “ λίαν προφάσει μὲν ἢ πυνθάνεσθε, διανοία δὲ  
 “ ἦν πάντες ὑπονοοῦμεν· καὶ μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐ<sup>20</sup>  
 “ Λεοντίους βούλεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς  
 “ μᾶλλον ἐξοικίσαι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εὐλογον τὰς μὲν  
 “ ἐκεῖ πόλεις ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἐνθάδε  
 “ κατοικίζειν, καὶ Λεοντίνων μὲν Χαλκιδέων  
 “ ὄντων κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς κήδεσθαι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ τοὺς ἐν<sup>25</sup>  
 2 “ Εὐβοίᾳ, ὧν οἶδε ἄποικοί εἰσι, δουλωσαμένους ἔχειν. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ  
 “ ιδέα ἐκεῖνά τε ἔσχον καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται ἡγεμόνες

1. ἀνεχώρουν g. 3. προσάγοντο L.O.k. προσαγάγειν e.i. 5. αὐτῆς Q.  
 om. P. of] ἀεὶ οἱ correctus h. 6. ἔς] ὧς P. μὴ] om. K. μήτε f.  
 7. βούλονται R. 8. εὖ] οὐ E. πράξαντας b. προσχωροῦσι E.f. 9. μὲν  
 τῶν sup. K. 12. προδιαβαλεῖν G.K.f. Goell. Bekk. προδιαβάλλειν A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.L.N.O.P.c.g.h.k. Haack. Porro. προδιαβάλλειν V. vulgo προδιαβαλεῖν.  
 15. ὧ καμαριναῖοι] om. g. 17. καὶ] om. Q. 19. δὲ] μὲν g. 21. βου-  
 λένεσθαι i. κατοικῆσαι Q.g. 22. ἐξοικῆσαι g. δὴ] om. N.V. 26. οἶδε]  
 οὔτοι R.f.

2. κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Λάχητος—ξυμμαχίαν] See III. 86.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ γὰρ γενόμενοι ἐκόντων τῶν τε Ἰώνων, καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν  
 “ ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ Μήδου τιμωρία, τοὺς μὲν, λιπο-  
 “ στρατίαν, τοὺς δὲ, ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους στρατεύειν, τοῖς δ’ ὡς ἐκά-  
 “ στοις τιὰ εἶχον αἰτίαν εὐπρεπῇ, ἐπενεγκόντες, κατεστρέψαν-  
 5 “ το. καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἄρα, οὔτε οὐτοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 4  
 “ οὔθ’ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς ἐαυτῶν, τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν, περὶ  
 “ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως, οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ  
 “ δεσπότητου μεταβολῇ, οὐκ ἀξυνετωτέρου, κακοξυνετωτέρου δέ.  
 “ LXXVII. ἀλλ’ οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐκατη-  
 10 “ γόρητον οὔσαν, πόλιν νῦν ἤκομεν ἀποφανοῦντες ἐν εἰδόσιν  
 “ ὅσα ἀδικεῖ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς  
 “ αἰτιασόμενοι, ὅτι ἔχοντες παραδείγματα τῶν  
 “ τε ἐκέϊτε Ἑλλήνων, ὡς ἐδουλώθησαν οὐκ  
 “ ἀμύνοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς  
 “ ταῦτά παρόντα σοφίσματα, Λεοντίνων τε  
 “ ξυγγενῶν κατοικίσεις καὶ Ἑγεσταίων ξυμ-  
 “ μάχων ἐπικουρίας, οὐ ξυστραφέντες βουλό-  
 “ μεθα προθυμότερον δεῖξαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐκ  
 “ Ἰῶνες τάδε εἰσὶν, οὐδ’ Ἑλλησπόντιοι καὶ νησιῶται, οἱ

2. ἦσαν] om. b. μίδου Q. δήμου M.O.k. τιμωρία] om. g. λιποστρατίαν  
 A.E.G.K.R.f. Bekk. 2. λιποστρατείαν c. vulgo λιποστρατίαν. 3. ἀλλήλων f.  
 ἄλλους g. 4. εὐπρεπῇ] om. d. 5. οὔτοι] οἷδε Dionysius, pag. 161. Wechel.  
 6. οἱ] οὐ e.k. 8. κακοξυνετωτέρου] om. Q.f.g, et pr. manu N. cum cod. Dionysii.  
 9. τὴν] om. d.i. τῶν] om. Dionysius. 11. αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς R.f. 12. παράδειγμα  
 L.O. τῶν L.O.P. cum Dionysio, Bekker. Goell. 13. ἐκέϊσε A.B.E.F. Goell.  
 ἐκεῖ C.G.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g. et Dionysius, Bekker. Haack. ἐδουλώθησαν ὡς G.  
 14. ἀμύνοντες L.g. ἀμύνοντες F. ἀμύνοντες (es corr.) G. ἀμύνοντας M.O.Q.i. ἀμύ-  
 ναντες K. ἀμύνονται G.P.k. ἀμύνεσθε d. qui et ὑμῖν, non σφίσιν. 15. ταῦτά  
 C.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Dionysio: vulgo ταῦτα. 16. κατοικίσεις Q.f.  
 17. βουλευσόμεθα c. 19. τάδε] ταῦτα Dionysius et Aristides 3. p. 651. ed. Canter.  
 ἐλλησπόντιοι V.

1. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι]  
 “ All who were allies from their own  
 “ free choice.” So Gøller; while the  
 Scholiast and Portus translate the  
 words, “All who being descended from  
 “ them became their allies.” The ex-  
 pression, if taken in the former way,  
 resembles V. 60, 1. ἀφ’ ἐαυτῶν—εἶπον,  
 and VIII. 47, 2. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν—ἔρ-  
 μιντο ἐς τὸ καταλύειν τὴν δημοκρατίαν.  
 If taken in the latter way, it is like VII.  
 57, 4. Ἰῶνες ὄντες καὶ ἀπ’ Ἀθηναίων.

[And this is probably the true sense;  
 the islanders of the Ægean being chiefly  
 alluded to, most of whom were of Athe-  
 nian origin. See Thucyd. I. 12, 4.]  
 12. τῶν τε ἐκέϊσε Ἑλλήνων] The con-  
 junction is merely a little out of its place;  
 the construction being, ἔχοντες παρα-  
 δείγματά τε τῶν ἐκέϊσε Ἑλλήνων, καὶ νῦν  
 ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ταῦτά παρόντα σοφίσματα. For  
 the confused use of ἐκέϊσε instead of  
 ἐκεῖ, see Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 44.

18. οὐκ Ἰῶνες τάδε εἰσὶν] Verbum se-  
 d d 2

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“δεσπότην ἢ Μῆδον ἢ ἓνα γέ τινα αἰὲ μεταβάλλοντες  
 “δουλοῦνται, ἀλλὰ Δωριῆς ἐλεύθεροι ἀπ’ αὐτονόμου τῆς  
 2 “Πελοποννήσου τὴν Σικελίαν οἰκοῦντες. ἢ μένομεν ἕως ἂν  
 “ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις ληφθῶμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι ταύτῃ μόνον  
 “ἀλωτοί ἐσμεν, καὶ ὀρώντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρε- 5  
 “πομένους, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν λόγοις ἡμῶν διστάναι, τοὺς δὲ  
 “ξυμμάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δὲ ὡς  
 “ἐκάστοις τι προσηνὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν; καὶ  
 “οἰόμεθα, τοῦ ἄποθεν ξυνοίκου προαπολλυμένου, οὐ καὶ ἐς  
 “αὐτόν τινα ἤξειν τὸ δεινόν, πρὸ δὲ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον τὸν 10  
 “πάσχοντα καθ’ αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν; LXXVIII. καὶ εἴ τῃ  
 You may say, “This is the quarrel of the  
 Syracusans, and not  
 ours:” but in truth it  
 is yours also. You  
 may wish us to be  
 humbled, though not  
 conquered; but you  
 cannot fix so nicely  
 the exact point at  
 which our humiliation  
 shall stop, if you once  
 “ἄρα παρέστηκεν τὸν μὲν Συρακόσιον, ἑαυτὸν  
 “δ’ οὐ, πολέμιον εἶναι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ, καὶ δει-  
 “νὸν ἡγεῖται ὑπὲρ γε τῆς ἐμῆς κινδυνεύειν,  
 “ἐνθυμηθῆτω οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μᾶλλον, ἐν 15  
 “ῖσφ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἅμα ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ μαχού-  
 “μενος, τοσοῦτφ δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον, ὅσφ,  
 “οὐ προδιεφθαρμένου ἐμοῦ, ἔχων δὲ ξύμμαχον

1. ἢ δεσπότην e. Dionys. μεταβαλόντες B.h. μεταβάλλονται Q. omisso δουλοῦν-  
 ται, pro quo δηλοῦνται habet i. 3. ἢ] oi L.g.1. 6. διεστάναι K. 9. οὐ καὶ ἐς  
 E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Bekk. 2. οὐδὲ ἐς h. vulgo οὐκ ἐς.  
 10. αὐτόν τέ τινα E. 11. αὐτόν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἑαυτόν. 12. ἄρα] om. K. τῶν μὲν συρακουσίων ἑαυτοῦ δ’ οὐ  
 πολέμιον εἶναι τὸν ἀθηναῖον P. 14. κινδυνεύειν] μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν C.Q.f. χάρας  
 μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν G.L.O.d.e.i.k.m. 16. καὶ] om. Q. μαχόμενος A.B.E.F.  
 H.N.T.V.f.g.h. 17. ἀσφαλέστατον e. ὅσον Dionys. Halic. 18. προσ-  
 διεφθαρμένου R.

quitar structuram prædicati Ἴωνες. Hæc  
 in memoriam revocant columnam illam  
 a Theseo in Isthmo erectam cum his  
 inscriptionibus, τὰδ’ οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος  
 ἀλλ’ Ἴωνία, et, τὰδ’ ἐστὶ Πελοπόννησος  
 οὐκ Ἴωνία. Apud Plutarch. Vit. Thes.  
 c. 25. Tâde in his Græcis usitatum, ubi  
 dicere volunt; hæc quæ hic vides cir-  
 cum te jacentia, sive præsentia, et tra-  
 gicis maxime consuetum. GÖLLER.

7. τοῖς δὲ—κακουργεῖν] The conjunc-  
 tion is, τοῖς δὲ προσηνὲς τι λέγοντες,  
 κακουργεῖν, ὡς ἐκάστοις δύνανται λέγειν.  
 The participle and verb λέγοντες κα-  
 κουργεῖν both referring to the same

object, that object is put in the case  
 required by the former word, and not  
 in that which answers to the latter.  
 See note on V. 1.

9. ἀποθεν] For the orthography of  
 this word, see Lobeck on Phrynichus,  
 p. 10.

11. καθ’ αὐτόν δυστυχεῖν] “Keeps his  
 “misfortune to himself;,” “is unfor-  
 “tunate for himself alone, without  
 “transmitting his ill fortune to others.”  
 Compare Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. IX. 9.  
 3. οὐθεὶς γὰρ ἔλοιτ’ ἂν καθ’ αὐτόν τὰ  
 πάντ’ ἔχειν ἀγαθὰ. See Viger, ch. IX.  
 sect. 5. §. 4.

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allow the Athenians to get the better of us. Add us then as you would wish us to aid you, if you were the first invaded.

“ἐμὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔρημος ἀγωνιεῖται· τὸν τε Ἀθη-  
“ναίων μὴ τὴν τοῦ Συρακοσίου ἔχθραν κολά-  
“σασθαι, τῇ δ’ ἐμῇ προφάσει τὴν ἐκείνου  
“φιλίαν οὐχ ἡσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι.

5 “εἰ τέ τις φθονεῖ μὲν ἢ καὶ φοβεῖται (ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ τάδε  
“πάσχει τὰ μείζω,) διὰ δὲ αὐτὰ τὰς Συρακούσας κακωθῆναι  
“μὲν ἵνα σωφρονισθῶμεν βούλεται, περιγενέσθαι δὲ ἔνεκα  
“τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀσφαλείας, οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως βούλησιν  
“ἐλπίζει. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς  
10 “τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι. καὶ εἰ γνώμη  
“ἀμάρτοι, τοῖς αὐτοῦ κακοῖς ὀλοφυρθεῖς, τάχ’ ἂν ἴσως καὶ  
“τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ βουλευθείη αὐθις φθονῆσαι. ἀδύ-  
“νατον δὲ προεμένειν, καὶ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους, οὐ περὶ  
“τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀλλὰ περὶ τῶν ἔργων, ἐβελήσαντι προσλα-

1. ἔρημον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio, Haack. et Poppon. ἔρημος Bekk. 4. οὐχ] οὐδ A.C.E.F.d.e.h.i.k. βούλεσθε P.  
5. εἴτε καὶ τις δ. ἢ φοβεῖται L.R. γάρ] om. N.V. 6. πάσχει τάδε G.  
αὐτὸ f. 8. ἐαυτοῦ L. cum Dionysio. ἀνθρωπίνης A.B.C.E.R.V.d.e.f.h.i.k.m.  
Poppo. Bekk. ceteri ἀνθρωπείας. 9. ἐλπίζειν E. 11. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς Q.i.  
12. ἀγαθοῖς] om. d.i. βουλευθεῖς P. 14. βελήσαντι E.

1. οὐκ ἔρημος] Almost all the MSS. read ἔρημον, and the same error has crept into some at least, if not all, the MSS. of Dionysius, who quotes the passage at length. (De Thucyd. Hist. Judicium, c. 48.) It is strange that Poppo and Haack should have adopted a reading so evidently corrupt; for to suppose that ἔρημος can refer to ἐμὲ, and to interpret it, “he will have me as his ally, and an ally not destitute of friends,” seems to me not only unnatural in itself, but inconsistent with the words of the sentence, which, had Thucydides meant this, would surely have run, καὶ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔρημον, or ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἔρημον. The mistake of the copyists arose from the similar termination of the word ζύμμαχον; unless perhaps some of them, possessed with the notion that a neuter adjective might be used as an adverb, supposed οὐκ ἔρημον to be equivalent, as far as the sense goes, to οὐκ ἔρημος. Compare the false reading in IV. 111, 1. ἐμβοησάντας ἀβρόν, which seems to

have arisen from the same notion, that the neuter ἀβρόν might be used as an adverb. See the note there.

3. τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν—βεβαιώσασθαι] i. e. “The Athenians do not so much care to chastise our enmity” [compare IV. 61, 3. οὐ γὰρ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν—τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχει ἐπίασιν] “as to secure for ever the friendship of him who is their friend now;” that is, “so to reduce the power of every state in the island, that none shall have any alternative but to remain the faithful ally of Athens.” [τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐφίμενοι, δ’ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. IV. 61, 3.]

9. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε, κ. τ. λ.] Compare IV. 64, 1. μηδὲ μωρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αυτοκράτωρ εἶναι, καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης.

10. καὶ εἰ γνώμη ἀμάρτοι] Καὶ εἰ, ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ, τούτων διαμάρτοι δυστυχίας, βουλευθείη ἂν ποτε τοῖς νῦν ἡμετέροις ἀγαθοῖς φθονῆσαι αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἰδίαις συμφοραῖς ὀλοφυρόμενος. SCHOL.

“ βεῖν· λόγῳ μὲν γὰρ τὴν ἡμετέραν δύναμιν σώζοι ἂν τις,  
 4 “ ἔργῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ σωτηρίαν. καὶ μάλιστα εἰκὸς ἦν; ὑμᾶς,  
 “ ὧ Καμαριναῖοι, ὁμόρους ὄντας, καὶ τὰ δεύτερα κινδυνεύ-  
 “ σοντας, προορᾶσθαι αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μαλακῶς ὥσπερ νῦν  
 “ ξυμμαχεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον ἰόντας, ἅπερ εἰ ἐς  
 “ τὴν Καμαριναίαν πρῶτον ἀφίκοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δεόμενοι  
 “ ἂν ἐπεκαλείσθε, ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου καὶ νῦν παρακε-  
 “ λευομένους, ὅπως μηδὲν ἐνδώσομεν, φαίνεσθαι. ἀλλ’ οὐθ’  
 “ ὑμεῖς νῦν γέ πω, οὐθ’ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ταῦτα ὥρμησθε.  
 “ LXXIX. δειλία δὲ ἴσως τὸ δίκαιον πρὸς τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς 10  
 “ τοὺς ἐπιόντας θεραπεύσετε, λέγοντες ξυμμαχίαν εἶναι ὑμῶν  
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις  
 “ ἐποιήσασθε, τῶν δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἦν τις ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς  
 “ ἱγ, καὶ τοῖς γε Ἀθηναίοις βοηθεῖν, ὅταν ὑπ’  
 “ ἄλλων, καὶ μὴ αὐτοὶ ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς πέλας 15  
 “ ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι, ὄντες Χαλ-  
 “ κιδῆς, Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Λεοντίνους ἐθέλουσι  
 “ ξυγκατοικίξω. καὶ δεινὸν, εἰ ἐκείνοι μὲν τὸ  
 “ ἔργον τοῦ καλοῦ δικαιώματος ὑποπτεύοντες  
 “ ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν, ὑμεῖς δ’ εὐλόγῳ προ- 20  
 “ φάσει τοὺς μὲν φύσει πολεμίους βούλεσθε

Perhaps you may be  
 afraid, and cloak your  
 fears under a show of  
 fairness—“The Athe-  
 nians are our allies,  
 and we must aid  
 them.” Yes, when they  
 are the invaded party,  
 not when they are the  
 invaders. But you need  
 not be afraid; for even  
 after their late victory  
 they found themselves  
 unable to besiege Sy-  
 racuse.

2. αὐτοῦ] ἐαυτῶν h. ἦν] om. g. 3. τὰ] om. G.K.e. κινδυνεύσοντας f.  
 5. ἅπερ εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 ἅπερ ἂν εἰ. 6. ἀφίκοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.g.h. οἱ] om. f.g. 7. ἐπι-  
 καλείσθε P.G. ἐπεκαλείσθαι E. 8. μὴ Q. ἐνδώσομεν C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.R.m.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνδώσωμεν. 9. ὄρμησθε g. 10. καὶ πρὸς]  
 πρὸς om. i. 11. θεραπεύετε L.O.P.e. ἡμῶν L. 12. ἦν] οἱ Q. 13. εἰ τις V.  
 ἡμᾶς g. 14. βοηθῇ e. ἐπ’ G.P.k.m. 15. ἀλλήλων h. 20. δ’ A.B.E.F.G.  
 H.K.N.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δ’ ἐν. εὐλόγῳ  
 λόγῳ προφάσει L.O.P. οὐ λόγῳ προφάσει E. 21. φύσει] om. L.O.P.

5. ἅπερ εἰ ἐς τὴν Καμαριν. κ. τ. λ.]  
 “The prayer which you would have  
 “addressed to us, had the Athenians  
 “attacked your country first, you  
 “ought now to put into the form of  
 “an encouragement to us, not to yield  
 “to the enemy.”

12. ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, κ. τ. λ.]

Compare III. 63, 3. οὐκ οὐκ χρῆν τὰ πρὸς  
 ἡμᾶς μόνον ὑμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ  
 μὴ ξυνεπιέναι μετ’ αὐτῶν ἄλλοις.

20. ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν] “They  
 “are wise without reason; you, with a  
 “seeming reasonable pretext, act fool-  
 “ishly.”

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“ ὠφελεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον φύσει ξυγγενεῖς μετὰ τῶν  
 “ ἐχθίστων διαφθεῖραι. ἀλλ’ οὐ δίκαιον, ἀμύνειν δὲ καὶ μὴ<sup>3</sup>  
 “ φοβεῖσθαι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἡμεῖς ξυστῶ-  
 “ μεν πάντες, δεινὴ ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ ἦν ὅπερ οὔτοι σπεύδουσι,  
 5 “ τάναντία διαστῶμεν, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μόνους ἐλθόντες,  
 “ καὶ μάχῃ περιγενόμενοι, ἔπραξαν ἃ ἡβούλοντο, ἀπῆλθον δὲ  
 “ διὰ τάχους. LXXX. ὥστε οὐκ ἀθρόους γε ὄντας εἰκὸς  
 “ ἀθυμεῖν, ἰέναι δὲ ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προθυμό-  
 “ τερον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου πα-  
 10 “ ρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ  
 “ τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμια· καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην τὴν  
 “ προμήθειαν δοκεῖν τῷ ἡμῖν μὲν ἴσῃν εἶναι,  
 “ ὑμῖν δὲ ἀσφαλῆ, τὸ μηδετέροις δὴ, ὥς καὶ  
 “ ἀμφοτέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους, βοηθεῖν. οὐ<sup>2</sup>  
 15 “ γὰρ ἔργῳ ἴσον ὥσπερ τῷ δικαίωματι ἐστίν.  
 “ εἰ γὰρ δι’ ὑμᾶς μὴ ξυμμαχήσαντας ὃ τε  
 “ παθὼν σφαλῆσεται καὶ ὁ κρατῶν περιέσται, τί ἄλλο ἢ τῇ  
 “ αὐτῇ ἀπουσίᾳ τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἡμύνετε σωθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ  
 “ ἐκωλύσατε κακοὺς γενέσθαι; καίτοι κάλλιον τοῖς ἀδικου-  
 20 “ μένοις καὶ ἅμα ξυγγενεῖσι προσθεμένους τὴν τε κοινὴν

1. ξυγγενείας A.B.F.h., ξυγγενεῖς φύσει N.V. 2. μὴ] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i.  
 k.m. 3. ξυστῶμεν F. 4. ὅπερ] om. A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, g.h.  
 ὥς οἵπερ f. σπεύδουσι B. 5. ἐπειδὴ i. μόνον i. 6. ἐβούλοντο V. 8. ἐς]  
 πρὸς g. προθυμότεροι L. 9. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 12. προμήθειαν A.B.E.G.N.d.h.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προμηθίαν C. pr. manu, F.H.K.c.f.g. προμυθίαν M.  
 vulgo προθυμίαν. δοκεῖν τῷ Duker. Reiske. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δο-  
 κείτω correctus H. vulgo δοκεῖν τῷ. 16. μὴ] om. e. 17. τε] ὥστε g.  
 18. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀπουσία om. g. οὐκ] om. e. 20. προσθεμένους g.

10. οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ, κ. τ. λ.] Another construction, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον-  
 μενον, for ὠφελίας being equivalent to  
 ξυμμάχων, the relative is naturally put  
 in the plural masculine.

11. καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην, κ. τ. λ.] “ And  
 “ let none consider that boasted pru-  
 “ dence of yours to be fair to us, while  
 “ it is safe to you; your profession, I  
 “ mean, of aiding neither party, be-  
 “ cause you are the allies of both.”  
 Such is the sense of the passage ac-  
 cording to Duker’s correction, adopted

by the later editors, of δοκεῖν τῷ instead  
 of δοκεῖν, τῷ—εἶναι. Dobree proposes  
 to read, μὴ ἐκείνην προμήθειαν δοκεῖν,  
 τῷ—ἴσῃν εἶναι, “ Judge not that to be  
 “ prudence, because you say it is fair  
 “ to us, and safe for you; I mean your  
 “ aiding neither party,” &c. But might  
 not nearly the same sense be drawn  
 from the words even without omitting  
 the article? “ Judge not that to be your  
 “ wisdom,” &c. i. e. the wisdom which  
 your circumstances require. Dobree  
 compares VI. 16, 3. αὐτῇ ἰσχύς φαίνεται.

- “ὠφελίαν τῇ Σικελίᾳ φυλάξαι, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φί-  
 3 “λους δὴ ὄντας, μὴ ἑᾶσαι ἀμαρτεῖν. ξυνελόντες τε λέγομεν  
 “οἱ Συρακόσιοι, ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφῶς,  
 “οὔτε ὑμᾶς οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους, περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν χεῖρον  
 “γινώσκετε· δεόμεθα δὲ, καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα, εἰ μὴ πεί- 5  
 “σομεν, ὅτι ἐπιβουλευόμεθα μὲν ὑπὸ Ἰώνων αἰὲ πολέμων,  
 4 “προδιδόμεθα δὲ ὑπὸ ὑμῶν Δωριῆς Δωριέων. καὶ εἰ κατα-  
 “στρέφονται ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῖς μὲν ὑμετέραις γνώμαις  
 “κρατήσουσι, τῷ δ’ αὐτῶν ὀνόματι τιμηθήσονται, καὶ τῆς  
 “νίκης οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ ἄθλον ἢ τὸν τὴν νίκην παρασχόντα 10  
 “λήφονται· καὶ εἰ αὖ ἡμεῖς περιεσόμεθα, τῆς αἰτίας τῶν  
 5 “κινδύνων οἱ αὐτοὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑφέξετε. σκοπεῖτε οὖν,  
 “καὶ αἰρεῖσθε ἥδη ἢ τὴν αὐτίκα ἀκινδύνως δουλείαν, ἢ κἂν  
 “περιγενόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν τούσδε τε μὴ αἰσχρῶς δεσπότας  
 “λαβεῖν, καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, μὴ ἂν βραχείαν γενο- 15  
 “μένην, διαφυγεῖν.”

LXXXI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης εἶπεν· ὁ δ’ Εὐφρη-  
 mos, ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρεσβευτῆς, μετ’ αὐτὸν τοιαύδε.

LXXXII. “ΑΦΙΚΟΜΕΘΑ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον οὔσης  
 “ξυμμαχίας ἀνανεώσει, τοῦ δὲ Συρακοσίου καθαψαμένου, 20

2. ὄντας] om. K. ξυνελόντες] ἐλθόντες γρ. h.  
 R.f. 5. δὲ] οὖν Dionysius, qui mox om. ἅμα.

3. ἐκδιδάξειν h. 4. χεῖρον  
 7. προδιδόμεθα Q. εἰ] η F.

εἰ μὴ καταστρέφονται K. 9. αὐτῷ L.O.P.Q.  
 12. μωρίαν G. 13. αὐτίκα] αἰτίαν Q.  
 17. μὲν] om. E.e. εἶπεν] om. d. ἔφημος R.

11. αὖ g. αὖ εἰ N.V.  
 15. βραχείαν καὶ γενομένην e.  
 19. πρότερον μὲν G.k.m.

3. οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι] “There is no  
 “use, nothing to be gained by doing  
 “it.” Compare Herodotus, I. 17, 5.  
 ὥστε ἐπέδρηξ μὴ εἶναι ἔργον, and III.  
 127, 4. βίης ἔργον οὐδέν.

11. τῆς αἰτίας τῶν κινδύνων, κ. τ. λ.]  
 “You will no less have to suffer the  
 “penalty of having been the authors  
 “of our dangers,” that is, according  
 to Hermocrates’ reasoning, because τῇ  
 ἀπουσίᾳ οὐκ ἠμύνετε ἡμῖν σωθῆναι.

13. ἢ κἂν περιγενόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,  
 κ. τ. λ.] “Or choose to run the chance  
 “of escaping with us the threatened

“danger, and so to avoid disgracefully  
 “submitting to the yoke of Athens,  
 “and that enmity on our parts which  
 “would be likely to be neither slight  
 “nor short-lived.” Αἰρεῖσθε κἂν μὴ λα-  
 βεῖν, “Choose the chance of not having  
 “the Athenians for your masters.” Αἰ-  
 ρεῖσθε μὴ λαβεῖν would signify, “choose  
 “not to have.” Τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν,  
 i. e. ὅσον ὑμῖν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ, τὴν ἀφ’  
 ἡμῶν ἔχθραν. Compare for the con-  
 densed construction, IV. 51. and V. 105,  
 1, with the notes there.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

SPEECH OF  
EUPHEMUS, the  
Athenian ambassador,  
in reply. (82—87.)

We might defend our  
alleged ambition on  
the grounds of justice;  
but it is enough to  
plead its necessity.  
Self-defence made us  
acquire a dominion in  
Greece, lest we should  
become slaves to the  
Dorians of Pelopon-  
nesus; and the same  
IO cause makes it needful  
for us to strengthen  
our power in Sicily.  
(82, 83.)

“ἀνάγκη καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰπεῖν, ὥς εἰκό-  
“ τως ἔχομεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν μέγιστον μαρτύριον,  
“ αὐτὸς εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ Ἴωνες αἰεὶ ποτε πολέμιοι  
“ τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν εἰσίν. ἔχει δὲ καὶ οὕτως·  
“ ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννησίοις Δω-  
“ ριεῦσι, καὶ πλείοσιν οὔσι καὶ παροικοῦσιν,  
“ ἐσκεψάμεθα ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἦκιστα αὐτῶν ὑπα-  
“ κουσόμεθα, καὶ μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ ναῦς κτησά-  
“ μενοι τῆς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ ἡγε-  
“ μονίας ἀπηλλάγημεν, οὐδὲν προσήκον μάλ-  
“ λόν τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνους  
“ ἐπιτάσσειν, πλὴν καθ’ ὅσον ἐν τῷ παρόντι  
“ μεῖζον ἴσχυον· αὐτοὶ δὲ τῶν ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ πρότερον ὄντων  
“ ἡγεμόνες καταστάντες οἰκοῦμεν, νομίσαντες ἦκιστ’ ἂν ὑπὸ  
15 “ Πελοποννησίοις οὕτως εἶναι, δύναμιν ἔχοντες ἢ ἀμυνού-  
“ μεθα, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲ ἀδίκως καταστρεψά-  
“ μενοι τοὺς τε Ἴωνας καὶ νησιώτας, οὓς ξυγγενεῖς φασὶν  
“ ὄντας ἡμᾶς Συρακόσιοι δεδουλώσθαι. ἦλθον γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν  
“ μητρόπολιν, ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, μετὰ τοῦ Μήδου, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν  
20 “ ἀποστάντες τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς ἐκλιπόντες  
“ τὴν πόλιν, δουλείαν δὲ αὐτοὶ τε ἐβούλοντο καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ  
“ αὐτὸ ἐπενεγκεῖν. LXXXIII. Ἄνθ’ ὧν ἄξιοί τε ὄντες

4. εἰσι τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν d. καὶ] om. K.Q.f. 6. καὶ παροικοῦσιν] om. Q.  
7. ἦκιστ’ ἂν αὐτῶν F.H.Q.c.g. ἦκιστ’ [ἂν] αὐτῶν Porpo. 8. κτησόμενοι] om. P.  
10. μᾶλλον] om. Q. 13. ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.  
h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 15. ἀμυνόμεθα  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.R.V.c.e.h.i. 18. συρακουσίοις B. 19. μῆδου]  
δήμου g.k. ἐτόλμησεν F. 21. δουλεῖν h. δέ] τε A.B.h. τε] γε P.  
ἡμῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἡμῖν.

5. Πελοποννησίοις — ὑπακουσόμεθα]  
The genitive αὐτῶν is added to make it  
more clear what is the object to which  
the verb ὑπακουσόμεθα refers. But  
when the sentence was begun, the da-  
tive Πελοποννησίοις was intended to be  
made dependent on some word similar  
in sense to ὑπακουσόμεθα, and it is only  
owing to the length of the sentence

that the pronoun αὐτῶν was inserted.  
The verb ὑπακούειν is used either with  
the genitive or the dative, as is also the  
verb πείθεσθαι.

14. οἰκοῦμεν] “We having been ap-  
“ pointed chiefs of the confederacy,  
“ continue to go on so,” &c. Οἰκεῖν is  
equivalent to “vitam degere,” διάγειν.  
See the note on II. 37, 2.



- “ ἄμα ἄρχομεν, ὅτι τε ναυτικὸν πλείστον τε καὶ προθυμίαν  
 “ ἀπροφάσιστον παρεσχόμεθα ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας, καὶ διότι  
 “ καὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ἐτοίμως τοῦτο δρῶντες οὗτοι ἡμᾶς ἐβλαπτον,  
 2 “ ἄμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους ἰσχύος ὀρεγόμενοι. καὶ  
 “ οὐ καλλιπούμεθα, ὥς ἡ τὸν βάρβαρον μόνοι καθελόντες 5  
 “ εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, ἡ ἐπ’ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῇ τῶνδε μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν  
 “ ξυμπάντων τε καὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν κινδυνεύσαντες. πᾶσι  
 “ δὲ ἀνεπίφθορον τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι.  
 “ καὶ νῦν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα καὶ ἐνθάδε παρόντες,  
 3 “ ὀρώμεν καὶ ὑμῖν ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα. ἀποφαίνομεν δὲ ἐξ 10  
 “ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι καὶ ὑμεῖς μάλιστα ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερῶ-  
 “ τερον ὑπονοεῖτε, εἰδότες τοὺς περιδεῶς ὑποπτεύοντάς τι,  
 “ λόγου μὲν ἡδονῇ τὸ παραντῖκα τερπομένους, τῇ δ’ ἐγχει-  
 4 “ ρήσει ὕστερον τὰ ξυμφέροντα πράσσοντας. τὴν τε γὰρ  
 “ ἐκεῖ ἀρχὴν εἰρήκαμεν διὰ δέος ἔχειν, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε διὰ τὸ 15  
 “ αὐτὸ ἦκειν μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἀσφαλῶς καταστησόμενοι, καὶ  
 “ οὐ δουλωσόμενοι, μὴ παθεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦτο κωλύουσιντες.

1. πλείστον καὶ L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. Q. 3. οὗτω καὶ ἡμᾶς H. ἐβλαπον K.  
 4. τῇ πρὸς Q. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους i. 5. οὐ καλλιπούμεθα G.K.f. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. (Conf. Valckenar. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 291. B.) οὐκ ἄλλο  
 ἐπόμεθα A.N.V. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπόμεθα B. οὐκ ἄλλο επομεθα E. vulgo et F. οὐκ  
 ἄλλω ἐπόμεθα. 6. ἀρχομεν f. τῶνδε] τῶν B.F.g. 10. ἡμῖν C.L.M.  
 O.P.i.k. ταῦτα E. Haack. Porpo. 12. ὑπονοεῖτε i. 13. λόγων i.  
 15. τῷ] om. G. 16. τὰ τῶν φίλων C. 17. τοῦτο μᾶλλον V.f.g.

4. ἄμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους, κ. τ. λ.] Compare for the whole of this argument, the speech of the Athenian ambassadors at Sparta, I. 75, &c. Immediately below, the correction οὐ καλλιπούμεθα for οὐκ ἄλλω ἐπόμεθα is one of those which every one would admit as soon as it was presented to him. Compare V. 89. ἡμεῖς τοῖνυν οὕτε αὐτοὶ μετ’ ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἡ δικαίως τὸν Μήδον καταλύσαντες ἀρχομεν, κ. τ. λ.

8. τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν] “Their own safety;” i. e. the safety that it belongs to them to endeavour to maintain.

10. ἐξ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι, κ. τ. λ.] Hermocrates had endeavoured to excite the jealousy of the Camarinæans, by telling them, that the Athenians did

but pretend to aid the Leontines, while their real object was the subjugation of all Sicily. “Such language,” says Euphemus, “may possibly beguile you for the moment; but when you come to act, you will follow your real interests. And then you will prefer our alliance to that of the Syracusans, as it is your clear interest to join with those who may save you from the ambition of Syracuse. Nor have you any thing to fear from us, seeing that our interest, which Hermocrates taxes us with always pursuing, directs us to promote your power to the utmost, in order that you may be a balance to the power of the Syracusans.”

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“LXXXIV. ὑπολάβῃ δὲ μηδεὶς ὡς οὐδὲν προσήκον ὑμῶν  
 “κηδόμεθα, γνούς ὅτι σωζομένων ὑμῶν, καὶ διὰ τὸ, μὴ ἀσθε-  
 “νεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, ἥσσον  
 “ἂν, τούτων πεμψάντων τινὰ δύναμιν Πελο-  
 “ποννησίοις, ἡμεῖς βλαπτοίμεθα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ  
 “προσθήκετε ἤδη ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα. διόπερ  
 “καὶ τοὺς Λεοντίνους εὐλογον κατοικίζειν, μὴ  
 “ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς αὐτῶν τοὺς  
 “ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, ἀλλ’ ὡς δυνατωτάτους, ἵνα ἐκ τῆς  
 “σφετέρας ὁμοροι ὄντες τοῖσδε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν  
 “λυπηροὶ ὦσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν πρὸς  
 “τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὃν ἀλόγως ἡμᾶς φησὶ  
 “δουλωσαμένους τοὺς ἐνθάδε ἐλευθεροῦν, ξύμφορος ἡμῖν  
 “ἀπαράσκευος ὢν καὶ χρήματα μόνον φέρων, τὰ δὲ ἐνθάδε,  
 “καὶ Λεοντῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι, ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτονομού-  
 “μενοι. LXXXV. Ἀνδρὶ δὲ τυράννῳ ἡ πόλει ἀρχὴν  
 “ἐχούσῃ οὐδὲν ἄλογον ὃ τι ξυμφέρων, οὐδ’ οἰκεῖον ὃ τι μὴ

1. ὑπολάβοι H.f. ἡμῶν Q.g.k. 2. μὴ] om. e. 4. πεμψάντων] om. g.  
 11. λυπηροὶ] λαμπροὶ B.h. 12. φησὶν ἡμᾶς Q.R.f. 13. ἡμῖν] ἡμῶν Thomas  
 M. v. συμφέρων. 15. ὅτι μάλιστα] om. B.h.

2. διὰ τὸ—Συρακοσίοις] The construction varies, from the genitive absolute, σωζομένων ὑμῶν, to the infinitive with a preposition, διὰ τὸ ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις. I have separated the words μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, in order to make the construction regular; “and “from your resisting the Syracusans, “not being too weak to do so.” But I believe that the participle ὄντας is confused with the infinitive εἶναι, as in V. 7, 2. διὰ τὸ—καθήμενους, and that the construction was meant to be, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς εἶναι ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, “by your not being too weak “to resist the Syracusans.”

7. μὴ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς] Μὴ οὕτως ὑπηκόους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ συγγενεῖς αὐτῶν ὑπακούουσιν Εὐβοεῖς. ὑποπτος γὰρ ὢν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐπὶ τῇ τοὺς Λεοντίνους ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι κα-

τοικίζειν, φησὶν ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς κατοικιοῦμεν τοῖς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐλευθέρους καὶ δυνατωτάτους. SCHOL.

11. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ] Τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους Ἀθηναίου διαβαλόντος ὡς οὐχ ἰγνῶς τοὺς μὲν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς καταδεδουλωμένους, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπαγγελλομένους ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος οὐκ ἀρνούμενος, ἀλλὰ ὁμολογῶν, τεχνικῶς διαλύει τὸ ἐπιχείρημα. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν] Πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἐκεῖ (φησὶ) πόλεμον αὐτοὶ τε ἀρκοῦμεν καὶ οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς, οὕτως ἡμῖν δεδουλωμένοι, ὥστε δύναμιν μὲν καὶ παρασκευὴν οὐκ ἔχουν, δι’ ἧς ἐπιθήσονται ἡμῖν, χρήματα δὲ ἔχοντες εἰσφέρειν εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίου πόλεμον. οἱ δὲ ἐνθάδε, ἐλευθεροὶ τε καὶ αὐτόνομοι ὄντες καὶ δύναμιν ἔχοντες, μάλιστα ἡμῖν εἰσὶν ὠφέλιμοι. SCHOL.

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Neglect not then the opportunity of strengthening yourselves, through our aid, against the Syracusans. Their power is far more dangerous to you than ours can be; and if they force us to relinquish our enterprise for want of your aid, you will hereafter bitterly repent your inactivity.

(85, 86.)

“πιστόν” πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἡ ἐχθρὸν ἢ φίλον  
 “μετὰ καιροῦ γίνεσθαι. καὶ ἡμᾶς τοῦτο ὠφε-  
 “λεῖ ἐνθάδε, οὐκ ἦν τοὺς φίλους κακώσωμεν,  
 “ἀλλ’ ἦν οἱ ἐχθροὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φίλων ῥώμην  
 “ἀδύνατοι ὦσιν. ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐ χρή. καὶ 5  
 “γὰρ † τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους, † ὥς ἕκαστοι  
 “χρήσιμοι, ἐξηγούμεθα, Χίους μὲν καὶ Μη-  
 “θυμναίους νεῶν παροχῇ αὐτονόμους, τοὺς δὲ  
 “πολλοὺς χρημάτων βιαίτερον φορᾶ, ἄλλους  
 “δὲ καὶ πάννυ ἐλευθέρως ξυμμαχοῦντας, καίπερ νησιώτας 10  
 “ὄντας καὶ εὐλήπτους, διότι ἐν χωρίοις ἐπικαίροις εἰσὶ περὶ  
 3 “τὴν Πελοπόννησον. ὥστε καὶ τὰνθάδε εἰκὸς πρὸς τὸ λυσι-  
 “τελοῦν, καὶ ὃ λέγομεν, ἐς Συρακοσίους δέος, καθίστασθαι.  
 “ἀρχῆς γὰρ ἐφίενται ὑμῶν, καὶ βούλονται ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ  
 “ξυστήσαντες ὑμᾶς ὑπόπτῳ, βία ἢ κατ’ ἐρημίαν, ἀπράκτων 15  
 “ἡμῶν ἀπελθόντων, αὐτοὶ ἄρξαι τῆς Σικελίας. ἀνάγκη δὲ,  
 “ἦν ξυστῆτε πρὸς αὐτούς· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῶν ἔτι ἔσται ἰσχὺς  
 “τοσαύτη ἐς ἐν ξυστᾶσα εὐμεταχείριστος, οὐθ’ οἷδ’ ἀσθενεῖς

1. δεῖν Stobæus, Gaisf. vol. II. p. 118. omissa ἡ. 2. ὑμᾶς M. 3. τοῖς φίλοις Q. 4. οἱ] om. G.L.R.f. τῶν] om. G. 6. τοῖς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχοις A.B. E.F.H.L.O.P.c.d.f.g.h.k. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχοις τοῖς ἐκεῖ R. 8. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ i. 9. βεβαυότερον B. βιαιοτέρα h.i. φθορὰ i. φθορὰ F. 10. ἐλευθέρους i. ξυμμάχους f. 11. καὶ] om. Q. ἐν] ἐπὶ g. 12. ἐνθάδε E.F.H.V.c.g.h. 13. φ g. ἐς—ὑμῶν] om. E. “δέος—ὑμῶν om. E.” Bekk. ed. 1832. καθίστανται A.B. C.K.L.M.O.b.d.e.f.h.i.k. καθίστανται F.H.P.g. 14. ἀφίενται ἡμῶν g. βούλονται ἐπὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo θούλονται μὲν ἐπὶ. 15. ἡ] καὶ A. ἡ καὶ B.E.F.H.P.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 17. ἦν] εἰ L. 18. σιστᾶσα B.E.F.G.h.i.k. ξυστᾶσα g.

6. τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους—ἐξηγούμεθα] Ἐξηγοῦμαι ea significatione, quam hic locus postulat, sine dubio usitatius genitivum adjunctum habet. Accusativum tamen ei etiam I. 71, 7. adponit Thucydides: τὴν Πελοπόννησον πευρᾶσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγεῖσθαι, ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν παρίδοσαν] ubi Scholiastes ἐξηγεῖσθαι exponit ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν, ἢ ἄγειν. Sed ibi Stephanus probat scripturam Marg. τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Cum dativo est in Thucydide, III. 55, 5. ἃ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγεῖσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod Interpretes itidem imperandi, ducendi, et præeundi notiones

accipiunt. Verum hic τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod est in plerisque MSS. non potest recipi propter sequentes accusativos, Χίους, Μηθυμναίους, et alios. DUK.

18. εὐμεταχείριστος] “Easy to deal with or to manage.” So in Herodotus, VII. 236, 5. δυσμεταχείριστος signifies, “Hard to deal with or to manage.” “Neither shall we be any longer able readily to manage,” i. e. to get the better of, “so great a force when united; nor would they, so soon as we were gone, find themselves at a loss how to deal with you.”

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“ ἂν, ἡμῶν μὴ παρόντων, πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἶεν. LXXXVI. καὶ  
 “ ὅτῳ ταῦτα μὴ δοκεῖ, αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον ἐλέγχει. τὸ γὰρ πρό-  
 “ τερον ἡμᾶς ἐπηγάγεσθε οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ προσείοντες φόβον,  
 “ ἢ εἰ περιοψόμεθα ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις γενέσθαι, ὅτι καὶ  
 5 “ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύσομεν. καὶ νῦν οὐ δίκαιον, ᾧπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς  
 “ ἡξιοῦτε λόγῳ πείθειν, τῷ αὐτῷ ἀπιστεῖν, οὐδ’ ὅτι δυνάμει  
 “ μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν πάρεσμεν, ὑποπτεύεσθαι,  
 “ πολὺν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖσδε ἀπιστεῖν· ἡμεῖς μὲν γε οὔτε ἐμ-  
 “ μῖναι δυνατοὶ μὴ μεθ’ ὑμῶν, εἴ τε καὶ γενόμενοι κακοὶ  
 10 “ κατεργασαίμεθα, ἀδύνατοι κατασχεῖν, διὰ μῆκος τε πλοῦ,  
 “ καὶ ἀπορία φυλακῆς πόλεων μεγάλων καὶ τῇ παρασκευῇ  
 “ ἡπειρωτῶν· οἷδε δὲ οὐ στρατοπέδῳ, πόλει δὲ μείζονι τῆς  
 “ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικοῦντες ὑμῖν, αἰεὶ τε ἐπιβουλεύ-  
 “ ουσιν, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸν λάβωσιν ἐκάστου, οὐκ ἀνιάσιν  
 15 “ (ἔδειξαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἥδη καὶ τὰ ἐς Λεοντίνους), καὶ νῦν  
 “ τολμῶσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ταῦτα κωλύοντας, καὶ ἀνέχοντας τὴν  
 “ Σικελίαν μέχρι τοῦδε μὴ ὑπ’ αὐτοὺς εἶναι, παρακαλεῖν ὑμᾶς  
 “ ὥς ἀναισθήτους. πολὺν δὲ ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε σωτηρίαν  
 “ ἡμεῖς ἀντιπαρακαλοῦμεν, δεόμενοι τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀπ’  
 20 “ ἀλλήλων ἀμφοτέροις μὴ προδιδόναι, νομίσαι τε τοῖσδε μὲν  
 “ καὶ ἄνευ ξυμμάχων αἰεὶ ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἐτοίμην διὰ τὸ πλῆθος

1. μὴ om. O. ἦεν E. 2. δοκῇ A.B.Q.h. κατὰ τὸ m. 3. προσείοντες  
 A.B.E.F.K.L.M.Q.V. h.i. 4. συρακουσίους E. συρακουσιῶν g. 5. ᾧπερ  
 H.g.m. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅπερ. καὶ] om. Q. 6. ἡξι-  
 οῦτε B.e.h. ἡξιούται E.F. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ N.V. μὲν] δὲ d.i. 9. μὴ] in  
 litura F, deletum G. om. H.R.f.g.m. εἴγε i. κακοὶ καὶ κατεργ. L.O.Q.k.  
 12. οἷδε] οἱ b. πολὺν d. 13. ὑμῖν Q.R.f.g. 14. καὶ] om. M. ἀνιάσιν A.  
 ἀνιάσιν d. 15. ἄλλα εἶδη V. et marg. N. τὰ] om. P. 16. κωλύοντας B.  
 κωλύοντας h. 19. δεόμενοι τε G. ἐπ’ K. 20. ἀμφοτέροις g. ἐκατέροις  
 γρ. h. τε] δὲ f. 21. καὶ εἰ ἄνευ e. αἰεὶ] εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.e.k.g.m.  
 εἰς d.i. om. N.O.Q.V.

3. προσείοντες φόβον] Προσεῖον di-  
 cuntur pastores, quum, frondem manu  
 quatientes, pecus, quo volunt, ducunt.  
 Vid. Casaubonum ad Athen. I. 19.  
 Hinc fortassis potest duci προσεῖον  
 φόβον, quasi dicas, *metu ostendo aliquo  
 compellere*. DUK. In addition to Du-  
 ker's note on the word προσεῖον, the  
 reader may consult Ruhnken's excel-

lent explanation of its origin and vari-  
 ous meanings in his note on the word  
 θαλλός, in the Lexicon Platonicum of  
 Timæus.

12. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας] i. e. τοῦ  
 ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, the  
 abstract term being again used for the  
 concrete. See the note on ch. 73. ὅπως  
 ξυμμαχία παραγίγνται.

“ εἶναι ὁδὸν, ὑμῖν δ' οὐ πολλάκις παρασχέσειν μετὰ τοσῆσδε  
 “ ἐπικουρίας ἀμύνασθαι· ἦν εἰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ ἢ ἄπρακτον  
 “ ἔασετε ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν, ἔτι βουλήσεσθε καὶ  
 “ πολλοστὸν μόριον αὐτῆς ἰδεῖν, ὅτε οὐδὲν ἔτι περανεῖ παρα-  
 “ γνόμενον ὑμῖν. LXXXVII. Ἀλλὰ μήτε ὑμεῖς, ὦ Κα- 5

Remember, then, that if we act only from selfish motives, yet our very interest will lead us to protect your independence. If we are restless in our interference with foreign nations, it is for you to turn this disposition of ours to your own account, by availing yourselves of the aid we offer.

“ μαριναῖοι, ταῖς τῶνδε διαβολαῖς ἀναπείθεσθε,  
 “ μήτε οἱ ἄλλοι· εἰρήκαμεν δ' ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν  
 “ ἀλήθειαν περὶ ὧν ὑποπτευόμεθα, καὶ ἔτι ἐν  
 “ κεφαλαίοις ὑπομνήσαντες ἀξιόσωμεν πείθειν.  
 “ φαμέν γὰρ ἄρχειν μὲν τῶν ἐκεί, ἵνα μὴ 10  
 “ ὑπακούωμεν ἄλλου, ἐλευθεροῦν δὲ τὰ ἐνθάδε,  
 “ ὅπως μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν βλαπτώμεθα, πολλὰ  
 “ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν, διότι καὶ πολλὰ  
 “ φυλασσόμεθα, ξύμμαχοι δὲ καὶ νῦν καὶ πρό-  
 “ τερὸν τοῖς ἐνθάδε ὑμῶν ἀδικουμένοις οὐκ ἄκλητοι παρακλη- 15  
 3 “ θέντες δὲ ἦκειν. καὶ ὑμεῖς μήθ' ὥς δικασταὶ γνόμενοι τῶν  
 “ ἡμῖν ποιουμένων μήθ' ὥς σωφρονισταὶ, ὃ χαλεπὸν ἦδη,  
 “ ἀποτρέπειν πειρᾶσθε, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμετέρας  
 “ πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τούτω

2. ἀμύνεσθαι E.d.i. εἰ] ἐν f. 3. ἔασατε Q. καὶ τὴν σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖ-  
 σαν A. καὶ σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖσαν h. βουλεύσεσθε g. καὶ] ποτε καὶ G.f.h.  
 4. πολλοστὸν μόριον A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo πολλοστημόριον. ὅτε] οὔτε A.B.C.R.e.k. οὔτε E.F. Sed Frommelio  
 teste, E. habet οὔτε. ὅτι i. 11. ἐλευθεροῦντες L. 18. δ' ἔτι B. ὑμε-  
 τέρας C.e.k.

2. ἢ ἄπρακτον—ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν.] Compare ch. 33, 4. ἦν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἢ ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίενται ἀπώσωμεν.

4. πολλοστὸν μόριον] Πολλοστὸς signifies, “one of many;” ὀλιγοστὸς, “one of few.” Πολλοστὸν μόριον therefore is, “a part out of many parts;” in other words, “a fraction with a large denominator;” which must necessarily be a proportionably small part of the integer, or whole number. See Buttmann's Gr. Grammar, §. 71. 7. obs. 5.

12. πολλὰ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν] Erat quidem in hac expeditione Atheniensium in Siciliam πολυπραγμοσύνη

reprehendenda: sed legatus Atheniensis hic πολλὰ πράσσειν, et paullo post πολυπραγμοσύνην Atheniensium, non magis in vitio videtur ponere, quam, quum πολυπράγμονες prima et propria significatione vocabuli dicuntur, quos reipublicæ, vel cuiuscumque muneris, administratio multis negotiis implicat, et multarum rerum varietate distrahit. Suidas in πολυπραγμοσύνη] Ὁ πολυπράγμων οὐδέπω φανεράν ἀμαρτίαν σημαίνειν δοκεῖ· εἶγε πολυπράγμων μὲν ἔστιν ὁ ἐν πολλοῖς κυλιόμενος πράγμασι, δύναται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης τινὶ περιγενέσθαι. DUK.

19. πολυπραγμοσύνης] Multarum rerum studium πολυπραγμοσύνην appello,

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, καὶ νομίσате μὴ πάντας ἐν ἴσφ  
 “βλάπτειν αὐτὰ, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὤφε-  
 “λεῖν. ἐν παντὶ γὰρ πᾶς χωρίῳ, καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν, ὃ τε 4  
 “οἴομενος ἀδικήσεσθαι καὶ ὁ ἐπιβουλεύων, διὰ τὸ ἐτοίμην  
 5 “ὑπεῖναι ἐλπίδα τῷ μὲν ἀντιτυχεῖν ἐπικουρίας ἀφ’ ἡμῶν, τῷ  
 “δὲ, εἰ ἤξομεν, μὴ †ἀδεεῖς† εἶναι κινδυνεύειν, ἀμφοτέροι  
 “ἀναγκάζονται ὁ μὲν ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, ὁ δ’ ἀπραγμόνως  
 “σώζεσθαι. ταύτην οὖν τὴν κοινὴν τῷ τε δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν 5  
 “νῦν παρούσαν ἀσφάλειαν μὴ ἀπώσσησθε, ἀλλ’ ἐξισώσαντες  
 10 “τοῖς ἄλλοις, μεθ’ ἡμῶν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀεὶ φυ-  
 “λάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεῦσαί ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου  
 “μεταλάβετε.”

1. ἀπολαύοντες L. 3. ἄρχομεν γρ. h. 5. εἶναι K. ἀντισχεῖν g. τὸ E.  
 τῶνδε Q. 7. ἄκων] ἀν. i. 8. τε] δὲ G.Q.m. om. L.O. 10. τοῖς] om. g.  
 12. λάβετε G.

quæ non potest uno exprimi vocabulo Latino: ut A. Gellius, lib. XI. cap. 16. docet. Is ibidem πολυπραγμοσύνην ait esse ad multas res aggressionem earumque actionem. ACAC.

τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέροι] *Idem simul.* “So far as any thing of our enterprising and restless spirit is also advantageous to you, take it, and make the most of it.”

3. καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν] “Even where we are not at hand.” In Greece they were at hand, ready on the spot to answer any appeal that might be made to them. In Sicily they were not at hand indeed, in the common course of things, but their well known readiness to interfere wherever they were applied to for aid, made it almost the same as if they had been previously on the spot. And ὑπάρχειν thus keeps its proper meaning, “to be at hand to begin with,” just as εἶναι is simply “to be,” and γίγνεσθαι, the opposite to ὑπάρχειν, signifies “to come into being,” as opposed to that which was in being beforehand. Compare the famous passage in Philippians ii. 6, 7. ἐν μορφῇ Θεοῦ ὑπάρχων—ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενόμενος.

6. μὴ ἀδεεῖς εἶναι κινδυνεύειν] *Lege*

ἀδεεῖς, ut Demosth. pro Megalop. p. 207. 22. Reiske, οὐ γὰρ ἀδεεῖς τοῦθ’ ὑπολαμβάνω. Verte, “Huic autem in promptu sit expectare ut si venerimus periculum sit ne id sibi sit formidabile.”

DOBREE. If the common reading be kept, the sense seems to be as follows: “Both he who expects to suffer wrong, and he who is meditating to do it, having a near prospect ever at hand, the one, of getting aid from us, the other, that, if we come, we are likely to put him in some jeopardy, are equally forced, the one to forbear against his will, the other to be saved with no trouble of his own.” “That we are likely to be not unalarming to him.” Suidas interprets the word ἀδεεῖς by οὐ φοβερόν, and ἀδεέστερον seems to be used actively in Thucydides, I. 36, 1. But I should greatly prefer Dobree’s correction ἀδεεῖς.

8. τῷ τε δεομένῳ] The conjunction is again out of its place: it should be τὴν κοινὴν τε τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν νῦν παρούσαν ἀσφάλειαν. A little below, ἐξισώσαντες is taken in a neutral sense; “making yourselves like others; doing as others do.” So in Sophocles, Electr. 1194. μητρί δ’ οὐδὲν ἐξισοί.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

LXXXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Εὐφημος εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Καμαριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν τοιόνδε. τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ τὴν Σικελίαν φόντο αὐτοὺς δουλώσεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις αἰὶ κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι· δεδιότες δ' οὐχ ἦσσαν τοὺς 5 Συρακοσίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, μὴ καὶ ἄνευ σφῶν περιγένοιται, τό τε πρῶτον αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας ἔπεμψαν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ὑπουργεῖν μὲν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μᾶλλον ἔργῳ, ὥς ἂν δύνωνται μετριώτατα, ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι, ἵνα μὴδὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νείμει, 10 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ ἐγένοντο, λόγῳ ἀποκρίνασθαι ἴσα ἀμφοτέροις. καὶ οὕτω βουλευσάμενοι ἀπεκρίναντο, ἐπειδὴ τυγχάνει ἀμφοτέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις σφῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους πόλεμος ὢν, εὖορκον δοκεῖν εἶναι σφίσιν ἐν τῷ παρόντι μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων 15 ἀπῆλθον.

3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακοσίοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ ἐστρα-

1. τοιαῦτα δὲ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὲν.  
3. εἰ] eis P.c. καὶ R. 5. δ'] om. R. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 9. μετριώτατα f.  
10. ἐλάσσων P. δοκῶσι νείμει Valcken. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 77. C. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo δοκῶσιν εἶναι. 11. ἐπεὶ g. 13. ξυμμάχοις οὖσι i.  
14. δοκεῖ A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.g. 17. τὸ G.H.P.d.g.m. 18. τὸν] om. L.O.

3. καθ' ὅσον εἰ] Reiske and Poppo object to the conjunction εἰ, and it may have crept in as an explanation of καθ' ὅσον, just as we have ἡ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις in II. 43, 6. where the words ἐν τῷ were a mere marginal interpretation of μετὰ τοῦ. Yet I do not see why it may not be said, "Except so far as they might think there was a danger of their conquering Sicily"—for this is the exact sense of εἰ φόντο—meaning, not that they positively did think that such would be the case, but that the possibility of it might have occurred to them; and so far as it might have occurred to them, so far did it damp their good-will towards the Athenians.

4. κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι] Com-

pare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγέι-  
τοντας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον  
καθίσταται.

7. τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας] "The few  
"horsemen whom they had sent," name-  
ly, twenty. See chap. 67, 2.

10. δοκῶσι νείμει] This certain cor-  
rection of Valckenaer's is confirmed by  
the expressions III. 3, 1. and 48, 1.

17. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο] In  
scriptura MSSorum, qui habent τὸ  
καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, hic sensus est: pro virili,  
vel omni ope; ut hic Valla; ut in τὸ  
κατ' ἐμέ, et aliis hujus generis. Vul-  
gata tamen satis defendi potest. He-  
rodianus, III. 1. ὁ μὲν δὲ Νίγρος οὕτως  
ἐξήρτυε τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλεστάτα καὶ  
προμηθέστατα. Duk.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

The Athenians during the winter try to gain over the Sicel tribes to their cause; and solicit the alliance of Tuscany and Carthage.

τοπεδευμένοι, τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἔπρασσον, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ὡς πλεῖστοι προσχωρήσονται. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μᾶλλον τῶν Σικελῶν, ὑπήκοοι ὄντες τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφεστήκεσαν· τῶν δὲ τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἔχόντων αὐτόνομοι οὖσαι καὶ πρότερον αἰεὶ [αἰ] οἰκήσεις εὐθύς, πλὴν ὀλίγοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν, καὶ σιτόν τε κατεκόμιζον τῷ στρατεύματι, καὶ εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ χρήματα. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς μὴ προσχωροῦντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύοντες τοὺς μὲν προση- νάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων φρουροὺς τε πεμ- πόντων καὶ βοηθούντων ἀπεκώλυνον. τὸν τε χειμῶνα μεθορ- μισάμενοι ἐκ τῆς Νάξου ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τὸ στρατό- πεδον ὃ κατεκαύθη ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων αὐθις ἀνορθώσαντες, διεχείμαζον. καὶ ἔπεμψαν μὲν ἐς Καρχηδὸνα τριτὴρῃ περὶ 6

2. προσχωρήσονται A.C.E.F.N.V.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωρήσονται. 4. οὐ πολλοὶ Conject. Canter. 5. ἀφεστήκεσαν A.B.E.F.N.Q. R.V.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφειστήκεισαν e. vulgo ἀφειστήκεσαν. μεσόγαιαν. Q. ἔχόντων] οἰκούντων P. 6. αἰεὶ αἰ Bekk. 2. vulgo αἰ deest. 7. ὀλίγων R. τε] γε g. om. V. κατεκόμιζον] κόμιζον E. 8. τὰ χρήματα R. 9. στρατεύσαντες C.e. 10. ὑπὸ F. Portus. φρουροὺς ἐσπεμπόντων C.G.K.Q.e. 11. ἀπε- κώλυνον Bekk. 2. Sic Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ἀπεκώλυνον. 12. τῆς om. R. τὸ] om. e. 13. τῶν] om. Q.

2. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία] Οὐ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀφειστήκεσαν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις οἰκούντες ἀφειστήκεσαν καὶ οὐ προσεχώρουν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

5. ἀφεστήκεσαν] The Scholiast explains this word rightly, "stood aloof." Compare VII. 7, 2. ἀφειστήκει τοῦ πολέμου, and VIII. 2, 1. The absence of any genitive case following is more remarkable; but τῶν Ἀθηναίων must be supplied from what immediately follows, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν. Compare Demosthen. de male gesta Legat. p. 355. 20. Reiske, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀφίσταμαι, "I will have nothing to do with the matter."

6. [αἰ] οἰκήσεις] I have followed Bekker's proposed correction, by inserting the article before οἰκήσεις, which probably dropped out owing to the word αἰ preceding it, as in III. 81, 6. ὥμῃ στάσις is the present reading instead of ὥμῃ ἢ στάσις. Dobree is again extravagant in his alterations, and with-

out any reason. The word οἰκήσεις is purposely chosen rather than πόλεις, or even κῶμαι, to denote the absolutely barbarian habits of these Sikeliens, whose habitations had nothing in them approaching to civil union. And it is accordingly the term used by Plato to describe the first assemblage of dwellings formed by men in the very infancy of society: τῶν οἰκήσεων τούτων μειζόνων αὐξανόμενων ἐκ τῆς ἐλαττόνων καὶ πρώτων. De Legibus, III. p. 681, a.

11. ἀπεκώλυνον] This most certain conjecture of Bekker's had occurred also to Dobree, and has been received by Poppo and Gölter. Τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπεκώλυνον, scil. τοῦ προαναγκάζειν. Compare VI. 102, 2. τὸ μὲν προτείχισμα αἰρούσι, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν scil. αἰρεῖν. See also VII. 56, 2. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοὶ σωθῆναι—τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιούντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι. scil. σωθῆναι.



φιλίας, εἰ δύναντό τι ὠφελείσθαι, ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς Τυρ-  
σηνίαν, ἔστιν ὧν πόλεων ἐπαγγελλομένων καὶ αὐτῶν συμπο-  
λεμῆν. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ τοῖς Σικελοῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑγε-  
σταν πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἵππους σφίσιν ὡς πλείστους πέμ-  
πειν, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν, πλινθία καὶ σίδηρον, 5  
ἡτοιμάζον, καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἦρι ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.  
7 Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαίμονα τῶν Συρακοσίων  
ἀποσταλέντες πρέσβεις τοὺς τε Ἰταλιώτας ἅμα παραπλέοντες  
ἐπειρῶντο πείθειν μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γινόμενα  
ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνοις ὁμοίως 10  
ἐπιβουλευόμενα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ  
ἐγένοντο, λόγους ἐποιούντο ἀξιούντες σφίσι  
κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς βοηθεῖν. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι  
εὐθὺς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ὥστε πάσῃ  
προθυμίᾳ ἀμύνειν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα 15  
ξυναπέστελλον αὐτοῖς πρέσβεις, ὅπως καὶ ἐκεί-  
νους ξυναναπείθοιεν τὸν τε αὐτοῦ πόλεμον σα-  
φέστερον ποιῆσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
9 ὠφελίαν τινὰ πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρέσβεις  
παρήσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τῶν 20  
ξυμφυγάδων, περαιωθεὶς τότ' εὐθὺς ἐπὶ πλοίου φορτηγικοῦ

1. ὠφελῆσθαι Q. ἐς τὴν τυρσηνίαν K.L.O.P.k. 3. περιήγγελλον A.B.C.E.  
H.K.e.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. περιήγγειλαν P. vulgo περιήγγελλον. ἔγεσταίαν K.  
5. ἄλλα N.V.c.g. πλινθία F. 6. τῷ om. f.g. 7. καὶ λακεδαίμονα A.B.C.E.F.  
H.K.L.N.O.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὴν λακεδαίμονα.  
8. παραπλεύσαντες e. 9. πείθειν καὶ μὴ L. γινόμενα C.E.F.G.K.N.Q.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.  
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γινόμενα. 10. ὡς ἐκείνοις k. ὁμοίως om. g.  
15. ἀμυνεῖν K. 16. ἐκείνοις f. 17. ξυναπείθοιεν F. ξυναναπείσαιεν γρ. h.  
20. τὴν om. R.f. 21. φορτηγικοῦ A.B.F.G.H.K.N.V.g.h.k.m. φορτηγῷ f.  
φορτηγικοῦ Q. φορτικῷ C.E.d.e.i.

1. ἐς Τυρσηνίαν] We should like to know which of the Etruscan cities offered their aid to Athens in this war. Cære was probably among the number, perhaps Populonia and Cosa; the more inland cities were not likely to feel so much enmity towards the Syracusans, as they would come less in their way. Τυρσηνία is properly Etruria, that is, the country to the north of the Tiber: south of the Tiber, the general name,

as we have seen before, was Ὀπικῇ, of which Latium formed a part. See VI. 4, 5, and Aristotle, as quoted by Dionysius Halicarn. I. 72. τόπον τοῦτον τῆς Ὀπικῆς, ὃς καλεῖται Δάτιον.

14. ψηφισάμενοι—ᾧστε] Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 761. not. 2. [§. 531. obs. 2.] VIII. 45, 3. πείσαι ᾧστε. 79, 1. δόξαν—ᾧστε διαναυμαχεῖν. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ᾧστε βοηθεῖν. GÖLLER.

ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας ἐς Κυλλήνην τῆς Ἡλείας πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμφάντων, ὑπόσπονδος ἐλθὼν· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ αὐτοὺς διὰ τὴν περὶ τῶν Μαντινικῶν πράξιν. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 10 ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς τε Κορινθίους καὶ τοὺς Συρακοσίους τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην δεομένους πείθειν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ διανοουμένων τῶν τε ἐφόρων καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων πρέσβεις πέμπειν ἐς Συρακούσας κωλύοντας μὴ ξυμβαίνειν Ἀθηναίους, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ προθύμων 10 ὄντων, παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρώξυνέ τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ἐξώρμησε λέγων τοιαύδε.

LXXXIX. “ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς διαβολῆς

“πρῶτον ἐς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ χεῖρον τὰ κοινὰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ

SPEECH OF  
ALCIBIADES.

15 (89-92.) “τὴν προξενίαν ὑμῶν κατὰ τι ἔγκλημα ἀπει-

You look on me as “πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων  
your enemy, Laco- “ἐθεράπευνον ὑμᾶς ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἐκ  
daemonians; but it

1. τὴν κυλλήνην Q. 4. τὴν περὶ] om. d. περὶ om. g. τὴν μαντινικὴν R.  
6. ταυτὰ γρ. h. 8. κωλύοντας A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Goell.  
Bekk. κωλύ[σ]οντας Poppo. ceteri κωλύσοντας. 14. μου] μὲν h. δ' ἡμῶν]  
δὴ ἐμῶν Reiskius. 15. κατὰ τε d. 17. καὶ om. G.

3. μεταπεμφάντων] Thomas Magist. h. v. et hunc et alium locum Thucydides e lib. VII. 8, 1. profert, in quo μεταπέμνω, forma activa, usus est; sed tamen, potius μεταπέμπομαι dicendum esse, præcipit. Et Scholiastes Aristophanis in hoc, quod legitur Vesp. v. 678. παρ' Εὐχαρίδου καὶ τοῖς τρεῖς ἀγλίδας μετέπεμψα, reprehendit μετέπεμψα, tamquam εἴηθε, id est, ut puto, imperite dictum, vel, ut Florens Christianus, ὑποσπλουκον, pro μετεπεμψάμην. Idemque Florens, μεταπέμπομαι non solum usitatus, sed etiam Ἀττικώτερον esse, putat, quam μεταπέμνω. Si, quo sæpius Scriptores Attici vocabulo aliquo utuntur, illud eo Ἀττικώτερον dici debet, recte sentit. Sed non credo, ea, quæ rariora in iis leguntur, ideo desinere esse Attica. Μεταπέμνω etiam IV. 30, 3. VII. 15, 1. et 42, 3. dicit Thucydides. DUKER.

14. τῶν δ' ἡμῶν προγόνων] Reiske, Poppo, and Gölter propose to read δὴ ἐμῶν or δ' ἐμῶν, objecting to the use of the plural pronoun instead of the singular. Yet the plural occurs several times in the course of the chapter, ἡ προστασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους, — ἐπειρώμεθα, — προέστημεν. But I think that his fellow-exiles may be understood to have accompanied him to Lacedæmon, (see ch. 88, 9.) and of these, some at least were his personal friends, (τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. Isocrat. de Bigis, p. 348, b.) and one was his namesake and cousin. (Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 2, 13.) The plural then may possibly be correct, even when speaking of his family; as he may have had more than one relation banished with him, and may have properly been supposed to speak of them together with himself.

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- was yourselves who forced me to become so, by your preference of my political enemies. You suspect me for my democratical principles; but how was I to set myself against the institutions of my country?
- “ Πύλου ξυμφοράν. καὶ διατελοῦντός μου  
 “ προθύμου, ὑμεῖς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καταλασ-  
 “ σόμενοι τοῖς μὲν ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς δύναμιν, δι’  
 “ ἐκείνων πράξαντες, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀτιμίαν περιέθετε.  
 “ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα δικαίως ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, πρὸς τε τὰ 5  
 “ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἀργείων τραπομένον, καὶ  
 “ ὅσα ἄλλα ἡναντιούμεν ὑμῖν, ἐβλάπτεσθε· καὶ νῦν, εἴ τις  
 “ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ πάσχειν οὐκ εἰκότως ὠργίζεται μοι, μετὰ  
 4 “ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς σκοπῶν ἀναπειθέσθω. ἢ εἴ τις, διότι καὶ τῷ  
 “ δήμῳ προσεκείμην μᾶλλον, χεῖρω με ἐνόμιζε, μὴδ’ οὕτως 10  
 “ ἡγήσεται ὀρθῶς ἄχθεσθαι. τοῖς γὰρ τυράννοις αἰεί ποτε  
 “ διάφοροί ἐσμεν, πᾶν δὲ τὸ ἐναντιούμενον τῷ δυναστεύοντι  
 “ ὁ δῆμος ὠνόμασται· καὶ ἀπ’ ἐκείνου ξυμπαρέμεινεν ἡ προ-  
 “ στασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους· ἅμα δὲ τῆς πόλεως δημοκρατου-  
 5 “ μένης τὰ πολλὰ ἀνάγκη ἦν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἔπessθαι. τῆς 15  
 “ δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ  
 “ πολιτικά εἶναι. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πάλαι καὶ νῦν,  
 “ οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα ἐξῆγον τὸν ὄχλον· οἷπερ καὶ ἐμὲ

1. συμφοράν g. 2. καταλασσόμενοι C.k.m. 3. ἐμοῖς] om. L.O.P.e.k.  
 4. περιέθεσθε Q. 9. ἀναπειθέσθω σκοπῶν P. 10. προσεκείμην F. πρὸς ἐκείνην B.  
 ἐνόμιζε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐνόμιζεν Bekk. ἐνό-  
 μιζε τε R. vulgo ἐνόμιζε. οὗτος N.V.d.g.m. οὕτως G. 11. ἡγήσεται K.b.  
 ἔχουσθαι h. 14. δὲ τῆς A.B.E.F.H.N.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ καὶ τῆς.  
 15. κατὰ πολλὰ K. 16. μετριώτερον C.K.M.g. ἐς] om. K.g. 17. πολεμικά L.  
 18. πονηρώτατα H. καὶ με K.

13. ἀπ’ ἐκείνου—τοῦ πλήθους] “ From  
 “ that cause, because one naturally as-  
 “ sociates enmity to tyrants with popu-  
 “ lar rights and power, we continued to  
 “ act as the heads of the popular party  
 “ in opposition to the aristocratical.”  
 “ Ἡ προστασία τοῦ πλήθους, “ Our head-  
 “ ing the party of the multitude.”  
 Compare Herodot. I. 59, 5. τῶν ὑπερα-  
 κριῶν προστάς, and III. 82, 8. ἐς δ’ ἂν  
 προστάς τις τοῦ δήμου τοὺς τοιοῦτους  
 παύσῃ. And, though the sense is a  
 little different, Thucyd. II. 65, 12. περὶ  
 τῆς τοῦ δήμου προστασίας. See also the  
 note on VI. 35, 2.

15. τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας] Com-  
 pare I. 76, 3. δικαιοτέροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν  
 ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν.

17. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, κ. τ. λ.] Namely,  
 the high aristocratical party; for Thes-  
 salus, the son of Cimon, was the per-  
 son who accused him; (Plutarch, Alci-  
 biad. 22.) see also what Thucydides  
 himself says as to the motives of his  
 enemies, VI. 15, 4. 28, 2. 29, 3. And  
 with regard to the charge of instigating  
 the people to unjust and unworthy  
 measures, compare the language of  
 Phrynichus, VIII. 48, 5. where he ex-  
 pressly taxes the aristocratical party,  
 τοὺς καλοὺς κἀγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους,  
 with pandering to the excesses of the  
 people for their own advantage, πορι-  
 στάς ὄντας καὶ ἐσηγητὰς τῶν κακῶν τῷ  
 δήμῳ, ἐξ ἧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφε-  
 λείσθαι.

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“ ἐξήλασαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν, δικαιοῦν-  
 “ τες, ἐν ᾧ σχήματι μεγίστη ἡ πόλις ἐτύγγανε καὶ ἐλευθε-  
 “ ρωτάτῃ οὔσα, καὶ ὅπερ ἐδέξατό τις, τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν·  
 “ ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε καὶ ἐγινώσκουμεν οἱ φρονούντες τι, καὶ  
 5 “ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, ὅσῳ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιμι† ἀλλὰ  
 “ περὶ ὁμολογουμένης ἀνοίας οὐδὲν ἂν καινὸν λέγοιτο· καὶ  
 “ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτὴν οὐκ ἐδόκει ἡμῖν ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, ὑμῶν  
 “ πολεμίων προσκαθημένων.

XC. “ Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς τὰς ἐμὰς διαβολὰς τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη·

2. μεγίστη] om. d. 3. ξυνδιασώζει C.G.e.k.m. 4. ἐπειδὴ G.L.O.P.k.m.  
 γινώσκουμεν V. 5. ἂν] ἂν h. ὅσῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσον. 6. ὁμολογ.] ὁμολογ. τε h. ἀνοίας  
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri  
 ἀγνοίας. γένοιτο g. 8. προσκαθημένων F.g.

1. τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν] Com-  
 pare VI. 39, 1. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα  
 μὲν ἔδημον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλεγαρχίαν  
 δὲ μέρος. Compare also II. 37, 2. ὄνομα  
 μὲν, διὰ τὸ — ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν, δημο-  
 κρατία κέκληται.

4. ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε] Ἐπεὶ οἱ γε  
 φρόνιμοι ἴσασιν, ὅποιόν τι ἐστὶ δημο-  
 κρατία (τοῦτέστιν ὡς πονηρόν) καὶ αὐτὸς  
 ἂν ἐγὼ οὐδενὸς ἦττον λοιδορήσαιμι αὐτήν,  
 ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι.  
 SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτὸς — λοιδορήσαιμι] “And I  
 “ too myself could tell this better than  
 “ any one, in proportion as I could  
 “ more revile it.” So Hermann, Duker,  
 and Göller. Yet the particle ἂν, as  
 Poppo observes, is more wanted with  
 λοιδορήσαιμι than with οὐδενὸς χεῖρον,  
 and the interpretation of the Scholiast  
 makes it probable that some words  
 have been lost before λοιδορήσαιμι, so  
 that the words οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον pro-  
 perly belong to that verb, and after ὅσῳ  
 καὶ there should be supplied μᾶλλον  
 ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. In what follows,  
 the words καὶ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτήν, κ.τ.λ.  
 are properly a continuation of the sen-  
 tence, δικαιοῦντες—τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν,  
 all between being a sort of parenthesis.

5. ὅσον καὶ λοιδορήσαιμι] Si pro  
 ὅσον, cum plerisque MSS. et Scholiaste,  
 ὅσῳ legas, locus satis sanus, et tantum  
 μᾶλλον supplendum; hic enim sensus  
 hujus periodi esse videtur: Nam, cu-

jusmodi popularis status esset, cum  
 omnes, qui aliquid sapimus, tum ego  
 non minus, quam ullus alius, intellige-  
 dam. Verba, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον,  
 non refero cum Scholiaste et Latinis  
 Interpretibus ad λοιδορήσαιμι, sed ad  
 præcedentia, et ἀπὸ κοινού repeto γινώ-  
 σκω. Dativo ὅσῳ autem eodem modo,  
 quo hic, etiam aliis locis utitur Thucy-  
 dides, III. 45, 6. ἀδοκῆτως γάρ ἐστιν ὅτε  
 παρισταμένη (ἡ τύχη) καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑποδε-  
 εστέρων κινδυνεύει τινα προάγει, καὶ  
 οὐχ ἦσσαν τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῳ περὶ τῶν  
 μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας, ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς,  
 nempe κινδυνεύουσι, vel, ut Stephanus,  
 κινδυνεύει αὐτὰς προάγει. V. 90. καὶ  
 πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ  
 μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ, σφαλύντες ἂν, τοῖς ἀλ-  
 λοις παράδειγμα γένοισθε. VI. 92, 4.  
 γνόντας, τοῦτον δὴ τὸν ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προ-  
 βαλλόμενον λόγον, ὥς, εἰ πολέμιός γε ἂν  
 σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, καὶ ἂν φίλος ἂν ἰκανῶς  
 ὠφέλοιη· ὅσῳ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ  
 δ’ ὑμέτερα εἴκασι. Sic V. 108, et VI.  
 11, 6. Nec abhorret hoc Luciani Phalar.  
 1. pag. 735. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῦτο πολλῶ ἀναγ-  
 καῖοτερον τοῖς τυράννοις, ὅσῳ πρὸς ἀνάγ-  
 κην ἐξηγούμεθα. Et similia apud eum-  
 dem, pro laps. inter salut. p. 500.  
 Pseudom. p. 747. et alibi. Ἀνακτορον  
 quoque Carm. XI. τοῦτο δ’ οἶδα, ὅς τῳ  
 γέροντι μᾶλλον Πρέπει τὸ τερπνὰ παίειν,  
 ὅσῳ πέλας τὰ Μοίρης. Quæ omnia  
 per ellipsin τοῦ μᾶλλον dici, apertum  
 est. DUK.

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- “περὶ δὲ ὧν ὑμῖν τε βουλευτέον, καὶ ἐμοὶ, εἴ τι πλέον οἶδα,  
<sup>2</sup> Listen to me at any rate as to the question now before you. It was our design in going to Sicily, to make our conquests in the west a stepping-stone to the conquest of Pelopon-  
 nesia.  
 “ἐσηγητέον, μάθετε ἤδη. ἐπλεύσαμεν εἰς Σικε-  
 “λίαν πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ δυνάμεθα, Σικελιώτας  
 “καταστρεφόμενοι, μετὰ δ' ἐκείνους αὖθις καὶ  
 “Ἰταλιώτας, ἔπειτα καὶ τῆς Καρχηδονίων 5  
 “ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσονται. εἰ δὲ προ-  
 “χωρήσειε ταῦτα ἢ πάντα ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείω, ἤδη  
 “τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐμέλλομεν ἐπιχειρήσειν, κομίσαντες ξύμ-  
 “πασαν μὲν τὴν ἐκείθεν προσγενομένην δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλή-  
 “νων, πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους μισθωσάμενοι, καὶ Ἰβήρας 10  
 “καὶ ἄλλους τῶν ἐκεῖ, ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων †μαχι-  
 “μωτάτους,† τριήρεις τε πρὸς ταῖς ἡμετέραις πολλὰς ναυ-  
 “πηγησάμενοι, ἐχούσης τῆς Ἰταλίας ξύλα ἄφθονα, οἷς τὴν  
 “Πελοπόννησον περίξ πολιορκοῦντες, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐκ  
 “γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βίᾳ λαβόντες, τὰς 15  
 “δ' ἐντειχισάμενοι, ραδίως ἡλπίζομεν καταπολεμήσειν, καὶ

1. ἡμῖν F.H.R.c.g.h.m. 4. αὖθις καὶ] om. d. 6. αὐτῆς ἀποπειράσονται g. προσχωρήσειε h. 7. ἢ τὰ πλείω K. ἢ καὶ πλείω B. 11. ὁμολογουμένων Q. βαρβάρων] uncis inclusit Bekk. μαχιμωτάτων Q. Poppo. 12. δὲ O. 13. αἷς Duker. Bekk. 2: codices ois. 15. ἐφορμαῖς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφορμαῖς. 16. ἐντειχιζόμενοι K. ἐλπίζομεν K. ἡλπίσαμεν E.

6. ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν] “Their domi-  
 “nion,” i. e. their provinces of Sar-  
 dinia and Corsica, and possibly some  
 of their subject states in Africa; “and  
 “themselves,” i. e. Carthage itself,  
 which Agathocles, with far inferior  
 means, was afterwards so near conquer-  
 ing; and which one consular army  
 under M. Regulus, in the first Punic  
 war, brought to the very verge of sub-  
 jugation. Compare V. 110. *συμμαχίδος*  
*τε καὶ γῆς*.

10. καὶ Ἰβήρας — †μαχιμωτάτους†]  
 Spaniards or Iberians are mentioned  
 by Herodotus, as forming part of the  
 famous Carthaginian expedition, which  
 invaded Sicily in the time of Gelon.  
 See Herodot. VII. 165, 1. In what fol-  
 lows Poppo reads *μαχιμωτάτων*, which  
 undoubtedly affords an easier sense.  
 But if we put a comma after *ἐκεῖ*, the  
 text may perhaps be retained as it is,

referring *μαχιμωτάτους* both to Ἰβήρας  
 and to ἄλλους; although in that case  
 the omission of the participle *ὄντας*  
 before *ὁμολογουμένως* is sufficiently  
 harsh.

13. ξύλα ἄφθονα] Idem de Italia pro-  
 didisse multos athenum, observat Casau-  
 bonus ad Athen. V. 11. Add. Thucyd.  
 VII. 25, 2. DUK.

οἷς—πολιορκοῦντες] The relative re-  
 fers neither to ξύλα singly, nor to τριή-  
 ρεις, but to all that had been mentioned:  
*δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων*,—πολλοὺς δὲ βαρ-  
 βάρους,—τριήρεις τε πολλὰς.

15. [ἐφορμαῖς.—“And at the same  
 “time by attacks with our soldiers on  
 “the land side.”]

16. ἐντειχισάμενοι] “Having walled  
 “them in.” Compare Dionysius Hali-  
 carn. Antiqq. Rom. III. 43. *ἐντειχίσας*  
*τὸν Αὐεντίνον*. Compare also the mean-  
 ing of *ἐνφοδομημένην*, VI. 51, 1.

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- “μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῦ ξύμπαντος Ἑλληνικοῦ ἄρξειν. χρή- 4  
 “ματα δὲ καὶ σῖτον, ὥστε εὐπορώτερον γίνεσθαι τι αὐτῶν,  
 “αὐτὰ τὰ προσγενόμενα ἐκείθεν χωρία ἐμελλε διαρκῆ ἄνευ  
 “τῆς ἐνθένδε προσόδου παρέξειν. XCI. τοιαῦτα μὲν περὶ  
 5 Such were our plans, “τοῦ νῦν οἰχομένου στόλου παρὰ τοῦ τὰ ἀκρι-  
 and without your “βέστατα εἰδότος, ὡς διενεσθῆμεν, ἀκηκόατε·  
 speedy interference “καὶ ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι στρατηγοὶ ἦν δύνωνται,  
 they will all be ac- “ὁμοίως αὐτὰ πράξουσιν. ὡς δὲ εἰ μὴ βοηθή-  
 complished. Send aid “σετε, οὐ περιέσται τάκει, μάθετε ἦδη. Σικε- 2  
 to Syracuse; above “λιῶται γὰρ ἀπειρότεροι μὲν εἰσιν, ὅμως δ’  
 all, send a Spartan, “ἂν ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι καὶ νῦν ἔτι περι-  
 to command their sol- “γένονται. Συρακόσιοι δὲ μόνοι, μάχῃ τε  
 10 diers. Renew the war “ἦδη πανδημεὶ ἡσσημένοι καὶ ναυσὶν ἅμα  
 in Greece, and strike “κατειργόμενοι, ἀδύνατοι ἔσονται τῇ νῦν Ἀθηναίων ἐκεῖ  
 a fatal blow to your “παρασκευῇ ἀντισχεῖν. καὶ εἰ αὕτη ἡ πόλις ληφθήσεται, 3  
 enemies by occupying “ἔχεται καὶ ἡ πᾶσα Σικελία, καὶ εὐθὺς καὶ Ἰταλία· καὶ ὃν  
 and fortifying Decaea “ἄρτι κίνδυνον ἐκείθεν προεῖπον, οὐκ ἂν διὰ μακροῦ ὑμῖν  
 in Attica. “ἐπιπέσοι. ὥστε μὴ περὶ τῆς Σικελίας τις οἰέσθω μόνον 4  
 “βουλεύειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, εἰ μὴ ποιή-  
 20 “σετε τὰδε ἐν τάχει, στρατιάν τε ἐπὶ νεῶν πέμψετε τοιαύτην  
 “ἐκείσε, οἷτινες αὐτερέται κομισθέντες καὶ ὀπλιτεύουσιν  
 “εὐθὺς, καὶ ὃ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἔτι χρησιμώτερον εἶναι νομίζω,  
 “ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην ἄρχοντα, ὡς ἂν τοὺς τε παρόντας ξυν-  
 “τάξῃ, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας προσαναγκάσῃ. οὕτω γὰρ οἱ  
 25 “τε ὑπάρχοντες ὑμῖν φίλοι θαρσήσουσι μᾶλλον, καὶ οἱ

2. τ. A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τινά. 4. περὶ  
 b.h. 5. τὰ] om. N. 7. ὅσοι] ὡς οἱ E. 9. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.  
 11. ξυστραφέντες B. 12. μόνῃ d.e. 13. ἡσσημένοι P. 16. ἔχετε F.  
 ἔχεται ἡ πᾶσα Q. 18. περὶ σικελίας O. 19. βουλεύειν μόνον N.V. 20. τὰδε]  
 om. V. 21. αἰθαίρεται g. 22. ὀπλιτεύουσιν L.M.O.P.Q.b.d.i.k. 23. ὅς  
 L.O.V.N. συντάξει Q. 24. θέλοντας A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.d.e.  
 h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐθέλοντας.

23. ὡς ἂν—*ξυντάξῃ*] The meaning of *ὡς ἂν* seems to be very nearly the same with that of the other reading, *ὅς ἂν*. In both cases the particle renders the expression more doubtful: *ὡς ἂν* *ξυν-* *τάξῃ* is, “that he may, if possible, organize;” *ὅς ἂν* *ξυντάξῃ*, would signify, “if a man can be found to organize.” See Hermann on Viger, note 285.

- 5 "ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδεέστερον προσίασι. καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε χρή ἅμα  
 "φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, ἵνα Συρακοσίοι τε, νομίζοντες  
 "ὑμᾶς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον ἀντέχωσι, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς  
 6 "ἐαυτῶν ἦσσον ἄλλην ἐπικουρίαν πέμπωσι. τειχίζειν δὲ  
 "χρὴ Δεκέλειαν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα αἰὲς 5  
 "φοβοῦνται, καὶ μόνου αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμφρ  
 "οὐ διαπεπειράσθαι· βεβαϊότατα δ' ἄν τις οὕτω τοὺς πολε-  
 "μίους βλάπτει, εἰ ἂ μάλιστα δεδιότας αὐτοὺς αἰσθάνοιτο,  
 "ταῦτα σαφῶς πυνθανόμενος ἐπιφέρει· εἰκὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς  
 "ἀκριβέστατα ἐκάστους τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν δεινὰ ἐπιστα- 10  
 7 "μένους φοβεῖσθαι. ἃ δ' ἐν τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει αὐτοὶ ὠφελού-  
 "μενοι τοὺς ἐναντίους κωλύσετε, πολλὰ παρὲς τὰ μέγιστα  
 "κεφαλαιώσω. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται, τὰ πολλὰ  
 "πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ' αὐτόματα, ἥξει· καὶ  
 "τὰς τοῦ Λαυρίου τῶν ἀργυρείων μετάλλων προσόδους, καὶ 15  
 "ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων νῦν ὠφελοῦνται, εὐθὺς ἀπο-  
 "στερήσονται, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσόδου  
 "ἦσσον διαφορουμένης, οἷ, τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν νομίσαντες ἥδη

1. ἐνδοιάζοντες G. 3. ἐπιμελεῖσθαι F. ἀντέχωσι μᾶλλον θ. καὶ οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι K.N.V. 4. πέμπουσιν C.E.Q.e.k. τε χρὴ C. 6. μόνου L.O. 7. τοὺς  
 πολεμίους οὕτω N.V. 8. βλέπει G.k.m. 9. πυνθανόμενος A.B.F.  
 10. δεινὰ] om. P. 11. ἐπιχειρήσει Q. αὐτῇ B.h. 12. κωλύετε A.C.G.  
 K.N.V.d.e.i.k.m. 13. τε] om. L.d. 14. ἡμᾶς E. 15. λαυρίου E.F.  
 H.N.Q.V.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λαυρείου. ἀργυρίων E.F.K.  
 R.e.f. 17. δέ] om. A.

1. προσίασι] "This verb εἰμι, has  
 "the peculiar anomaly, that the pre-  
 "sent tense usually, and in the Attic  
 "writers always, has the signification  
 "of the future." Buttmann. Gr. Gr.  
 §. 108. 10.

13. οἷς—ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται] "The  
 "live and dead stock of the country;  
 "slaves, cattle, sheep, farm-houses,  
 "trees, &c."

15. καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων  
 νῦν] ἐζήτῃται πῶς, Δεκέλειαν ἐπιτειχι-  
 ζομένης, ἔμελλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς ἀπὸ  
 τῶν δικαστηρίων προσόδου στερησεσθαι.  
 φαμέν οὖν ὥς ἦν τις πρόσδος ἀπὸ τῶν  
 δικαστηρίων, οἷα ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν δω-  
 ροδοκίας, ὕβρεως, συκοφαντίας, μοιχείας,  
 ψευδογραφίας, παραπρεσβείας, λειπο-  
 στρατίου. οὐ γὰρ πάσαις ἀτιμία προσε-

τιμᾶτο ἡ θάνατος, ἀλλὰ πολλαῖς καὶ χρη-  
 μάτων εἰσπραξίς· ὁ γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς νικηθεὶς  
 ἐζημιούτο. ταύτης οὖν τῆς πάσης προσό-  
 δου στερησεσθαι ἔμελλον Ἀθηναῖοι, πο-  
 λεμίων αὐτοῖς ἰδρυμένων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ  
 σχολῇν οὐ παρεχόντων δικάζεσθαι. καὶ  
 γὰρ τὰ ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν χρή-  
 ματα τῇ πόλει ἐδίδοτο. SCHOL.

16. δικαστηρίων] See the note of the  
 Scholiast, and compare Böckh, Staats-  
 haushalt. der Athenen. I. p. 250, &c.,  
 and p. 368, &c. [Eng. Transl. vol. I.  
 p. 311, &c., and vol. II. p. 63, &c.] See  
 also Thucyd. VIII. 28, and VIII. 69, 1.

18. διαφορουμένης] "An hic valet  
 "διαφέρειν, i. e. *constanter ferre, per-  
 "ferre?*" DOBREE. This seems to  
 be the sense, "less brought over so  
 "as to reach Athens." Or are several

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2. .

“κατὰ κράτος πολεμείσθαι, ὀλιγωρήσουσι. γίγνεσθαι δέ τι 8  
 “αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τάχει καὶ προθυμότερον, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστὶν, ὃ  
 “Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπεὶ ὥς γε δυνατὰ, (καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεσθαι  
 “οἶμαι γνώμης,) πάνυ θαρσῶ. XCII. Καὶ χείρων οὐδενὶ  
 5 “ἀξιώ δοκεῖν ὑμῶν εἶναι, εἰ τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ μετὰ  
 “τῶν πολεμωτάτων, φιλόπολις ποτε δοκῶν  
 “εἶναι, νῦν ἐγκρατῶς ἐπέρχομαι, οὐδὲ ὑπο-  
 “πτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν  
 “τὸν λόγον. φυγὰς τε γάρ εἰμι τῆς τῶν ἐξε- 2  
 “λασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας, ἣν  
 “πείθησθέ μοι, ὠφελίας· καὶ πολεμιώτεροι  
 “οὐχ οἱ τοὺς πολεμίους που βλάψαντες ὑμεῖς,  
 “ἢ οἱ τοὺς φίλους ἀναγκάσαντες πολεμίους  
 “γενέσθαι. τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι 3  
 15 “ἔχω, ἀλλ’ ἐν ᾧ ἀσφαλῶς ἐπολιτεύθην. οὐδ’ ἐπὶ πατρίδα  
 “οὔσαν ἐτι ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἵεναι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τὴν οὐκ οὔσαν  
 “ἀνακτᾶσθαι. καὶ φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, οὐχ ὅς ἂν τὴν

1. δε] om. A. 4. χείρων A.B.E.F.H.L.O.g.k. χείρω R. 6. ποτε] τε  
 M.N.V.e.f.g. 12. οὐχὶ τοὺς G.O.P.i.m. βλάψαντες Q. που βλάψαντες—  
 πολεμίους] om. V. 13. οἱ] om. Q. 14. φιλόπολις E.F.H.R.c.d.f.g.m.  
 φιλόπολις e. φιλόπονον A.B. 16. ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἵεναι] A.B.C.E.F.H.K.  
 L.M.N.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt νῦν.  
 17. ἀνακτῆσθαι B. ἀναχθήσεσθαι h.

states said διαφορεῖν χρήματα, “to pay  
 “their several sums of money,” as a  
 number of men are said διαψηφίζεσθαι,  
 “to give their several votes without  
 “omitting any.” See note on IV. 88, 1.

7. ὑποπτεύεσθαι — ἐς — προθυμίαν]  
 “Suspected with regard to its shewing  
 “the common forwardness of an exile.”  
 Compare VIII. 88. ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων  
 φιλίαν διαβάλλειν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 578. and Jelf, 625, 3. c.

9. φυγὰς — ὠφελίας] The play on  
 the word φυγὰς is not easy to express  
 in another language: “I am not ban-  
 “ished from rendering you service.”

10. καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας] οὐκ εἰμι φυγὰς  
 τῆς ὑμετέρας ὠφελίας, τουτέστιν οὐ  
 φεύγω τὸ ὠφελεῖν ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

14. οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι] “I keep not  
 “my patriotism in a state where I am  
 “wronged; it belonged to a state  
 “where I enjoyed securely the rights

“of a citizen.” ἐν ᾧ is, “in a case in  
 “which,” “under circumstances in  
 “which.” See the note on VI. 55, 3.

17. φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς κ. τ. λ.] This  
 strange argument is repeated again by  
 Isocrates, in the speech written for the  
 son of Alcibiades, where he is made to  
 say of his father, ἡγοῦμαι δ’ αὐτὸν παρ’  
 ὑμῶν δικαίως ἂν πλείστης συγγνώμης  
 τυγχάνειν, “because,” he goes on to  
 say, “you yourselves, when you were  
 “driven from your country by the  
 “Thirty, scrupled at nothing in order  
 “to effect your return; you destroyed  
 “the corn in the country, you laid  
 “waste the land, you burnt the sub-  
 “urbs, and even attacked the very  
 “walls of the city; so that you cannot  
 “in reason think ill of those who, when  
 “in exile, endeavoured to get back  
 “again to their country.” De Bigis,  
 p. 349. b. c.



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“ἐαυτοῦ ἀδίκως ἀπολέσας μὴ ἐπὶ, ἀλλ’ ὅς ἂν ἐκ παντὸς  
 4 “τρόπου διὰ τὸ ἐπιθυμεῖν πειραθῇ αὐτὴν ἀναλαβεῖν. οὕτως  
 “ἔμοιγε ἀξιώ ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐς κίνδυνον καὶ ἐς τάλαιπωρίαν πᾶσαν  
 “ἀδεῶς χρῆσθαι, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντας τοῦτον δὴ τὸν  
 “ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον, ὡς εἰ πολέμιός γε  
 “ὢν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, κἂν φίλος ὢν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοῖην, ὅσῳ  
 “τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα ἤκαζον· καὶ αὐτοὺς  
 “νῦν νομίσαντας περὶ μεγίστων δὴ τῶν διαφερόντων βου-  
 “λεύεσθαι, μὴ ἀποκνεῖν τὴν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν  
 “Ἀττικὴν στρατείαν, ἵνα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ βραχεῖ μορίῳ ξυμπα-  
 “10 ραγενόμενοι μεγάλα σώσητε, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τὴν τε οὖσαν  
 “καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλγητε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα  
 “αὐτοὶ τε ἀσφαλῶς οἰκῆτε, καὶ τῆς ἀπάσης Ἑλλάδος ἐκού-  
 “σης, καὶ οὐ βία, κατ’ εὖνοιαν δὲ ἡγήσθε.”

XCIII. Ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Λακε-  
 15 δαιμόνιοι διανοούμενοι μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ πρότερον στρατεύειν  
 ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, μέλλοντες δ’ ἔτι καὶ περι-  
 2 The Spartans resolve  
 to act on this advice.  
 GYLIPPUS is ap-  
 pointed to command  
 the Syracusan and  
 confederate forces.  
 ορώμενοι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπερρώσθησαν διδά-  
 ξαντος ταῦτα ἕκαστα αὐτοῦ, καὶ νομίσαντες  
 παρὰ τοῦ σαφέστατα εἰδότος ἀκηκοῖναι. ὥστε το  
 τῇ ἐπιτεχίσει τῆς Δεκελείας προσείχον ἤδη  
 τὸν νοῦν, καὶ τὸ παραντίκα καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν

- |                                |   |                         |                          |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. αὐτοῦ B.h.                  | μὴ] om. d.                                  | 2. πειρασθῇ i.          | 3. ἔμοιγε] ἐμοὶ τε,      |
| Bekk. 2.                       | ἔμοιγε codices.                             | 5. γε] ἐγὼ Q.           | 6. κἂν B.h. Goell. Bekk. |
| probante Porpon. vulgo καὶ ἄν. | 7. ἤκαζον B.E.F.H.c.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. |                         |                          |
| Bekk. ceteri εἴκαζον.          | 8. νῦν] ὑμᾶς Q.                             | 9. ἀποκνεῖν P.          | 11. μεγάλα               |
| σώσητε] μεγαλώσητε i.          | 12. τὴν τε μέλλουσαν R.                     | 13. οἰκείτε E.          | πάσης                    |
| B.h. ἐκούσης οὐ g.             | 14. ἡγήσθε B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.         | ἡγήσεσθε A.E.           |                          |
| F.H.R.g. vulgo ἡγήσησθε.       | 15. μὲν οὖν ἀλκιβ. G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m.         | τοιαῦτα h.              |                          |
| 17. ἔτι] τι A.B.E.F.Q.         | 18. ἐπερρώσθησαν g.                         | 20. τοῦ τὰ σαφέστατα i. |                          |
| 21. τῇ om. k.                  | 22. τὸ] om. L.O.P.                          | ἐν σικελίᾳ K.Q.d.e.i.   |                          |

17. περιωρόμενοι] Id est, περισκο-  
 πούντες. Thomas Mag. in περιωρῶ.  
 Scholiastæ καταφρονούντες hic locum  
 habere non potest. Et rectius Valla,  
 quam vel Stephanus, vel Acacius. Vid.  
 cap. 103, 2. ΔΥΚ.

22. πέμπειν] The infinitive either  
 depends on some verb like διενσηθῆσαν,

which must be supplied from προσείχον  
 τὸν νοῦν, or else the dative τοῖς ἐν τῇ  
 Σικελίᾳ depends on προσείχον τὸν νοῦν,  
 and the words πέμπειν τινὰ τιμωρίαν  
 are added by way of explanation, to  
 shew what their attention to the Sici-  
 lians was to consist in.

ATHENS. SICILY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

τινὰ τιμωρίαν. καὶ Γύλιππον τὸν Κλεανδρίδου προστάξαν-  
τες ἄρχοντα τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἐκέλευον μετ' ἐκείνων καὶ τῶν  
Κορινθίων βουλευόμενον ποιεῖν, ὅπῃ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μά-  
λιστα καὶ τάχιστα τις ὠφελία ἦξει τοῖς ἐκεῖ. ὁ δὲ δύο μὲν 3  
5 ναῦς τοὺς Κορινθίους ἤδη ἐκέλευεν οἱ πέμπειν ἐς Ἀσίην,  
τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι, ὅσας διανοοῦνται πέμπειν,  
καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, ἐτοίμας εἶναι πλεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ ξυνθέμενοι  
ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος.

Ἀφίκετο δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τριήρης τῶν Ἀθηναίων, 4  
10 ἣν ἀπέστειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἱππέας. καὶ  
ATHENS. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἐψηφίσαντο τὴν τε  
The ship sent from the  
armament arrives at  
Athena. (see ch. 74, 2.)  
The Athenians resolve  
to send the supplies  
demanded.  
15 τροφὴν πέμπειν τῇ στρατιᾷ καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας.  
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἑβδομον καὶ δέκα-  
τον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυ-  
δίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

XCIV. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐπιγιγνο-  
μένου θέρους, οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς  
SICILY. Κατάνης παρέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Μεγάρων τῶν ἐν  
A. C. 414. τῇ Σικελίᾳ, οὓς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος τοῦ τυράννου,  
Olymp. 91. 2. ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, ἀναστήσαντες  
20 Petty operations of the  
armament in Sicily. Συρακόσιοι αὐτοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν. ἀποβάντες 2  
δὲ ἐδήωσαν τοὺς τε ἀγροὺς, καὶ ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ ἔρυμά τι τῶν  
Συρακοσίων, καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, αὖθις καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυσὶ  
παρακομισθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμὸν τό τε πεδῖον ἀνα-

1. γύλιππον B. κλεαρίδου G. κλεαρίδου C.L.O.P.e.k.m. sed in margine  
γρ. κλεανδρίδου eadem manu. κλεανδρίδου d.i. κλεάρχου Diodorus Siculus 15.  
3. βουλευόμενοι Q. βουλευομένων H. βουλόμενον e.g. μάλιστα] κάλλιστα B.  
5. ναῦς] om. d.i. τοὺς] τὰς L.O. ᾗδῃ] om. F.d.i. 7. ἡ καιρὸς h. καιρὸς  
ἦκε d. εἶναι] om. P. 9. καὶ ἐκ K. 12. πέμπειν καὶ ἱππέας d.i. 14. τῷ  
πολέμῳ] om. d. post ἐτελεύτα ponit B. 16. δέ] om. d. ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ε. θ.]  
ἀρχομένου θέρους d. 17. ἄρξαντες V. 18. μεγαρέων B. 22. τοὺς ἀγροὺς  
B.K.h. 24. τηρέα g. τυρέα c. τηρίαν Porro. vulgo et Bekk. τηρέαν. vid. c. 50, 3.

22. ἔρυμα] See VI. 75, 1.

24. Τηρέαν] Τηρίαν Codices omnes  
p. 378. Terias Plinio [lib. III. 8, 14.]  
Τηρίας Diodor. in Ecl. pag. 868. et  
Hesychio. Hinc corrige Diodorum,

qui lib. XIV. p. 402. Τυρίαν vocat. De  
Turia flumine, quod Valentiam præter-  
fluit, adi Vibium Seq. pag. 83. v. et  
Scylacem, pag. 4. WASS. De Teria  
Siciliæ Cluver. I. Sicil. 10. DUK.

βάντες ἐδῆουν καὶ τὸν σῖτον ἐνεπίμπρασαν, καὶ τῶν Συρακο-  
 σίων περιτυχόντες τισὶν οὐ πολλοῖς, καὶ ἀποκτείναντές τε  
 τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.  
 3 καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες ἐς Κατάνην, ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐπισιτισάμενοι,  
 πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Κεντόριπα Σικελῶν πόλισμα, 5  
 καὶ προσαγαγόμενοι ὁμολογία ἀπήεσαν, πιμπράντες ἅμα τὸν  
 4 σῖτον τῶν τε Ἰηησσιῶν καὶ τῶν Ὑβλαίων. καὶ ἀφικό-  
 μενοι ἐς Κατάνην καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἦκοντας  
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν πευτήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους, ἄνευ τῶν ἱππων,  
 μετὰ σκευῆς, ὡς αὐτόθεν ἱππων πορισθησομένων, καὶ ἱππο- 10  
 τοξότας τριάκοντα καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια.

XCV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ ἦρος καὶ ἐπ' Ἄργος στρατεύσαντες  
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν Κλεωνῶν ἦλθον, σεισμῷ δὲ γενο-  
 μένου ἀπεχώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ ταῦτα  
 2 GREECE. ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Θυρεάτιν ὁμορον οὖσαν, 15  
 Plundering warfare between Argos and  
 Lacedæmon. Unsuc-  
 cessful attempt to ef-  
 fect a democratical re-  
 volution at Theple.  
 3 κοσι. καὶ ὁ Θεσπιδίων δῆμος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει,  
 οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον, ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κατέ-  
 σχεν, ἀλλὰ βοηθησάντων Θηβαίων, οἱ μὲν ξυνελήφθησαν, οἱ 20  
 δ' ἐξέπεσον Ἀθῆνας.

XCVI. Καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους, ὡς ἐπύθοντο  
 τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἦκοντας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέλλοντας ἤδη

1. ἐνεπίπρασαν A.B.H.N.V.g. ἐνεπίπρασαν K. ἐμπίπρασαν Q. 2. τισιν  
 περιτυχόντες B.h. καὶ] om. B.h. τε] om. C.G.K.O.P.R.V.k.m. 3. τρο-  
 παῖον οὐ στήσαντες P. ἀνεχ.—ἀποπλεύσαντες] om. K. 4. ἐκείθεν] ἐκ h.  
 ἐπισιτισάμενοι g. 5. ἐχῶρει θ. κεντόριπα B. κεντόροπα L. κεντορριπα i.  
 σικελὸν A.E.F.G.H.K. σικελικὸν B.Q.h. 6. προσαγόμενοι G.L.f.g.i.k.m.  
 ὁμολογία] om. g. ἀπήεσαν g. πιμπράντες A. πιμπράσαντες g. πιμπράσαντες Q.  
 ἐμπιμπράντες B.h. 7. τε Ἰηησσιῶν] γενησιῶν B.h. 9. ἄνευ] ἄνδρας G.k.m.  
 10. ἱππων G. 11. τριακόσια ἀργυρίου B.h. 13. κλεῶν G. 15. ἐμβαλόντες R.  
 θυρεάτιν E. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. θυραίαν V. et correct. N. θυράτιν P.k.  
 θυρεάτιν d.i. vulgo θυρεάτιν. 17. ἔλασσαν B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἔλαττον. 20. βοησάντων h. βοηθησάντων τῶν K.Q. θηβαίων B.N.V.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. A.E.F.G. et vulgo ἀθηναίων. Conf. V. 17, 2. VII. 30, 2.  
 21. ἐξέφυγον B.h. 22. καὶ οἱ] οἱ δὲ d. 23. τε] om. B.E.e.h.

19. οὐ κατέσχεν] "Did not get the τικῶ φπερ πάντα κατέσχον, and the note  
 "better." Compare VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυ- on IV. 92, 3.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91.2.3.

A. C. 414.

Olymp. 91.2.3.

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans take measures to prevent the Athenians from occupying Epipolæ.

ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰέναι, νομίσαντες, ἐὰν μὴ τῶν Ἐπι-  
πολῶν κρατήσωσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, χωρίου ἀπο-  
κρήμνου τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς κει-  
μένου, οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς, οὐδ' εἰ κρατοῦντο  
μάχῃ, ἀποτευχισθῆναι, διενοοῦντο τὰς προσβά-  
σεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ ταύτας λάθωσι σφᾶς  
ἀναβάντες οἱ πολέμοι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλη γε αὐτοὺς δυνη-  
θῆναι. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως  
ἐπικλινές τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιφανές πᾶν εἶσω· καὶ ὠνόμασται ὑπὸ  
τοῦ Συρακοσίων διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολῆς τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι, Ἐπιπολαί.  
καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐξελθόντες πανδημεὶ ἐς τὸν λειμῶνα παρὰ τὸν 3  
Ἄναπον ποταμὸν ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς  
καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρεληφότες

1. ἐπιπολλῶν F.H.V.e.k. 2. ἀπὸ κρημοῦ g. 4. κρατοῦντο τῇ μάχῃ O.  
5. προσβάσεις K.g. 6. ταῦτα A.E.F.H.K.Q.e.g. Haack. Porpo. ταύτας Bekk.  
8. ἐξήρτητο B.h. ἐξήρτηται g. ἄλλον d. 11. ξυκίλθοντες d.i. λιμένα B.R.h.  
12. ἀναπτον k. 13. ἄρτι] om. Q.

2. χωρίου ἀποκρήμνου] Descripsit ex hoc loco Stephanus in Ἐπιπολαί. Duk.

4. οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτευχισθῆναι] It is owing to the participle νομίσαντες that σφᾶς is here allowable; for it would not be right to say, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἂν σφεῖς ἀποτευχισθῆναι, but either σφᾶς ἀποτευχισθῆναι, or simply οὐκ ἂν ἀποτευχισθῆναι. The cases in VI. 49, 2. and VII. 21, 3. where Bekker proposes to alter σφᾶς into σφεῖς, are not similar to the present passage.

5. [τὰς προσβάσεις] The surface of Epipolæ, speaking generally, may be called a triangle on an inclined plane, of which the city was the base. The sides of the triangle are two lines of steep descent, more or less precipitous: and it appears that no road led up to them from the country below, either on the north or south of Syracuse. All approach to Epipolæ, therefore, was by the apex of the triangle, where the high ground breaks off abruptly, being divided by a gap from the Hyblæan hills beyond; and here the roads from the plains of Syracuse and of Thapsus meet, joining the road which

came in along the Hyblæan ridge from Leontini and the interior of the island. The προσβάσεις then, or ways of approaching Epipolæ, were the roads or paths which ascended the ridge in particular places, through openings in the line of the cliffs. There were perhaps some such on the northern side, as for instance, what is now called the Scala Greca, by which the Catania road ascends from the plain of Thapsus. But the principal approaches were by the apex of the triangle, by the gap under Euryelus, from whence they mounted to the summit of the ridge.]

8. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ] Μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐξηρτησθαι καὶ μετεωρισθαι ἀκούεσθω, οὕτως τῆς διανοίας τοιαύδε· τὸ γὰρ ἄλλο χωρίον, πλὴν τῶν προσβάσεων, ἀπαν ὑψηλὸν ἐστὶ καὶ κρημνώδες, καὶ ἐπικίλνεται πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καταφάνεις ἔσωθεν εἶναι. SCHOL.

12. ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "As they had now got their new "generals just come into office." Compare for the dative αὐτοῖς the note on III. 98, 1.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 81.2.2.

τὴν ἀρχὴν) ἐξέτασιν τε ὄπλων ἐποιούντο, καὶ ἑξακοσίους  
 λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν πρότερον, ὧν ἦρχε Διόμιλος,  
 φυγὰς ἐξ Ἀνδρου, ὅπως τῶν τε Ἐπιπολῶν εἶησαν φύλακες,  
 καὶ ἦν ἐς ἄλλο τι δέη, ταχὺ ξυνεστῶτες παραγίγνωνται.

XCVII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ 5  
 ἡμέρᾳ ἐξητάζοντο, (καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτοὺς παντὶ ἤδη τῷ στρα-

But the Athenians  
 arrive suddenly from  
 Catana, debark at  
 Thapsus, surprise E-  
 pipolæ, and establish  
 themselves on high  
 ground.

τεύματι ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης σχόντες κατὰ τὸν  
 Λέοντα καλούμενον, ὃς ἀπέχει τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν  
 ἐξ ἧ ἑπτὰ σταδίου, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἀποβιβά-  
 σαντες, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Θάψον καθορ- 10  
 μισάμενοι· ἔστι δὲ χερσονήσος μὲν ἐν στενῷ

ισθμῷ προὔχουσα ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, τῆς δὲ Συρακοσίων πόλεως  
 2 οὔτε πλοῦν οὔτε ὁδὸν πολλὴν ἀπέχει.) καὶ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς  
 στρατὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Θάψῳ, διασταυρωσάμενος τὸν  
 ἰσθμὸν, ἡσύχαζεν· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς ἐχώρει εὐθὺς δρόμῳ πρὸς τὰς 15

1. ἐπιπλων G. ἑξακοσίους] Ita Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Conf.  
 cap. 97, 3. et VII. 43, 4. vulgo ἑπτακοσίους. 3. τε] om. i. ἐπιπλων f.m.  
 4. ξυνεστῶτες] om. C.K. παραγίγνουντο f. 5. νυκτὸς καὶ τῇ L.O. γιγνομένη Q.  
 7. σχόντες καὶ κατὰ K. 8. καλούμενον] om. k. 10. θάψον] θάλασσαν L.O.P.Q.k.  
 καθορμυρισμένοι E.f. 14. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. d.

5. ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς—ἡμέρᾳ] "On  
 "this same night's morrow," i. e. the  
 night which had been implied by the  
 words ἡμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ : τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ  
 ἡμέρᾳ is to be regarded as one word,  
 like the Latin "postridie." Compare  
 for the use of the genitive νυκτὸς, the  
 words in II. 79, 1. τῇ τῶν Πλαταιέων  
 ἐπιστρατείᾳ.

6. ἐξητάζοντο, καὶ ἔλαβον, κ. τ. λ.]  
 There is here some difficulty, and  
 Dobree proposes to read ἀνέγοντο in-  
 stead of ἐξητάζοντο : but that is merely  
 cutting the knot. Thucydides, I be-  
 lieve, means to say, that, whilst the  
 Syracusans were reviewing their men  
 on the bank of the Anapus at day-  
 break, the Athenians were doing the  
 same thing with theirs at the same time  
 on the shore to the west of Thapsus :  
 for they had landed their men un-  
 observed during the night, and had  
 then stationed their ships at Thapsus ;  
 while the soldiers, as soon as it was  
 light, after a brief muster of their force,

hastened to ascend to the Hog's Back  
 behind Epipolæ ; and having less than  
 a third of the distance to accomplish  
 which the Syracusans had to perform  
 starting from the bank of the Anapus,  
 they gained the vantage ground first,  
 and were enabled to repel the enemy.  
 For the putting to shore under cover of  
 the darkness, see the note on IV. 42, 2 ;  
 for the distances and the nature of the  
 ground, see the map and memoir on  
 Syracuse.

7. κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα] "Opposite to  
 "Leon," i. e. a straight line drawn  
 from Leon to the shore would fall upon  
 the point where the Athenians landed :  
 but the expression implies nothing as  
 to the distance of Leon from the sea ;  
 it only shews that there was no place  
 with a name between it and the coast,  
 by which the spot where the landing  
 took place could be marked more dis-  
 tinctly.

11. ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ] Compare the  
 note on IV. 113, 2.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2, 3.

Ἐπιπολὰς, καὶ φθάνει ἀναβάς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, πρὶν τοὺς  
 Συρακοσίους αἰσθομένους ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς ἐξετάσεως  
 παραγενέσθαι. ἐβοήθουν δὲ οἱ τε ἄλλοι, ὥς ἕκαστος τάχους<sup>3</sup>  
 εἶχε, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόμilon ἐξακόσιοι· στάδιοι δὲ, πρὶν  
 5 προσμῖξαι ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος, ἐγίνοντο αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἢ  
 πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. προσπεσόντες οὖν αὐτοῖς τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ<sup>4</sup>  
 ἀτακτότερον, καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ ταῖς  
 Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ ὁ τε Διόμιλος  
 ἀποθνήσκει καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὥς τριακόσιοι. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο<sup>5</sup>  
 10 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον τε στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπο-  
 σπόνδους ἀποδόντες τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν  
 τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπικαταβάντες, ὥς οὐκ ἐπεξήρσαν αὐτοῖς, ἐπανα-  
 χωρήσαντες φρούριον ἐπὶ τῷ Λαβδάλῳ ἐκοδόμησαν, ἐπ’  
 ἄκροις τοῖς κρημνοῖς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ὁρῶν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα,  
 15 ὅπως εἶη αὐτοῖς, ὅποτε †προΐοιεν, † ἢ μαχοῦμενοι ἢ τειχιούν-  
 τες, τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἀποθήκη. XCVIII.

The Athenians, having  
 received some rein-  
 forcements of cavalry,  
 commence their lines  
 of circumvallation,  
 20 and defeat a party of  
 the Syracusan cavalry.  
 Καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον αὐτοῖς ἦλθον ἐκ τε  
 Ἐγέσσης ἱππῆς τριακόσιοι, καὶ Σικελῶν καὶ  
 Ναξίων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν ὥς ἑκατόν· καὶ Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ὑπῆρχον πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι, οἷς  
 ἵππους τοὺς μὲν παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Κατα-

1. τὸν A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo τό. πρὶν] πλὴν L.O. 2. ἐκ] ἔχων O. λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς A.B.C.E.F.  
 G.H.K.L.O.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καὶ. 3. δὲ]  
 τε L.O.k. 4. διόμilon Q.R. διόμιον b. ἐξακόσιοι A.B.C.E.F.N.Q.V.  
 b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo in edd: recentioribus ἐπτακόσιοι.  
 Conf. VII. 43. 4. δὲ] om. G. 6. προσπεσόντες g. αὐτοὶ L.  
 7. ἀτακτότεροι B. ἀπρακτότερον K. οἱ συρ.] om. P. 10. τε] om.  
 B.E.F.g.h. 12. ἐπιβάντες Q. ἐξήρσαν G. 13. λαβδάλῳ L.O.P.Q.e.  
 λαυδάλῳ F.c.g. θαβδάλῳ d.i. 14. ὁρῶν E.F.g. 15. προΐοιεν F. Portus.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri προσίοιεν. 18. ἱππῆς B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἐγέσσης τριακόσιοι. 19. καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν] om. N.V. ἑκατόν] ἑκάστα e.  
 ἕκαστον C. 20. διακόσια g. οἷς C.F.H.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἱ.

15. †προΐοιεν†] I have not restored  
 the old reading προσίοιεν, because in the  
 compounds of the two prepositions πρὸ  
 and πρὸς the authority of the MSS. is of  
 little value, and all the recent editors have

adopted the correction προΐοιεν: yet I  
 believe that προσίοιεν is as likely to be  
 the true reading, signifying, "whenever  
 "they approached the town." See the  
 notes on IV. 36, 2. and IV. 108, 1.

ναίων ἔλαβον, τοὺς δ' ἐπρίαντο, καὶ ξύμπαντες πεντήκοντα  
 2 καὶ ἑξακόσιοι ἱππῆς ξυνελέγησαν. καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν τῷ  
 Λαβδάλφ φυλακὴν ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 ἵνα περ καθεζόμενοι ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον διὰ τάχους. καὶ  
 ἐκπληξιν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις παρέσχον τῷ τάχει τῆς οἰκοδο- 5  
 μίας· καὶ ἐπεξελθόντες μάχην διενουοῦντο ποιεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ

2. ἐπὶ B.h.  
 ἐκύκλωσαν h.

3. τυκὴν correct. F. συκὴν K. σικὴν L.O.d.i.  
 5. οικονομίας d.

4. ἐτείχισαν]

6. ἐξελθόντες h.

3. πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν] Whether this be the same word as Τύχην, the well known name of one of the quarters of Syracuse at a later period, derived from an ancient temple of Fortune, (Cicero, Verres IV. 53.) it seems impossible to decide. The situation of Τύχα would certainly agree with that of the place here mentioned; and there are instances certainly in which the Dorians substituted Σ for Τ, as in the instance of σά, the Megarian form of τά, and of σά μάν for τί μὴν. (Gregor. de Dialect. ed. Schäfer. p. 236.) It is possible also that Thucydides may have adopted the Doric form of the word, and have written πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν, i. e. "to the temple and statue of Fortune," as he has elsewhere spoken simply of ὁ Τεμενίτης, meaning the statue of Apollo so called. But is there any reason to believe that the Syracusans ever did write or pronounce Συκὴ for Τύχη? and had they done so, would not a record of it have been preserved by some of the many writers who have mentioned the quarters of Syracuse, just as Livy has preserved the Doric form in speaking of Ortygia, and calls it Nasos, not Nesus? Again, Stephanus Byzantinus speaks of Συκὴ as a place near Syracuse, connecting it with many other places of the same name in various countries, all so named from the *fig-trees* that abounded in their neighbourhood, and have nothing at all to do with the goddess Fortune. And if it be said that Τύχην in the text of Thucydides has been corrupted into συκὴν, I think that this is a most improbable supposition, because the former name was well known as one of the quarters of Syracuse, while the latter was altogether obscure. And how are we to

explain the change of accent also?

[4. ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον. If ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, with which they proposed to surround Syracuse, the aorist here appears out of place, inasmuch as the circumvallation was never completed at all, and much less in this early part of the siege. Yet that the aorist is genuine, and that what is here called ὁ κύκλος was not only begun but finished, appears from ch. 99, 1, and c. 101, 1, where Thucydides first says ἐτείχιζον τὸ πρὸς βορρᾶν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, and then in c. 101, 1, he adds ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους. Here ὁ κύκλος is assumed to be finished, and the Athenians begin to raise their walls, ἐτείχιζον, to the north and south of it. Yet again, in VII. 2, 4, ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, and is spoken of as not finished: τῷ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου \*\*\* ἔστιν ἂ καὶ ἡμίεργα τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξεργασμένα κατελείπετο. The solution seems to be that ὁ κύκλος which is spoken of as finished, was on the one hand a part of the circumvallation, but was also a complete work in itself,—something that is of an entrenched camp, which was to be the point of junction and key of the two lines which were to run respectively to the sea by Trogilus, and to the great harbour. It was the central point of the whole line, from which the works to the right and left were to commence; and therefore it was neither a single wall nor a double wall, but something of a fortified enclosure, whether circular or square or oblong, from which the double wall of the lines was to be carried out on each side, just as the Athenian long walls contract into a mere line from the wide fortified enclosure of Piræus.]

περιορᾶν. καὶ ἤδη ἀντιπαρατασσομένων ἀλλήλοις οἱ τῶν 3  
Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ, ὥς ἑώρων σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα  
διεσπασμένον τε καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσόμενον, ἀνῆγαγον  
πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν μέρους τινὸς τῶν ἱππέων· οὗτοι  
5 δὲ ὑπομένοντες ἐκώλουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λιθοφορεῖν τε καὶ  
ἀποσκιδνασθαι μακροτέραν. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία 4  
τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν πάντες, ἐτρέψαντο  
τοὺς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέας προσβαλόντες, καὶ ἀπέκτευν  
τε τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον τῆς ἵππομαχίας ἔστησαν.

10 XCIX. Καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν ἐτείχιζον τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
τὸ πρὸς Βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, οἱ δὲ λίθους καὶ ξύλα  
ξυμφοροῦντες παρέβαλλον, ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον  
καλούμενον, αἰὲ ἥπερ βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο  
αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν  
15 θάλασσαν τὸ ἀποτείχισμα. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι, 2  
οὐχ ἥκιστα Ἑρμοκράτους τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐσθ-  
γησαμένου, μάχαις μὲν πανδημεὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους οὐκέτι

5. τε] om. d.g. 6. μακροτέραν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.f.g. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo μακρότερον. 7. πάντων d.i. 9. τε] om. L. 10. τὸ  
πρὸς βορέαν τῶν ἀθηναίων e. 11. τείχος τοῦ κύκλου d.i. 12. φοροῦντες γρ. h.  
παρέβαλλον C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.k.m. τρωγίλον E.F.H.L.O.g.  
τρώγιλον Poppo. 17. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B.h.

6. φυλὴ μία] Adnotat hic Acacius e  
Sigonio IV. de Republ. Athen. 5. Athe-  
nienses in sua quemque tribu instructos  
in acie adversus hostes pugnassee. Hoc  
bene ostendit Sigonius ex Herodoti VI.  
111, 2. de pugna Marathonica, et ex  
Plutarchi Aristide. Et ex hoc loco,  
quem itidem ibi laudat Sigonius, intel-  
ligitur, Athenienses non solitos fuisse  
inter se miscere diversarum tribuum  
milites. Eandem rationem etiam alios  
in bellis sequutos fuisse, credibile est.  
Sic de Messeniis Thucyd. III. 90, 3.  
Ἐτυχον δὲ δύο φυλαὶ ἐν ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν  
Μεσσηνίων φρουροῦσαι. Et paulo post  
hic cap. 100, 1. de Syracusanis: φυλὴν  
μὴν καταλείποντες φύλακα τοῦ οικοδομή-  
ματος. Hinc φύλις pro μάχη, ἐκ τῆς  
ὁπλ., ἥτοι βοῆς τῶν φύλων, Eustathius  
in Homer. Iliad. α'. p. 140. et β'. p. 247.  
Suidas: Φυλὴ καθ' αὐτὴν ἐστὶ μύριοι

στρατιῶται. Non scio, cui e vetustis  
Rebuspublicis hoc conveniat. Si χίλιοι  
dixisset, posset referri ad prima initia  
Reipubl. Romanæ. Duk.

12. ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον καλούμενον]  
Traces of this name apparently still  
exist in the little places "Targia" and  
"Targetta," which may be seen on the  
map. I have placed a comma after  
παρέβαλλον, because the words ἐπὶ τὸν  
Τρωγίλον apply no less to ἐτείχιζον,  
"some were actually building the wall,  
"others laying along the line of its  
"intended course stones and timber,  
"towards Trogilus." Ἐτείχισαν ἐπὶ τὸν  
Τρωγίλον could not have been said with  
truth, but ἐτείχιζον ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον,  
"they began to fortify their wall to Tro-  
"gilus," is equivalent to saying, "they  
"fortified their wall towards Trogilus."



ἐβούλουντο διακινδυνεύειν, ὑποτείχιζεν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἢ ἐκείνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, μέρος ἀντιπέμπεω ταῦτοισι τῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους, ἐκείνους δὲ ἂν παυομένους τοῦ ἔργου πάντας ἂν πρὸς σφᾶς τρέπεσθαι. 3 ἐτείχιζον οὖν ἐξελθόντες, ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρως πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, κάτωθεν τοῦ κύκλου τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἄγοντες, τὰς τε ἐλάας ἐκκόπτοντες τοῦ Τεμένους καὶ πύργους ξυλίνους καθιστάντες. αἱ δὲ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐπω 10 ἐκ τῆς Θάψου περιπεπλεύκεσαν ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα, ἀλλ'

2. ἄξειν F.H.g. ἀποκλήσεις C. pr. manu, E.F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλήσεις. 3. καὶ ἅμα καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ [ἅμα]. ἐπιβοηθεῖν G.N.V. 4. ταῦτοισι αὐτοῖς Bekk. Poppo. Goell. Libri omnes αὐτοῖς. ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλ. A.E.F.G. αὐτοὶ προκαταλ. τοῖς σταυροῖς B. Bekk. 2. 5. δὲ ἀναπανομένους B. 6. ἂν om. B. 9. ἐλάας A.E.F.H.K. et marg. N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλαίας. 11. περιπεπλεύκεσαν K. περιέπλευσαν H. Goell. μέγα H.K.

1. ὑποτείχιζεν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι] Οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (φησὶν) ἐβούλουντο, ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν τεῖχος οἰκοδομήσάμενοι, Συρακούσιους εἰρᾶν τῆς ἔξω γῆς, κατακλείσαντες εἰς τὴν χερρόνησον οἱ δὲ Συρακούσιοι ὄρθιον τεῖχος διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἰσθμώδους ὑποτείχιζον, κώλυμα ἐσόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ δύνασθαι διατείχισαι. καὶ ἐνόμιζον, εἰ φθάσαιεν περιτείχισαντες αὐτοὶ, ἀποκλείσαι ἂν ἐκείνους τοῦ ἔτι διατείχισαι δύνασθαι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ καὶ κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ἀποτείχιζοντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθέλοιεν, μέρει μὲν ἂν τινι τῆς αὐτῶν στρατιᾶς ἀντιτάξασθαι τοῖς ἐπιούσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ προαποσταυρώσειν τὰ βάσιμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐφόδους γὰρ τὰ βάσιμα λέγει. SCHOL.

ὑποτείχιζεν, κ.τ.λ.] For the probable direction of this wall, see the memoir on Syracuse. Ὑποτείχιζεν is, "to build a wall to intercept that of the enemy."

2. ἀποκλήσεις γίγνεσθαι] The construction here is sufficiently confused. But αὐτοῖς is clearly wrong, and ἀποκλήσεις is, I think, the nominative, supplying either ἐδόκουν or ἔμελλον, for if it were the accusative, ἂν could hardly be omitted. For αὐτοῖς Bekker proposes to read αὐτοῖς: I am inclined to prefer αὐτοῖς, as opposed to ἐκείνοι just above, and to supply διενούοντο, or some simi-

lar word, from ἄμεινον ἐδόκει. The nominative also seems to me to agree better with φθάνειν ἂν προκαταλαμβάνοντες. [If αὐτοῖς be genuine it must refer to the Athenians, and be governed by ἀντιπέμπεω. But Poppo objects that the Athenians are called ἐκείνοι, and that to apply the pronoun αὐτοῖς to them in the same sentence would create confusion. He therefore now prefers αὐτοῖς, but I doubt whether his objection to αὐτοῖς is valid, and it seems doubtful whether the nominative or the dative is to be preferred.] Immediately below, the sense seems to be, "they should secure beforehand "with their palisades" (i. e. the palisades which would naturally form a part of their fortification, but which were on this occasion to be raised before the wall could be completed altogether) "those points by which the enemy "could most readily assail them."

8. ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος] "A cross wall," i. e. that should cross the intended line of the Athenians. It would not follow that it should cross it at right angles, but merely meet and intercept it, as opposed to the wall of the city, which ran parallel to it.

9. τοῦ Τεμένους] Probably belonging to Apollo Temenites. See ch. 75, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91.2.3.

ἔτι οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουν τῶν περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, κατὰ γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῆς Θάψου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπήγοντο.

C. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ἀρκούντως ἐδόκει ἔχειν ὅσα τε ἐσταυρώθη καὶ ῥοδομήθη τοῦ ὑποτειχίσματος, καὶ οἱ

5 The Athenians attack Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἤλθον κωλύσοντας, φο-  
the counterwork, and βούμενοι μὴ σφίσι δίχα γιγνομένοις ῥᾶον μά-  
destroy it. χωνται, καὶ ἅμα τὴν καθ' αὐτοὺς περιτείχισιν

ἐπειγόμενοι, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ

10 Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς τε ὀχετοὺς αὐτῶν, οἱ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ὑπονομηδὸν ποτοῦ ὕδατος ἡγμένοι ἦσαν, διέφθειραν, καὶ τηρήσαντες τοὺς

τε ἄλλους Συρακοσίους κατὰ σκηναὺς ὄντας ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ, καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀποκεχωρηκότας, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ

σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, τριακοσίους μὲν σφῶν

15 αὐτῶν λογάδας καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκλεκτοὺς ὀπλισμένους προὔταξαν θεῖν δρόμῳ ἐξαπιναίως πρὸς τὸ ὑποτειχίσμα, ἡ

δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ δίχα, ἡ μὲν μετὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν, ἡ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ

2. δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.f.g.k. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἐκ. ἐπιτήδεια  
στία ἐπήγοντο B.h. ἐπείγοντο E.H. 4. ἐπιτειχίσματος Q.g. τειχίσματος L.O.k.  
περιτειχίσματος E. καὶ] om. L. 5. οὐκ ἤλθον αὐτοὺς L. αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἤλθον d.i.  
om. pronomen B.P.h. φοβούμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι μὴ B.h. 6. δίχα σφίσι N.Q.V.g.  
γιγνομένοις g. 7. καθ' αὐτοὺς B. κατ' αὐτοὺς F.H.Q. 8. φυλὴν] φυλακὴν  
C.G.K.e. 10. αὐτῶν] om. K. cum Suida v. ὑπονομηδόν, qui mox non ποτοῦ sed  
τοῦ, nec διέφθειραν sed κατίστρεψαν. 12. κατὰ] καὶ τὰς H. 13. ἀνακεχωρη-  
κότας L. 14. στρατεύματι i. 15. αὐτῶν] om. d. ἐκλεκτοὺς B.h. 17. ἡ μὲν]  
οἱ μὲν g. 18. εἰ] ὅπως μὴ L.O.P.Q. et γρ. F. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. οἱ δὲ L.g.

8. φυλὴν μίαν] I believe there is no information as to the number of tribes existing at Syracuse. At Corinth there were eight: (Suidas in πάντα ὀκτώ:) but this would afford no rule for its colony, placed as it was under such different circumstances, and receiving from time to time such numbers of new citizens. May we not imagine, from what is said VI. 72, 3. of the ordinary number of στρατηγοί, that the tribes were fifteen, as the number of tribes generally in the democratical constitutions regulated that of the generals of the commonwealth?

13. ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι] Apparently a

stockade in advance of the cross wall, ὑποτειχίσμα, and covering the approach to it, according to the plan of the Syracusans mentioned in the last chapter: φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους. "The rest of the "Syracusans who were in tents," are the main body of the tribe which had been left to guard the cross wall and stockade, as distinguished from the party who were stationed in the stockade, and who, as being most exposed to the enemy's attacks, were obliged to be more on the alert.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

2 ἐτέρου πρὸς τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα. καὶ προσ-  
βαλόντες οἱ τριακόσιοι αἰροῦσι τὸ σταύρωμα· καὶ οἱ φύλακες  
αὐτὸ ἐκλιπόντες κατέφυγον ἐς τὸ προτείχισμα τὸ περὶ τὸν  
Τεμενίτην. καὶ αὐτοῖς ξυνεσέπεσον οἱ διώκοντες; καὶ ἐντὸς  
γενόμενοι βία ἐξεκρούσθησαν πάλιν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων,<sup>5</sup>  
καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τινὲς αὐτόθι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοὶ  
3 διεφθάρησαν. καὶ ἐπαναχωρήσασα ἡ πᾶσα στρατιὰ τὴν τε  
ὑποτείχισιν καθείλον καὶ τὸ σταύρωμα ἀνέσπασαν, καὶ διεφθό-  
ρησαν τοὺς σταυροὺς παρ' ἑαυτοῦς, καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

CI. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχίζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι<sup>10</sup>

1. στράτευμα K. τὸ ante παρὰ om. B.h. πυλίδα B.h. 3. αὐτὸ] om.  
L.O.P.k. ἐς E.H.V.c.d.g.h. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo εἰς. περιπροτείχισμα B.h.  
4. ξυνεσέπεσον B.E.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνέπεσον. 6. οὐ πολλοὶ δὲ N.  
7. πᾶσα ἡ g. 9. παρ'] ἐφ' G.L.O.P.k.m. ἑαυτοῖς Q.

1. τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα] This must not be confounded with the stockade just mentioned, for *that* was attacked by the detached party of 300 men, *this* was observed by half of the main army. This latter seems to have been the stockade or palisade which I imagine to have existed generally as an exterior defence to cover the postern gates of the Greek towns. For instance, we read of "the gates leading to the "palisade" at Amphipolis, where it appears by the context that the gates in question were at the back of the town, in a situation, in fact, exactly analogous to the postern here spoken of at Syracuse. When then the garrison of the stockade belonging to the cross wall were dislodged by the Athenian assaulting party, they naturally fled to the postern which opened into the newly inclosed quarter of Apollo Temenites. But the division of the main Athenian army, which had advanced upon the stockade covering this postern for the very purpose of forcing their way in along with the fugitives from the outer stockade of the cross wall, were accordingly now at hand to avail themselves of the opportunity, and did effect an entrance through the postern into the quarter of Temenites. This appears from the circumstance of some Argives being mentioned among the slain, who could not have belonged to the detached party

employed against the cross wall; for that party consisted wholly either of Athenians, or of *light-armed* auxiliaries furnished with heavy armour for this particular occasion; and the Dorian Argives were, as was natural, only *heavy-armed* soldiers. See VI. 43.

10. ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου] Göller translates these words, "*inde ab ambitu opus con- tinuantes.*" I do not think it would follow that the line was continuous; indeed the words of Thucydides rather seem to imply the contrary. I understand ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου to be equivalent to ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ὁρμώμενοι, that is, that they set out from the part of the line already completed on Epipolæ, and began to work on the cliff, which formed the southern extremity of the high ground, above the valley of the Anapus. The work here begun was undoubtedly in the same line as that part already completed, and was intended to be joined to it hereafter: perhaps also the foundations of the walls were dug along the whole distance, and some slight beginning of the work made between the finished wall and the cliff. But the Athenians hastened to complete their lines below Epipolæ, from the cliff to the sea, because it was here that the Syracusans were naturally attempting to carry their counterwall. To carry a counterwall from the city through the Athenian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους, ὃς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ταύτῃ

πρὸς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ὀρᾷ, καὶ ἤπερ αὐτοῖς  
 βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο καταβάσι διὰ τοῦ ὀμα-  
 λου καὶ τοῦ ἔλους ἐς τὸν λιμένα τὸ περιτεί-

χισμα. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ ἐξελθόν-  
 5 works. Lamachus is killed.

τες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπεσταύρουν αὐθις, ἀρξάμενοι  
 ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἔλους· καὶ τάφρον ἅμα  
 παρώρυσσον, ὅπως μὴ οἶον τε ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μέχρι τῆς  
 θαλάσσης ἀποτειχίσαι. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν 3

10 αὐτοῖς ἐξείργαστο, ἐπιχειροῦσιν αὐθις τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων  
 σταυρώματι καὶ τάφρῳ, τὰς μὲν ναῦς κελεύσαντες περι-  
 πλεῦσαι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τὸν τῶν Συρα-  
 κοσίων· αὐτοὶ δὲ περὶ ὄρθρον καταβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπο-  
 λῶν ἐς τὸ ὀμαλόν, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἣ πηλῶδες ἦν καὶ  
 15 στεριφώτατον, θύρας καὶ ξύλα πλατέα ἐπιθέντες καὶ ἐπ'  
 αὐτῶν διαβαδίσαντες, αἰροῦσιν ἅμα ἕξ τό τε σταύρωμα πλὴν  
 ὀλίγου καὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ ὑπολειφθὲν εἶλον·

1. τὸν ante ὑπὲρ om. R. 2. μέγα E.i. 9. ἀποτειχίσαι V. τὸ τὸν E.  
 10. τὸ τῶν V. 11. στρατεύματι H. καὶ τάφρῳ om. f. παραπλεῦσαι h.  
 περιπλεῦσαι κελεύσαντες N.V. 12. μέγα Q.i. 13. περὶ ὄρθρον]  
 om. i. 15. στεριφώτατον A.B.E.F.H.L.O.Q.f.g.k.m. θύρας καὶ ξύλα] vulgo  
 καὶ θύρας καὶ ξύλα: sed καὶ ante θύρας om. A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ἐπ'] δι' B.h. 16. διαβαδίσαντες A. βαδίσαντες c. 17. τάφρον καὶ  
 ὕστερον καὶ B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καὶ ὕστερον. ὑποληφθὲν G.d.m.

lines on Epipolæ, was attended with the disadvantage of working up hill; and it was not therefore till the arrival of Gylippus had so greatly encouraged them, that the Syracusans thought of attempting to cut the enemy's lines in this direction. And the Athenians, for the same reason, neglected to complete their walls on Epipolæ: for not apprehending an attack on their rear from the side of Euryelus, they considered that their advantage of ground sufficiently secured them in front, and that they might therefore keep the Syracusans in on this side, even without blockading them by a wall, till they had finished their work in other quarters. Nor would this calculation have failed, had they been sufficiently on their guard against what was going on in their rear, and had hindered

Gylippus from turning their whole position, by establishing himself unopposed on the summit of Epipolæ.

9. τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν] "The work "which had been carried as far as the "cliff, and built at the cliff." Τὸ πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ would have signified simply, "the fortification about or upon the "cliff:" τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν seems to allude to the words a little above, ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνόν; and at the same time to contain so much of the sense of πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ, as to imply that the principal part of the work was at the cliff itself. I do not think that the words can bear, or that the sense will allow of, the interpretation proposed by Dobree, "up the crag."

15. ξύλα πλατέα] "Planks," or as Herodotus calls them, ξύλα τετράγωνα. (1. 186, 6.)

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 92. 3.

καὶ μάχῃ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνίκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων οἱ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔχοντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔφυγον, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐτοὺς βουλόμενοι ἀποκλῆσθαι τῆς διαβάσεως οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τριακόσιοι λογάδες δρόμῳ ἡπείγοντο πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν. δέισαντες δὲ οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι (ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἱππέων αὐτοῖς οἱ πολλοὶ ἐνταῦθα) ὁμόσε χωροῦσι τοῖς τριακοσίοις τούτοις, καὶ τρέπουσι τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν ἐς τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσπεσόντων αὐτῶν ξυμφοβήθη καὶ ἡ πρώτη φυλὴ τοῦ κέρως. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Λάμαχος παρεβοήθει ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τοῦ ἐαυτῶν, μετὰ τοξοτῶν τε οὐ πολλῶν καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβὼν καὶ ἐπιδιαβὰς τάφρον τινα καὶ μονωθεὶς μετ' ὀλίγων τῶν ξυνδιαβάντων ἀποθνήσκει αὐτὸς τε καὶ πέντε ἡ ἑξ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ τούτους μὲν οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι εὐθὺς κατὰ τάχος φθάνουσιν ἀρπάσαντες πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπιόντος ἤδη καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεχώρουν. CII. ἐν

The Syracusans try to take the Athenian works on Epipolæ, but

τούτῳ δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον καταφυγόντες, ὥς ἑώραν ταῦτα γινόμενα, αὐτοὶ τε πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀναθαρσύναντο

1. ἐν αὐτῇ ante καὶ ponit B. om. e. καὶ om. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων Q. 3. ἔφυγον A.E.F.G. ἔφευγον B.h. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἀποκλῆσθαι C. prima manu, F.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκλῆσεσθαι H.K.N. ceteri ἀποκλείεσθαι. 5. ἡπείγοντο K. 6. δέ] γὰρ d.i. 9. ξυμφοβήθη Q. ξυμφοβήθη d. ξυμφοβήθει i. 10. φυλακὴ καὶ τοῦ d.i. φυλακὴ τοῦδε τοῦ margo i. 11. εὐωνύμου ἐαυτῶν h. 13. τῶν διαβάντων d. 14. αὐτὸς καὶ K. αὐτῶν A.F. 15. ἀναρπάσαντες καὶ διαβιβάντες B.h. παρὰ K. 16. τοῦ om. K. ἤδη] om. P. καὶ] om. Q. 20. πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως] om. K. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως om. e. θαρσύναντες K.

3. ἔφυγον] The Aorist here is to be preferred to the imperfect, because the flight to the city was not only attempted, but effected without interruption; and accordingly at the beginning of the next chapter we have, οἱ καταφυγόντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

10. Ἡ πρώτη φυλακὴ τοῦ κέρως] Velim doceri, quænam in pugna sit πρώτη φυλακὴ cornuum. Interim suspicari licebit, fortassis legendum esse φυλὴν. Vide ad cap. 98, 4. Φυλακὴν pro φυλὴν habet etiam Cod. Gr. (K.) cap. 100, 1. Valla et Portus hic vertunt cohortem, ut supra φυλὴν. Duk. I have followed

Duker's suggestion in reading φυλὴ here instead of φυλακὴ. The latter cannot apply to a portion of an army not defending a fortification, but drawn out in the field for battle. For φυλὴ compare the well known description of the Athenian line of battle at Marathon; ἡγεομένου δὲ τοῦ πολεμάρχου, ἐξεδέκοντο ὡς ἀριθμέοντο αἱ φυλαὶ ἐχόμεναι ἀλλήλων. Herodot. VI. 111, 2.

16. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές] For the Syracusan garrison at Olympieum gave them the command of the whole country on the right or southern bank of the Anapus. Compare ch. 75, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91.2.3.

without effect. The Athenian fleet enters the great harbour.

τες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ σφᾶς Ἀθη-  
ναίους, καὶ μέρος τι αὐτῶν πέμπουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν  
κύκλον τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἡγούμενοι ἔρημον αἰρήσειν.  
καὶ τὸ μὲν δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα αὐτῶν αἰροῦσι καὶ διεπύρ-  
2 θησαν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· ἔτυχε γὰρ  
ἐν αὐτῷ δι' ἀσθένειαν ὑπολελειμμένος· τὰς γὰρ μηχανὰς, καὶ  
ξύλα ὅσα πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἦν καταβεβλημένα, ἐμπρῆσαι  
τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἐκέλευσεν, ὥς ἔγνω ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους  
ἐρημιά ἀνδρῶν ἄλλῃ τρόπῳ περιγενέσθαι. καὶ ξυνέβη οὕτως·  
3 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι προσῆλθον οἱ Συρακόσιοι διὰ τὸ πῦρ, ἀλλὰ  
ἀπεχώρουν πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸν κύκλον βοήθεια ἦδη  
κάτωθεν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀποδιωζάντων τοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐπαγγέλει, καὶ  
αἱ νῆες ἅμα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς Θάψου, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, κατέπλεον  
ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα. ἃ ὀρῶντες οἱ ἄνωθεν κατὰ τάχος ἀπῆ-  
4 σαν, καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν πόλιν,  
νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι δυνάμει  
ικανοὶ γενέσθαι κωλύσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τειχισμόν.

CIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν, καὶ  
τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ  
20 τοὺς μετὰ Λαμάχου καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκομίσαντο. καὶ  
παρόντος ἡδὴ σφίσι παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος,  
καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπι-  
πολῶν καὶ τοῦ κρημνώδους ἀρξάμενοι ἀπετεί-  
χιζον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης τείχει διπλῶ τοὺς

2. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν Bekk. om. i. 4. δέκα πλέθρων i. τεύχος f. 6. ἀπολε-  
λειμένος N.V. 7. πρὸς τοῦ τείχους Q. ἦν πρὸ τοῦ τείχους e. 8. ἐκέλευεν g.  
ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἀδυνάτους αὐτοὺς ἐσομένους. 12. ἀποδιωζόντων A.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.e.k.m.  
Haeck. Porpo. 13. ἅμ' αὐτῶν Bekk. εἴρηται Q.f. 14. μεγαλιμένα Q.i. ἀπῆσαν  
κατὰ τάχος B.h. κατὰ τάχος ἐπῆσαν A.E.F.H.Q.f.g. 16. σφίσι] om. i.  
20. λάχτος P. μαλάχου k. αὐτοὶ L.O.P. αὐτῶν g. 21. σφίσι] om. i.  
24. τῆς] om. e. τείχει διπλῶ μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης R.f.

4. τὸ δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα] A sort of redoubt, or covering outwork of one thousand feet in length, raised before that part of the line on which the Athenians were at work, to protect the workmen, and to cover the stones, timber, cranes, scaffoldings, and other

things used for the building.

5. διεκώλυσεν] i.e. τὸ μὴ αἰρεῖν καὶ διαπορθῆσαι διεκώλυσεν. Compare the note on VI. 89, 5.

16. ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης δυνάμει] Compare II. 77, 1. νομίσαντες ἀπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

2 Συρακοσίους. τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐσηγέτο ἐκ τῆς  
 Ἰταλίας πανταχόθεν. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν πολλοὶ  
 ξύμμαχοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ πρότερον περιεωρῶντο, καὶ ἐκ  
 3 τῆς Τυρσηνίας νῆες πεντηκόντοροι τρεῖς. καὶ τᾶλλα προὐ-  
 χῶρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι πολέμῳ μὲν  
 οὐκέτι ἐνόμιζον ἂν περιγενέσθαι, ὥς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τῆς  
 Πελοποννήσου ὠφελία οὐδεμία ἦκε, τοὺς δὲ λόγους ἔν τε  
 σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦντο ξυμβατικούς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν  
 οὗτος γὰρ δὴ μόνος εἶχε Λαμάχου τεθνεῶτος τὴν ἀρχήν.  
 4 καὶ κύρωσις μὲν οὐδεμία ἐγίνετο, οἷα δὲ εἰκὸς ἀνθρώπων<sup>10</sup>  
 ἀπορούντων καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρὶν πολιορκουμένων, πολλὰ  
 ἐλέγετο πρὸς τε ἐκείνους καὶ πλείω ἔτι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ  
 γὰρ τινα καὶ ὑποψίαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἐς ἀλλήλους  
 εἶχον, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε, ἐφ' ὧν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα ξυνέβη,  
 ἔπαυσαν, ὥς ἡ δυστυχία ἡ προδοσία τῇ ἐκείνων βλαπτόμενοι,<sup>15</sup>  
 καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλουντο, Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ Τελλίαν.

CIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Γύλιππος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ  
 τῆς Κορίνθου νῆες περὶ Λευκάδα ἤδη ἦσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς  
 τὴν Σικελίαν διὰ τάχους βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὥς  
 αὐτοῖς αἱ ἀγγελίαι ἐφοίτων δεινὰ καὶ πᾶσαι<sup>20</sup>  
 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐψευσμέναι, ὥς ἤδη παντελῶς  
 ἀποτετευχισμέναι αἱ Συράκουσαι εἰσι, τῆς μὲν  
 Σικελίας οὐκέτι ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν εἶχεν ὁ Γύλιπ-  
 πος, τὴν δὲ Ἰταλίαν βουλόμενος περιποιῆσαι, αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ  
 Πυθὴν ὁ Κορίνθιος ναυσὶ δυοῖν μὲν Λακωνικαῖν δυοῖν δὲ Κο-<sup>25</sup>  
 ρινθίαν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπεραιώθησαν τὸν Ἴονιον ἐς Τάραντα,

2. πολλὰχόθεν Q. δέ] om. f. σικελιωτῶν B. h. 3. ξύμμαχοι om. L. O. καὶ τοῖς K.  
 περιωρῶντο g. 4. πεντηκόντοροι A. E. F. k. m. τᾶλλα] πάντα B. h. 5. ἐλπίδα  
 B. f. h. 6. ἐνόμιζον ad G. οὐδέ] om. Q. f. οὐδὲν F. 8. ξυμβατικούς] om. d.  
 9. ἤδη B. E. h. 11. πρὶν] om. C. K. R. b. e. 12. ἐκείνων τὸν νικίαν καὶ E. τὴν]  
 om. Q. 13. ἀπὸ H. N. R. V. c. g. corr. F. κακῶς C. K. k. 14. τε] om. L.  
 γε Haack. ἀφ' ὧν V. 16. εὐρυκλέα B. h. πελίαν L. O. 17. γύλιππος  
 B. ut solet. αἱ] om. G. m. 18. περὶ τὴν λευκάδα Q. ἤδη] om. R.  
 βουλόμενος f. 25. λακωνικῶν Q. 26. ἰόνιον E. G. d. i. m.

5. ἐς ἐλπίδας] "So as to give them  
 " hopes."

14. τοὺς στρατηγούς τε] The conjunc-

tion is again out of its place, the true  
 construction being ἔπαυσάν τε τοὺς  
 στρατηγούς καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλουντο.

ITALY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, πρὸς ταῖς σφετέραις δέκα Λευκαδίας δυο καὶ  
'Αμπρακιώτιδας τρεῖς προσπληρώσαντες, ὕστερον ἔμελλον  
πλεύσεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος ἐς τὴν  
Θουρίαν πρῶτον πρεσβευσάμενος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρός ποτε  
5 πολιτείαν, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος αὐτοὺς προσαγαγέσθαι, ἄρας  
παρέπλει τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ ἄρπασθεὶς ὑπ' ἀνέμου κατὰ τὸν  
Τεριναιὸν κόλπον, ὃς ἐκπνέει ταύτῃ μέγας, κατὰ Βορέαν ἐστη-  
κὼς, ἀποφέρεται ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, καὶ πάλιν χειμασθεὶς ἐς τὰ  
μάλιστα τῇ Τάραντι προσμίσγει· καὶ τὰς ναῦς, ὅσαι ἐπὶ ὤνη-  
10 σαν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἀνελκύσας ἐπεσκεύαζεν. ὁ δὲ Νικίας 3  
πυθόμενος αὐτὸν προσπλέοντα ὑπερεῖδε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν,  
ὅπερ καὶ οἱ Θούριοι ἔπαθον, καὶ ληστικώτερον ἔδοξε παρε-  
σκευασμένους πλεῖν, καὶ οὐδεμίαν φυλακὴν πῶ ἐποιεῖτο.

1. λευκαδίας E.F.c.g. 2. πληρώσαντες A.f. ὕστερον] om. i. 3. πλεύσα-  
σθαι Q. 4. κατὰ A.E.F.G. καὶ B.h. Bekk. 2. ποτε A.E.F.G. ἀναγεωσάμενος  
B.h. Bekk. 2. om. K. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.k. οὐδὲ g. 6. παρέπλευσε B.  
ἀρπασθεὶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo ἀναρπασθεὶς. 7. τυρρναῖον O. τερινναῖον c. τερναιῖον V. ἐκπλεῖ  
e. et prima manu C. 9. προσμίσγει E.F.G.H.K.L.Q.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ὅσαι  
μάλιστα ἐπὶ ὤνησαν B.h. 10. ἀπὸ Q.g. ἀπεσκεύαζεν H. 11. προσπλέοντα  
B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo πλέοντα. 12. παρασκευασαμένους A.E.F.R. 13. φυλακὴν  
πῶν f. πῶς φυλακὴν h. πῶ] om. B. ἐποιοῦντο B.h.

4. κατὰ τὴν—πολιτείαν] Nam Gylippi pater Cleandridas in expeditione contra Athenienses Plistoanacti adolescenti adjunctus, [see Thucyd. I. 114, 4. Plutarch in Pericle 22.] et pecuniæ a Pericle ob reditum acceptæ postea insimulatus damnatusque, Thuriis exul non solum vitam egerat, sed etiam, ut hoc loco patet, civitatem adeptus erat. HAACK.  
Compare Diodor. Sicul. XIII. p. 389.

6. κατὰ τὸν Τεριναιὸν κόλπον] "When  
"opposite the Terinæan gulf." Poppo's  
proposed correction, *Ταραντίνον*, cannot  
be admitted; for what copyist would  
have gone out of his way, and substituted  
an obscure name in the place of one so well  
known as that of Tarentum? But the mention  
of the Terinæan gulf, situated as it is on the  
northern side of the extreme point of Italy, while  
Gylippus was coasting along the southern side,  
is exceedingly perplexing. Possibly some local  
peculiarities may account for it, which can only  
be ascertained by an exact acquaintance with the  
Calabrian coast, and with the phenomena of the

winds in that quarter. The words do not at all imply that Gylippus was in the Terinæan gulf; the difficulty is, why the longitude at which he was arrived should be expressed by a place on the northern or western coast, rather than that of the southern or eastern; as if a vessel sailing along the back of the Isle of Wight, and being in Freshwater Bay, were to be described as being opposite to Yarmouth; which, although true, would yet be rather an extraordinary way of describing her situation. Can it be that when the land of Italy becomes so inere a promontory, the north wind is felt as an off-shore wind on the southern coast, much more than when it is broken by all the high land of the Apennines; so that to say that Gylippus was opposite the Terinæan gulf, is no more than saying that he had reached the narrow point of Italy, where the north wind was felt more severely, as there was no sufficient mass of intervening land to break its violence.



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

CV. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ θέρους καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ἐσέβαλον αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλὴν ἐδήωσαν. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν· αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα τὰς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ληστεῖαις ἐκ Πύλου, καὶ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἀποβαίνοντες, μετὰ τε Ἀργείων καὶ Μαντινέων ξυνεπολέμουν· καὶ πολλάκις 10 Ἀργείων κελεύοντων ὅσον σχόντας μόνου ξὺν ὅπλοις ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ τὸ ἐλάχιστον μετὰ σφῶν δρώσαντας ἀπελθεῖν, οὐκ ἤθελον· τότε δὲ, Πυθοδώρου καὶ Λαισποδίου καὶ Δημοράτου ἀρχόντων, ἀποβάντες ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν καὶ Πρασιάς καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα, ἐδήωσαν τῆς γῆς, καὶ τοῖς Λακε- 15 δαιμονίοις ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν. ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἕτεμον, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας, καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου. 20

1. δέ] om. O. χρόνους καὶ τούτου τοῦ θέρους Λακεδαιμόνιοι E. 4. ἐβοήθησαν g. 5. τὰς πρὸς τοὺς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo omitt. articulos. 7. ληστέαις E. καὶ] om. g. 10. ξυνεπολέμουν B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπολέμουν. 11. ἔχοντας B.h. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ g. 12. μετ' αὐτῶν Q. δρώσαντες A.E.F.H.h. 13. δὴ] L.O.k. 14. ἐς] om. E. λημέραν A.C.E.F.G.H.N.V.g. 15. Πρασιάν A.E. (F. teste Bekk.) G.K.L.O.V.g.m. Πρασιάς B. Bekk. 2. Πρασιάν F.H.c. vulgo Πρασιάν. ὅσα ἄλλα] ἄλλα ἅπαντα B. 17. ἀμύνεσθαι Q. 18. ἐξ Ἄργους B. 19. τε] γε g. 20. ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας B.h.

15. ὅσα ἄλλα] "Wherever else they landed," according to Poppo; or, "at all the other maritime places of Laco-  
nia," as ὅσα ἔτη signifies, "every year," and ὁσήμεραι, or ὅσαι ἡμέραι, "every day." See Viger, c. 3. §. 9.

## SKETCH OF THE CORINTHIAN COAST SOUTH OF CENCHREÆ.

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(Thucyd. IV. 42—44.)

THE mere inspection of this map will render the narrative of Thucydides instantly intelligible. The two points of the peninsula, and the stream or beck, [Chersonesus and Rheitus,] the flat beach between them, *αἰγιαλός*, where the Athenians landed, and the low ridge or shoulder of mount Oneion, which intercepted the view of the battle from the Corinthians stationed at Cenchreæ, exactly correspond with the description in the text. The distance of Corinth from the landing-place agrees very exactly with the sixty stadia mentioned by Thucydides; and the nearness of Cenchreæ to the scene of action, together with the character of the intervening ground, explains how the dust could have been visible, although the battle itself was not so. The only difficulty, or apparent difficulty, relates to the distance of the landing-place from the isthmus, which the MSS. of Thucydides all agree in giving at twenty stadia. This is objected to as too little; but if we take the northern point of the landing-place under Oneion, we shall find that twenty stadia, that is, two miles and 313 yards, extend considerably to the north of Cenchreæ. The "isthmus" is necessarily rather a vague term, and we do not know exactly how far it was applied in the time of Thucydides. Possibly it belonged to the whole country between the two ridges of Oneion, the southern one represented in the accompanying map, and the northern one which comes down to the sea at Schoenus. Cenchreæ itself would then be on the isthmus, and the distance from it to the very centre of the landing-place would not exceed twenty stadia.

# MEMOIR

TO

## ILLUSTRATE THE MAPS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SPHACTERIA.

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**F**OR the two maps which the following pages are designed to illustrate I am indebted to the kindness of captain Smyth, by whom the whole western coast of Greece was regularly surveyed a few years since, under the orders of the British admiralty. It may seem strange that the names which appear in these maps are all modern, and that I have neither pointed out the site of Pylus, nor marked out, by its most famous name, the island of Sphacteria itself. The truth is, that I was for a long while fully persuaded that the common maps and descriptions of the whole scene were erroneous; that Sphacteria itself had been mistaken; and that the island which holds so prominent a place in the narrative of Thucydides was to be recognised, not, as is commonly supposed, in the island of Sphagia, but in the small and almost insulated spot immediately to the north of it, now called Paleokastro, on account of the ruins which exist in it. But, after the fullest examination of the whole question, I cannot arrive at any certain conclusion; and shall therefore content myself with offering an exact view of the whole scene in its present state, and with mentioning the difficulties which compel me, after all, to leave the subject in uncertainty.

To the common notion of Sphagia being Sphacteria, and the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus, there are some very strong, and, to my mind, almost insurmountable objections.

1st. Thucydides says that the island of Sphacteria lay so close across the mouth of the harbour of Pylus, that it left on one side a passage through which only two ships could pass between it and the main land; and on the other, one which would admit no more than eight or nine. These passages, he farther says, the Lacedæmonians had intended to stop

or wedge up completely, *βύζην κλήσειν*, with ships placed broadside to broadside, with their heads looking out to sea; a position of the vessels which of itself indicates the extreme narrowness of the passage, as otherwise so great a number of ships would be required as to make the operation impracticable. Accordingly, when the Syracusans closed up the mouth of their great port, to prevent the escape of the Athenians, it is expressly said that the ships were placed with their broadsides to the sea, *τρίηρεσι πλαγίαις*; and as even then there were not disposable ships of war sufficient for the purpose, it is added that other vessels of different sizes, *πλοῖα καὶ ἄκρα*, such as a great commercial city could furnish in abundance, were employed to complete the barrier. Now the width of the mouth of the harbour of Syracuse is stated by Thucydides at about eight stadia, or 1533 yards; and the narrowest point of the passage between the southern end of Sphagia and the main land by Navarino is at least between 1300 and 1400 yards. And the whole of this width is a navigable channel; for there are five fathoms water immediately off Sphagia; as many as seven close under the walls of Navarino; and not less than twenty-eight, and in some places thirty-three, in the middle of the passage. It is quite clear therefore that to wedge up such a channel as this with a continuous line of ships placed broadside to broadside was a notion too absurd to have been entertained by any man in his senses for an instant; and it is no less clear that a hundred Greek ships of war might have found room to sail through it abreast quite as easily as eight or nine.

To explain this difficulty, Colonel Leake supposes<sup>a</sup> that Thucydides was misinformed respecting the breadth of the harbour's mouth, as it does not appear that he was himself personally acquainted with the scene. And it is a curious fact, that, in the account of the battle of Navarino, given in James's Naval History, the breadth of this very passage is diminished far below the reality; for it is stated, probably on a mere computation made by the eye, to be only 600 yards across, whereas it is really more than twice that distance. But no common false estimate of distances could have mistaken a passage of nearly 1400 yards in width for one so narrow as to admit of only eight or nine ships abreast; and still less could the idea of closing up such a passage by a continuous line of ships lying broadside to broadside—a circumstance which has escaped Colonel Leake's notice—have ever occurred or been ascribed to the Lacedæmonian commanders. Again, Thucydides says that the northern entrance into the harbour would admit only two ships abreast; and yet Colonel Leake states its width to be about 150 yards, and by Captain Smyth's map it appears rather to exceed that distance. Besides, this passage is at present

<sup>a</sup> In his very valuable description of the neighbourhood of Sphacteria, which I have referred to throughout this memoir. It occurs in his *Travels in the Morea*, vol. I. p. 401—416.

only practicable for boats, as there is a shoal or bar of sand lying across it, on which there are not more than eighteen inches water. And light as the Greek triremes probably were, it seems impossible to suppose that any vessel holding 200 men, and not absolutely a raft, could have passed a channel so shallow.

2nd. If Thucydides meant to speak of the bay of Navarino, when he describes the harbour of Pylus, one would have expected that he should have said more of its size than merely once calling it "a harbour of considerable magnitude," *λιμὲν ὅστι οὐ σμικρὸν*, as it is far larger, not only than all the harbours then existing in Greece, but even than the great port of Syracuse itself. In fact it is in its present state perfectly unlike the ordinary harbours of the Greeks, which were always closed artificially at the mouth by projecting moles, when they were not sufficiently land-locked by nature. One great recommendation of the situation of Pylus was its close neighbourhood to a harbour. Is the bay of Navarino, with its southern entrance more than three quarters of a mile across, and often dangerous when the wind blows from the south or south-west, and its northern entrance, which was of most consequence to the Athenians at Pylus, "exposed to a continual surf, and capable of admitting only boats,—" is this what the Greeks would have considered "a harbour?" or would it have tempted the Athenians to establish themselves at Pylus?

These considerations appeared to me so forcible, that I was for a long time fully persuaded by them; and was satisfied that Sphagia was not Sphacteria, nor the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus. But, on the other hand, if we assume the Paleokastro of Navarino to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour, there are still some formidable difficulties to encounter.

1st. The size of the island, as stated by Thucydides, seems at variance with this hypothesis. He calls it *μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίων μάλιστα*. "By *μέγεθος*," says Dr. Bloomfield, "the ancients always mean *length*." This is not absolutely correct; for when Herodotus says that there are in the river Araxes many islands nearly of the size of Lesbos, *Λέσβου μεγέθεα παραπλησίως*, (I. 202, 1.) he does not mean length, but superficial contents: and again, when Thucydides says that the Athenians were mostly ignorant of the size of Sicily, *τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου*, (VI. 1, 1.) he himself immediately explains his meaning by giving, not the *length*, but the *circumference* of the island. But *μέγεθος*, followed simply by a measure of length, such as *σταδίων*, with no express mention that circumference is intended, would certainly, I suppose, be most naturally understood to mean either length or height. Now fifteen stadia are equal to 2875 yards, reckoning the stadium at 575 feet; or 3000 yards, if we take it at 600 feet. But, taking the lower computation, which approaches nearest to the truth, the length of Sphacteria would be nearly 1½ miles, whereas the Paleokastro of Navarino

does not exceed four-fifths of a geographical mile, or between 1500 and 1600 yards. On the other hand, it should be said that the real length of the island of Sphagia is more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  geographical miles, and consequently is much more than fifteen stadia.

2. Colonel Leake informs us, that an inspection of the island Sphagia illustrates the description of Thucydides in the most satisfactory manner:—that the level and source of water in the middle, where the Lacedæmonians encamped—the summit at the northern end, to which they retired—the landing-places on the western side, to which the Helots brought provisions—are all perfectly recognizable.

3rd. Strabo expressly says, that the same island was called either Sphagia or Sphacteria, which seems to shew that, in his opinion, the island now called Sphagia was that of which Thucydides speaks. Stephanus Byzantinus also quotes Phavorinus as saying the same thing. The author of the dialogue “Menexenus” speaks also of the capture of the Spartans taking place at Sphagia. Pausanias describes the city of Pylus as standing on the promontory of Coryphasium, and containing a cavern, which was said to have been the stable of the oxen of Neleus and Nestor. And a large cavern, called in modern Greek *βοῖδο-κοιλία*, or the “Ox’s Belly,” (qu. “Ox’s Hole?”) is said by Col. Leake, to exist at this day, under the cliffs on the northern side of the Paleokastro of Navarino.

These are all strong arguments in favour of the common hypothesis, that Sphagia is the Sphacteria of Thucydides, and the Paleokastro the promontory of Coryphasium. But they do not appear to me altogether conclusive.

1st. The measure of fifteen stadia, although, if it be taken as signifying length, it agrees better with Sphagia than with the Paleokastro, yet does not in that case agree with the real dimensions of either of them. But if taken as expressing circumference, it is not very far from the real dimensions of the latter, nor is the sense of length so necessarily attached to the word *μέγεθος*, as to render the other interpretation altogether inadmissible.

2nd. The natural features of the Paleokastro and Sphagia so remarkably resemble each other, that each will suit the principal points of the description of Thucydides. Thus in the Paleokastro the ground rises towards the north, and the coast is precipitous on that side and on the east, while it slopes gradually towards the westward. There appears to be, in the centre of the Paleokastro, something of a comparatively level space; and, whether any source of water ever existed there, is a question which we can hardly answer in the negative, without farther examination of the ground with a view to this particular point. The lake of Osmyn Aga exactly corresponds with the Greek notions of a harbour; and openings into it, through the sandy ridges which now unite the Paleokastro with the main land, would be precisely such passages as might be effectually closed by

triremes placed broadside to broadside. The map will shew that, in the southern ridge, there does exist a narrow opening, even at this day; and none can wonder that the sand should have almost filled it up in the course of so many centuries, so that it should have been anciently much wider, and also that a passage should have existed in the northern ridge, wide enough to admit two ships, although at present it is entirely closed.

Again, the ground to the north of the Paleokastro, and which does not seem hitherto to have been minutely examined, suits perfectly well with the description of Pylus. There, too, there is a steep descent, and in one part cliffy, towards the land side, while it slopes down more gradually towards the sea. And here also is a cavern, near the seashore, which, if this be Pylus, will equally agree with the description of Pausanias.

The lake of Osmyn Aga, if it be not the harbour of Pylus, is so unaccountably omitted in the narrative of Thucydides, that Colonel Leake thinks it is altogether of recent formation; such shallow lakes being not unfrequently formed on the sandy coasts of the Mediterranean. I consulted Captain Smyth on this point, and he was decidedly of opinion that the lake was gradually filling up, instead of being of recent formation, and that its history was like that of the Athenian port of Cantharus, which, "through neglect<sup>a</sup>, its low situation, and the alluvial depositions of a "small stream running into it," is now become "a mere lagoon, unfit "even to receive the small vessels in use among the modern Greeks." If this be the case, the lake was probably, in ancient times, not only deeper, but more extensive than at present; so as to come up to the very eastern foot of the ridge of hills which runs parallel to the coast; and as even at present it is larger than the port of Piræus, Thucydides might well have called it a "harbour of considerable size." Nor should it be omitted that the Venetian historian, Garzoni, in his account of the capture of Old Navarino, (the Paleokastro,) by the Venetians in the year 1686, describes it as standing on a high peninsular rock, and being joined to the main land by a narrow strip, or tongue, on its eastern side. This seems to imply that the bank, which now unites it to the land on the north side also, was not completely formed even so late as the close of the seventeenth century.

With respect to the authority of those ancient writers who identify Sphagia and Sphacteria, it may be answered that Pliny distinctly asserts<sup>b</sup>, that there were *three* islands of the name of Sphagia lying in front of Pylus. It is therefore impossible to prove that the largest of them, now called Sphagia in our maps, was the one identical with Sphacteria, and the scene of the Lacedæmonian defeat.

On the whole, if we believe the Paleokastro to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour of Pylus, we shall have one great dif-

<sup>a</sup> Col. Leake, *Topography of Athens*, p. 313.

<sup>b</sup> *Histor. Natur.* IV. 12.

ficulty in the statement of Thucydides as to its size, but in other points we shall find no objection that may not be fairly answered, and we shall find a harbour, and narrow passages into it, much more nearly resembling what the story of Thucydides describes, than any thing that can be met with on the other hypothesis. But if we prefer the common opinion, and suppose, with Col. Leake, that the lake is a mere recent formation, and that the bay of Navarino was the ancient harbour of Pylus, here too we shall find some points more agreeable to the account of Thucydides, than the corresponding ones of the other supposition: other points are doubtful, but yet admit of a plausible explanation; while one alone remains not to be got over, the nature and width of the two channels by which the bay of Navarino communicates with the open sea. The account of Thucydides is too particular, too consistent with itself, and too much in accordance with what we know of the naval affairs and mode of warfare among the Greeks, to be suspected of error; yet it is absolutely irreconcilable with the actual state of the channels in question. If there be any reason to think that they may have become wider in the course of years,—that the main land to the south of Navarino formerly advanced much farther out towards the southern point of Sphagia, and has since been washed away; and that the shoal which now closes up the northern passage has been formed, partly by the *detritus* of the shores, as the channel has been widened by the force of the current; and partly by the stones which the Turks are said to have thrown in purposely to obstruct it<sup>c</sup>;—if this be not improbable, or inconsistent with the great depth of water between Navarino and the coast of the island, then the whole topography becomes at once clear and intelligible, the bay of Navarino would really have been a harbour, and the approaches to it, the island, and the fort of Pylus, would perfectly accord with the historian's account of them.

<sup>c</sup> Garzoni, *Istoria di Venezia*, vol. I. p. 156.



## THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AMPHIPOLIS.

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(Thucyd. IV. 102—108. V. 6—11.)

NO actual survey of the country on the banks of the Strymon has, I believe, ever yet been taken. Mr. Hawkins has kindly furnished me with the map which accompanies this edition, and which is copied from drawings taken by himself on the spot. But as he has attempted no more than to give the general outline of the ground, and did not probably, when he was taking his sketches, direct his attention particularly to identifying the points mentioned by Thucydides, there is still considerable difficulty in making out the historian's description.

The difficulty consists, I think, in the following points :

1st. What is the meaning of the words, IV. 102, 4. *περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ᾤκισεν*? For from this we should be inclined to suppose that Amphipolis stood on the top of the hill; and yet from some circumstances and expressions in V. 7—10. it would seem that it was built rather on the slope, so that, from the highest point of the hill, there was a view not only into the town, but over the lake and the country towards Thrace.

2nd. The first founder of Amphipolis is said to have carried a long wall across the hill from one reach of the river to the other; (IV. 102, 4.) yet when Brasidas arrives on the right bank of the Strymon he finds only a small piquet guard defending it; "for there were no walls at that time" "carried down to the river." IV. 103, 4.

3rd. What is meant by τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου, V. 10, 6. or by τὸ σταῦρωμα, or by τὰς πρώτας πύλας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος?

1st. To judge by the present traces of the walls, the city covered something less than half of the summit of the hill. But these traces of walls are inconsiderable, according to Mr. Hawkins, nor have we any information which might determine the date of their construction. Amphipolis may have grown under the Macedonian kings, or declined, in common with so many of the Greek towns, under the Roman empire. There seems

no proof that the existing remains indicate the extent of the town during the Peloponnesian war: yet as there is no proof to the contrary, and we do not know that the size of the city was at any time altered, we may try whether the narrative of Thucydides is reconcilable with the supposition that the direction and extent of the walls in his time were identical with those of the actual remains.

Assuming that they were, "the hill in front of Amphipolis," V. 7. 4. on which Cleon halted his army, may have been the unoccupied part of the very hill on which the town was built. But if the town reached to the very summit of the hill, it can scarcely be conceived how, as the hill is of a conical shape, it was possible for Cleon to have looked down into it, or to have seen Brasidas descend from Cerdylum. And again the whole description of the battle seems to express that the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and that the enemy advanced to attack them *up hill*.

To obviate these difficulties, we may suppose Cleon's station to have been, not on the hill of Amphipolis itself, but on the high ground to the eastward, from which the hill of Amphipolis is a detached outlier, separated from it by a deep ravine. But, on this supposition, the Athenian army must have been more than a mile from the town, a distance inconsistent with the circumstances of the action, and especially with the remarkable fact of their men's coming so near the walls, as to see under the gates. For even though there were no men to be seen on the walls, yet, had the main army been a mile distant, it would have been dangerous for any Athenians to have advanced so near, as they might have been cut off by a sudden sally, before they could have been supported. And, again, the distance of the Athenian army and the nature of the ground, must have rendered it impossible for Brasidas to have surprised them by a sudden attack, made with only 150 men. The enemy must have had a full view of the amount of his force, and ample time to prepare for its reception, while he was accomplishing his descent from the hill of Amphipolis, and was afterwards engaged in the ascent of the opposite ridge.

But if the hill of Amphipolis be supposed not to be exactly conical, but to present inequalities of surface, and a lower and higher summit, separated from each other by an intervening hollow of the ground, then the detail of Thucydides is easily intelligible. The city wall ran along the edge of the lower summit, while Cleon took post on the higher one. He thus looked over the town, and even into the lower part of it; (V. 10. 3.) and was so close to the walls, perhaps within a quarter of a mile, that he calculated on being able to retreat without fighting, only because there was no enemy to be seen on the walls or about the gates, and he supposed, probably, that their whole force was with Brasidas on Cerdylum. And thus also the term *κατῆλθεν*, V. 7. 5. which has caused so much perplexity,

may be satisfactorily explained, by understanding it of Cleon's approach to the very walls of the town from the higher ground on which his army was posted.

The difficulty however still returns when we consider the expression, IV. 102, 4. that "Amphipolis was built conspicuous both towards the land " and towards the sea." I can only suppose that this may refer to the north and south sides of the hill, and not to its highest summit. Part of the town sloped down towards the modern Turkish village of Yenikeui, and part looked towards the sea and the mouth of the Strymon; the long wall running across the hill from north to south nearly.

2nd. If this were the case, the long wall might be said to have been carried "from river to river," and yet not have come near the point at which Brasidas crossed the Strymon. For, keeping the coast road under the hills, he would come upon the river some way to the eastward of the supposed termination of the long wall; and it appears to me, from the words of Thucydides, that, even before he wrote his history, the town had been extended further to the eastward; so that the new long wall may have actually gone over the middle and highest summit of the hill, and so have come down to the river at a point not far above the last bend which it makes to the south, after it has completed its circuit of the hill of Amphipolis.

3rd. I should then understand τὸ κατ' ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει of the ascent to the highest summit of the hill, on which the Athenians were posted. It may have been broken into little cliffs, so as to have presented great difficulties to an assailant, and the trophy would naturally be placed on the top of one of these abrupt falls in the ground, to make it more conspicuous. "The first gates of the long wall which then existed," mean the first gates in the long wall to the southward of the city; and seem to shew that the town itself, properly speaking, was built on the northern side of the hill; towards Yenikeui, and that it was only the continuation of the long wall to the southern side which could be said to entitle the city to its name of *Amphipolis*, or "a city looking two ways." The "Thracian gates" led probably out of the town on the north eastern side of the hill, by the shore of the lake; and thus Clearidas, sallying from this gate, would naturally be opposed to the right of the Athenian army. The left, which was nearest Eion, extended so far towards the southern slope of the hill as to have no enemy opposed to it, and therefore was able to retreat in safety; for Brasidas, sallying from the long wall, to the southward of the town, and attacking by the road which ran straight up to the top of the hill, did not come in contact with the *left* of the Athenian army, but was engaged only with their centre. As for the exact position of the *σταύρωμα*, or "palisade," spoken of by Thucydides, it is impossible to ascertain it. Possibly it may have been an outwork to cover the south-

east angle of the town-wall ; but this of course must remain undetermined.

In supposing Amphipolis to have grown upwards in the course of time, from the neighbourhood of Yenikeui, till it reached the highest summit of the hill, I suppose what was actually the case at Syracuse. There the city spread, from its original seat in the island of Ortygia, till it gradually rose to the top of Epipolæ : but in the time of the Athenian siege the walls ran across the lower part of the hill, at the first beginning of the slope of Epipolæ, and the Athenians *descended* from Labdalum towards Syracuse, just as I suppose Cleon to have *descended* from his position on the summit of the hill towards the walls of Amphipolis, which then only crossed a lower part of the slope, although in later times they were carried over the crown of it.

## DATE OF THE PYTHIAN GAMES.

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THUCYD. V. 1. Αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελείντο μέχρι Πυθίων.

**T**HIS passage has given rise to much controversy. The older interpreters, including Haack, understood it to mean that "the truce" having lasted on till the celebration of the Pythian games, then ended." That is, they supposed the Pythian games to have been celebrated in the spring, and in the second year of the Olympiad. But Heilmann, Böckh, Müller, and Göller, following the calculations of Corsini, and believing that the Pythian games were celebrated in the spring of the third year of the Olympiad, interpret the words of Thucydides differently: "The truce was ended, and the war again renewed, up to the time of the Pythian games." And, finally, Mr. Fynes Clinton, thinking it proved that the Pythian games fell not in the spring, but in the autumn, and in the third year of the Olympiad, translates the passage in Thucydides as follows: "In the summer which followed the expiration of the armistice, hostilities recommenced, and were carried on till the season of the Pythian games." *Fasti Hellenici*, part I. Appendix I.

Mr. Fynes Clinton calls this "the more natural interpretation" of the words of Thucydides. But setting aside the other authorities, which may be thought to determine the date of the Pythian games, no one, I think, would hesitate to translate the words of Thucydides as Portus, Bauer, and Haack have translated them; that is, "the truce was now over, which had lasted up to the time of the Pythian games." The passages to which Göller refers, such as I. 71, 5. *μέχρι τοῦδε ὥρισθαι ὑμῶν ἡ βραδυτής*, III. 108, 4. *ἡ μάχη ἐτελεύτα ὥς ὀψέ*, are, I think, decisive on this point. And the pluperfect tense is to be taken in connexion with the first sentence of the following chapter, *αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ διελείντο*,—*Κλέων δὲ—ἐξέπλευσεν μετὰ τὴν ἐκ χειρὶαν*. Compare the use of the pluperfect in IV. 47, 1. *ἐλείντο αἱ σπονδαὶ—πααραβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι—καθεῖρξαν*: and see the note on this passage. It seems to me that the use of the tense is absolutely indefensible, if the Pythian games did not precede, but follow, the operations of Cleon mentioned in the next chapter.

But it is urged that the words of Thucydides *must* be understood differently, because the Pythian games did not fall in the second Olympic year, but in the third; and, according to Mr. Fynes Clinton's opinion, not in the spring, but in the autumn. In this latter particular, however, Mr. Clinton differs from the generally received opinion, and it becomes necessary to examine the grounds on which his conclusion is formed.

1st. The great battle of Coronea, fought between Agesilaus and the Theban confederacy, B. C. 394, undoubtedly happened late in the summer, in the month of August. And immediately after the battle, as we learn from Xenophon, who was himself present at it, Agesilaus went to Delphi, to offer the tithe of the spoils to Apollo. But Plutarch states that he arrived at Delphi at the season of the Pythian games. (Agesilaus, 19.) It must follow therefore of necessity, according to this statement, that the Pythian games fell late in the summer or in the beginning of autumn.

It is manifest that the force of this conclusion rests wholly on the testimony of Plutarch. The season of Agesilaus' arrival at Delphi we learn indeed from Xenophon, but *he* says not a word of the Pythian games. The argument from omission is a very unsafe one to build upon; I shall not attempt therefore to argue that the silence of Xenophon discredits Plutarch's assertion: but I should say, with Böckh, that Plutarch's habitual inaccuracy makes him a very insufficient evidence in a matter of this kind. Mr. Clinton says that "he could not have been ignorant of so notorious a fact as the season of the Pythian games." Perhaps not, if he had thought deliberately about it, or about the month in which the battle of Coronea was fought. But his narrative is so little chronological, that he may have had no distinct notions as to the season of the year at the time; but if he found it recorded in any writer from whom he was copying, that Agesilaus, even in his wounded state, attended the solemn procession to the god on his arrival at Delphi, he may have concluded, without thinking of the dates of the two events, that this procession belonged to the great festival of the Pythian games<sup>a</sup>.

2nd. Phœbidas seized the Cadmea, or the citadel of Thebes, in the

<sup>a</sup> It happened, curiously enough, that in the course of my inquiry respecting the Pythian games, I found another striking instance of Plutarch's carelessness in matters of chronology. He tells us that Demetrius Poliorcetes on one occasion celebrated the Pythia at Athens, instead of at Delphi, because the approaches to Delphi were occupied by his enemies the Ætolians. (Demetrius, ch. 40.) In endeavouring to discover, if possible, from the context, in what year, and at what season of the year, this celebration took place, I found that it was in the year in which Thebes was taken by Demetrius. But this, according to Plu-

tarch, was within ten years of its restoration: *ταῖς μὲν οὖν Θήβαις οὕτω δέκατον οἰκουμέναις ἔτος ἀλάναι δις ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ συνέτεσε*. But the restoration of Thebes was the work of Cassander, and took place just twenty years after its destruction by Alexander, that is, in the year B. C. 315. Olymp. 166½. Its capture then must have happened before the year 305: but Cassander died in 296, and the operations in which Thebes was taken took place, according to Plutarch's own narrative, at least two or three years after his death; *more than twenty* years after its restoration, instead of *less than ten*.

summer season of the year B. C. 382. This we learn from Xenophon. (Hell. V. 2, 29.) But Aristides, the rhetorician, who lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, says that the seizure of the Cadmea took place during the celebration of the Pythian games. *Πυθίων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη.* (Orat. Eleusiniac. p. 258. Jebb.) Admitting this statement to be correct, yet still it would make the games to fall much earlier than August or September; for the occupation of the Cadmea took place in the beginning of the season for military operations; for it was not till some time afterwards that Teleutias was sent out to Thrace: he did not press his march, and yet had time enough before him for a regular campaign, when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Olynthus.

3rd. The Phocians submitted themselves to Philip on the 23d day of the Attic month Scirophorion, in the year B. C. 346. Soon after, the Amphictyonic congress met, to settle the fate of Phocis; and it was agreed, amongst other things, that the superintendence of the Pythian games should be conferred on Philip, jointly with the Thessalians and Boeotians. (Diodorus Siculus, XVI. p. 542. [p. 455, ed. Rhodom.]) Demosthenes says that the Athenians were so indignant at the fate of the Phocians, that they refused to send their usual deputation to the Pythian games. (De Falsa Legatione, p. 380.) From this Mr. Clinton concludes that the games followed immediately after the termination of the war. But surely this is not necessarily implied by the passage in Demosthenes. The Athenians, disgusted at Philip's having obtained the management of the Pythian games, which was, as we have seen, a particular article in the Amphictyonic decree, and exasperated at the sufferings of the Phocians, might very well have refused to attend the games at their first celebration under Philip's superintendence, whether that celebration took place immediately after the war, or nine months afterwards. For the sufferings of the Phocians were in no way lessened during that interval; on the contrary, Demosthenes in this same speech, De Falsa Legatione, which was not delivered till three years afterwards, describes himself as having witnessed the wretched state of Phocis, when he had lately visited Delphi: *ὅτε γὰρ νῦν ἐπορευόμεθα εἰς Δελφοὺς, ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἦν ἡμῖν ὁρᾶν πάντα ταῦτα, οἰκίας κατασκαμμένες, τείχη περιηρημένα, χώραν ἔρημον τῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ.* p. 361. Reiske.

4th. The cause of the crown was pleaded a few days before the Pythian games; but this cause, Mr. Clinton thinks, must have come on in the beginning of the Attic year, in August or September, B. C. 330. His argument is this: Æschines in his speech mentions Darius as yet alive; but he was killed in the first month of the Attic year; so that, had the Pythian games not taken place till the spring following, intelligence of an event of such importance must, ere that time, have reached Athens.

This, I think, is the strongest part of Mr. Clinton's case. Admitting that the cause of the crown was pleaded in the archonship of Aristophon,

and that Darius was killed in the first month of that same archonship, it certainly does seem impossible to assign, either to the speech or to the games, so late a date as the ninth or tenth month of the Attic year: that is, the spring of the year B. C. 329. For the death of Darius, even allowing Herodotus' reckoning of a three months' journey from the interior of Persia to Greece, must have been known at Athens in the autumn after it took place, at the very latest. And if Æschines had already heard of this event, it seems incredible that he should have weakened his contrast by merely comparing the present *danger* of the Persian king, *ἤδη περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας διαγωνίζεται*, (p. 72. 522. Reiske,) with the greatness of his ancestors, when it would have been so much more to the purpose to allude to his deplorable death,

"Deserted, at his utmost need,  
 "By those his former bounty fed,  
 "On the bare earth exposed he lies,  
 "Without a friend to close his eyes."

It seems to me therefore clear from this, that the Pythian games in the year B. C. 330. must have been celebrated either in the summer or autumn.

5th. Jason, the Tagus of Thessaly, *παρήγγειλε καὶ ὡς στρατευομένοις ἐς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι*. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 30.) That is, says Mr. Clinton, "the Thessalians would be required "to be in readiness for a campaign which was to terminate in the "autumn." It is manifest that Mr. Clinton has completely mistaken the sense of this passage; and that it furnishes, in fact, decisive evidence that the Pythian games could not have been celebrated in autumn. The words of Xenophon signify, "He gave notice to the Thessalians to prepare for "military service against the time of the Pythian festival;" that is, the campaign was to begin about the time of the Pythian games, and not to last up to that period. It is strange that Mr. Clinton should still persist in his mistake, (see vol. II. p. 296.) even after Böckh has pointed it out to him. The expression occurs frequently enough in the Greek historians: —*ἐπαγγείλας [δὲ Κροίσος] δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους παρῆναι ἐς χρόνον ῥητόν*. Herodot. I. 77, 2. And again, in the same chapter, §. 3. *ἔπεμπε κήρυκας προερίοντας ἐς πέμπτον μῆνα συλλέγεσθαι ἐς Σάρδεις*. See again, ch. 81, 2. And so Thucydides, *πρὶν ἂν—τά τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον παρασκευάσωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔα ἐπιχειρήσοντας ταῖς Συρακούσαις*. VI. 71, 2. We have it also in Æschines, *παρηγγέλθαι, πάντας ἦκειν συνεδρεύοντας Ἀθήναζε εἰς τὴν σελήνην*. Contra Ctesiphont. p. 67. (Reiske, 489.)

As to the question whether the games took place in the second or third Olympic year, it seems clearly proved that it was in the latter. Not only have we the express testimony of Pausanias, X. 7, 3. to this effect, but every celebration of them noticed in history is found to fall on the third



Olympic year, and not on the second. On this point Scaliger, Meursius, and Corsini, all agree with Mr. Clinton.

My own opinion is, that the Pythian games were celebrated about Midsummer, in the month Hecatombeon, that is, in the first month of every third Olympic year; and, according to our calendar, about the beginning of July. And the words in Thucydides, *αἱ ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διετέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίαν*, mean, as I understand them, that "the truce for a year had lasted" on till the Pythian games, and then ended:" that is, instead of expiring on the 14th of Elaphebolion, it had been tacitly continued nearly four months longer, till after Midsummer; and it was not till the middle of Hecatombeon that Cleon was sent out to recover Amphipolis.

This hypothesis will, I think, suit with all our information on the subject. We can understand how there would be time enough after the Pythian games for the expedition and campaign of Teletias; and how Jason of Pheræ should have summoned the Thessalians to prepare for military service against that period. We see that the games followed in the very next month after the surrender of the Phocian towns to Philip; and that the speech of Æschines against Ctesiphon being delivered in the first month of the archonship of Aristophon, just before the games were celebrated, he could not have been aware of the death of Darius, which happened only in the very same month. We can understand the passage in Pindar, referred to by Scaliger, (Olymp. XIII. v. 50—55.) where it is said that Thessalus was thrice crowned at Athens in the same month in which he had won a prize at Delphi; for the greater Panathenæa were celebrated towards the end of Hecatombeon. And we can see how ripe fruit could have been offered to Apollo at this festival, without supposing, what seems to me a solecism in mythology, that the festival of such a god as Apollo, connected as he was, on every hypothesis, with all images of perfect beauty and youthful prime, could have been solemnized when the year was in its decline.

It may be worth noticing, that the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, which were borrowed entirely from Greece, and first instituted in consequence of an oracle from Delphi, were celebrated also in the beginning of July. See Livy, XXXVII. 4. "Ludis Apollinaribus, ante diem quintum Idus "Quintiles."

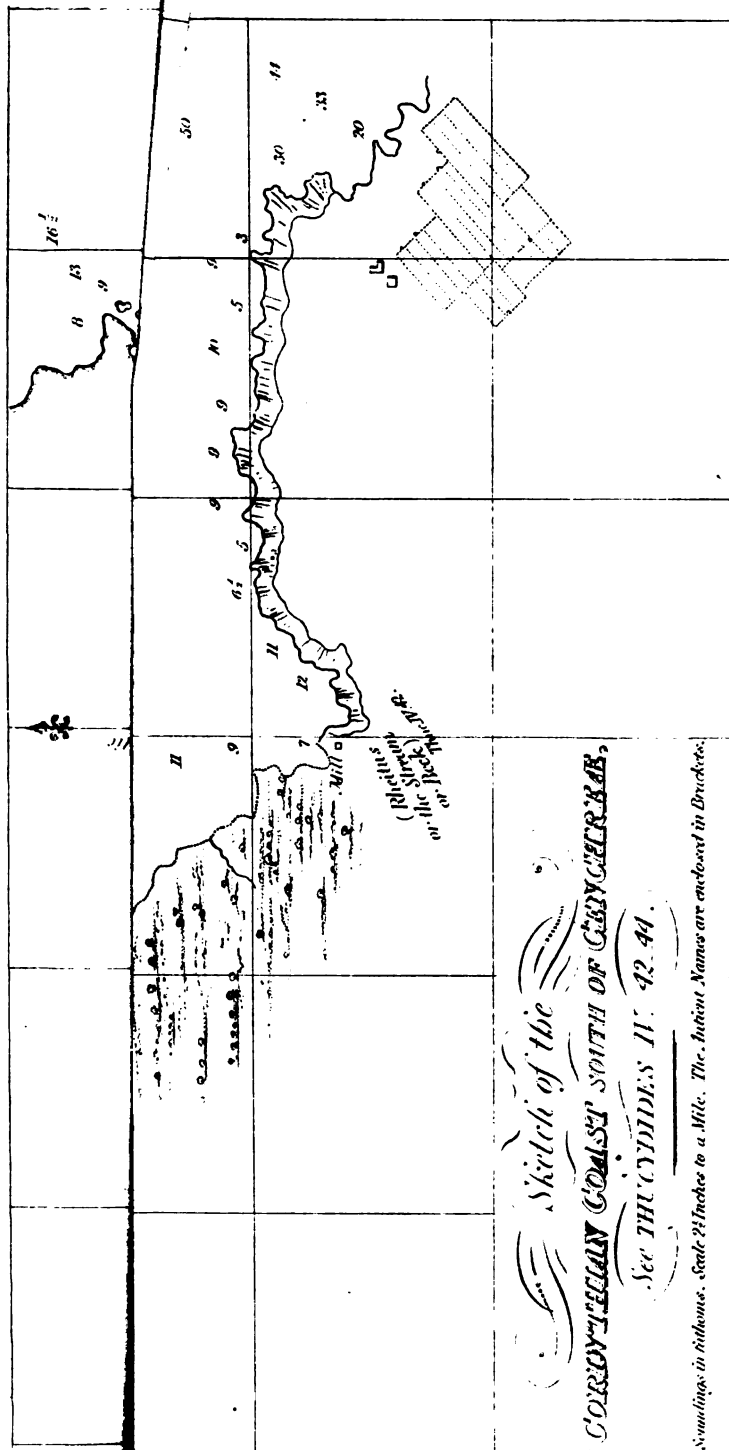
Again, supposing the Pythian games to have taken place early in July, and that Cleon set out on his expedition immediately afterwards, we can understand how the season following after the battle of Amphipolis should have been the close of the summer, *τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος*, ch. 12, 1; that is, about the latter end of September. We can conceive that the operations of Cleon may have occupied a little more than two months; but it is quite impossible that they should have lasted for *six*; which must have been the case if the truce expired virtually in Elaphebolion, and Cleon sailed for

Torone and Amphipolis soon after its expiration. It were indeed to extend pretty largely the meaning of Thucydides' words, ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν, (ch. 7, 1.) if by τέως μὲν we understand a period reaching from Elaphebolion to Boedromion, from the early spring to the beginning, or more than the beginning, of autumn.

Moreover, the words μέχρι Πυθίων are nothing to the purpose, if we adopt either Mr. Clinton's interpretation of them, or Böckh's. "Hostilities were resumed till the Pythia." "The Pythian games, at the distance of three or four months, interposed another cessation of hostilities." But Thucydides does not usually introduce the games, whether Olympian or Pythian, as a date in his chronology. And here it would be worse than needless, for the campaign lasted of itself till the end of the summer, and was terminated, not by the Pythian games, but by the deaths of the two generals, and the ascendancy obtained immediately, both at Athens and Sparta, by the parties who were disposed to peace; not to mention the return of the Athenian armament to Athens after its defeat, and the inability felt by the successors of Brasidas to carry his plans into effect, now that he was no more. It does not appear then that the Pythian games, had they fallen in the autumn, could have had any effect whatever on the military operations of this year; and the mention of them by Thucydides on this one occasion, when he never notices them elsewhere, would be, on this interpretation, utterly impertinent. Still more impertinent would it be, according to the interpretation of Böckh and Gölter. "Inde a mense Martio, Olymp. 89. 2, induciæ finitæ erant, rursus bellum geri poterat usque ad Pythia, Olymp. 89. 3. Hinc rursus per breve Pythiorum spatium induciæ." It is not true that hostilities were suspended by the Pythian games in the following spring: they stopped in the autumn, after the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas; then the whole of the winter was passed in negotiations, and the peace was signed in the spring following, without any renewal of military operations at all, and as a natural result of the previous negotiations. It is impossible to see what the Pythian games could have had to do with the matter, or why they should have been mentioned at all, if they are merely synonymous with "the following spring," as we have seen that Thucydides is not accustomed to mark his chronology by the festivals, but simply by the natural divisions of the year.

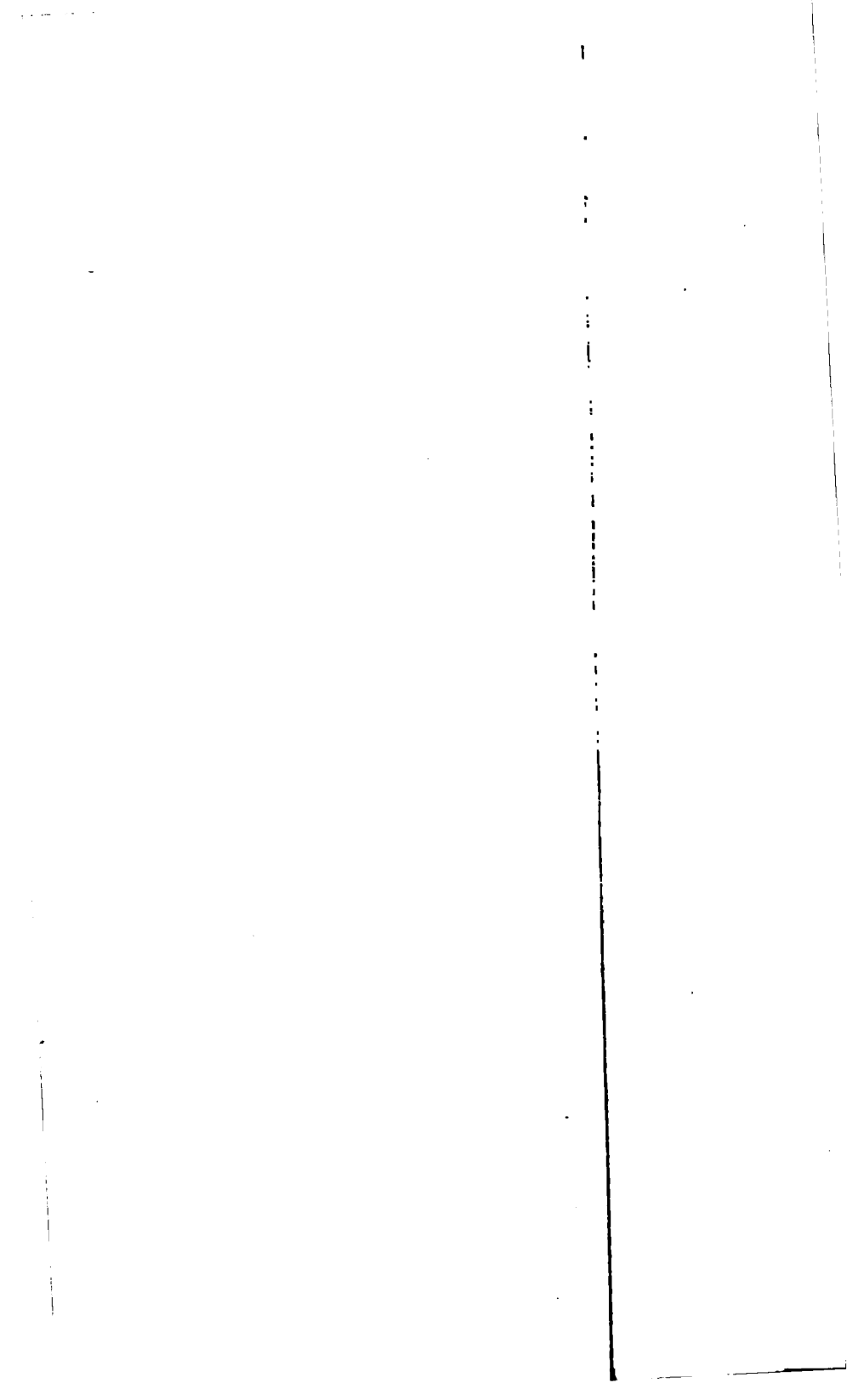
But on the supposition that the Pythian games fell in Hecatombæon, the mention of them is natural, and the use of the pluperfect tense, διέλυντο, is quite correct. The truce properly was to end in Elaphebolion; but hostilities were not actually resumed till Hecatombæon. Had Thucydides merely said αἱ ἐναύσιοι σπονδαὶ διέλυντο, and then proceeded to state that Cleon, after the truce, sailed for Thrace, his readers would naturally have supposed that he sailed either in Elaphebolion, or in the

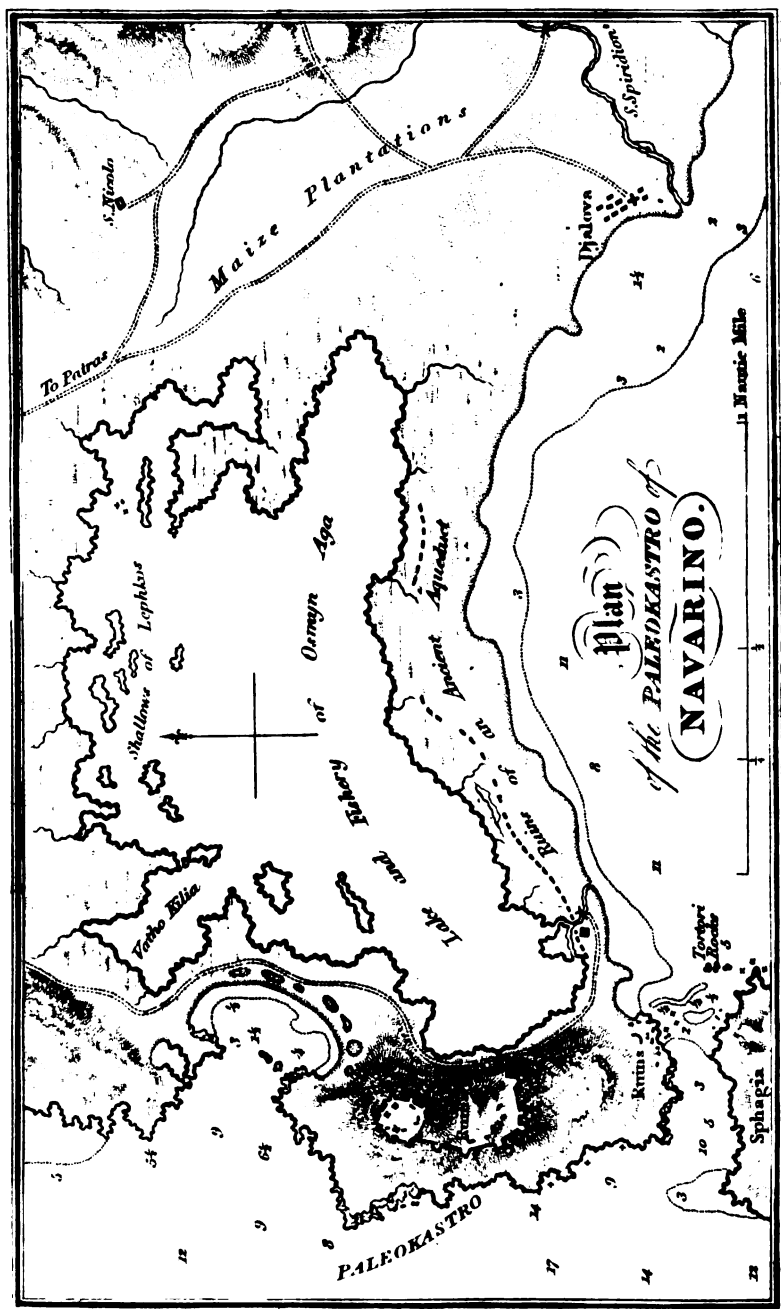
beginning of Munychion ; but by adding *μέχρι Πυθίων*, he informs us that the renewal of hostilities was much later, and did not take place till Hecatombæon. If it be asked, why the truce was thus prolonged, it may be well supposed that the peace party at Athens would use their best efforts to protract its term, in the hope of converting it into a more lasting peace : and the very words of Thucydides, *Κλέων δέ, Ἀθηναίους πείσας, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσεν*, seem to intimate that the expedition was not resolved upon without much opposition, and was thus delayed till after Midsummer. And if it be further asked, why the expression should be *μέχρι Πυθίων*, instead of *μέχρι μέσου θέρους*, or *μέχρι θέρους μεσοῦντος*, the story immediately following may perhaps offer some explanation of it. It was evidently a matter of policy with the Athenians at this period to propitiate the god Apollo, the national deity of their enemies, who had actually promised by his oracle to aid them against Athens, and who was believed to have fulfilled his word by bringing upon the Athenians the fearful visitation of the pestilence. Hence in this very spring, and apparently between the months of Elaphebolion and Hecatombæon, the Athenians resolved to complete the purification of his favoured birthplace Delos, possibly as some atonement for their occupation of his temple at Delium, when they invaded Bœotia. But his most solemn festival, the Pythian games, which only returned once in four years, was on the point of being celebrated in this very summer. To these games a solemn deputation, *θεωρία*, was always sent from Athens with sacrifices, and during their continuance hostilities were suspended. What wonder then, if the peace party availed themselves of this pretext to delay Cleon's proposed expedition : if they urged the duty and the wisdom of not trying again the chances of war till the god at Delphi had been fully appeased : his birthplace had been now completely purified ; it only remained to approach his temple with their suppliant offerings at his great Pythian festival ; to profane it by no din of warlike preparation, but to wait till they should be assured of his favour, in consideration of their devout reverence to his solemnity, and their prayers and sacrifices there offered : and then, when this assurance was obtained, they might proceed with full confidence to assert the rights of their country against its enemies.



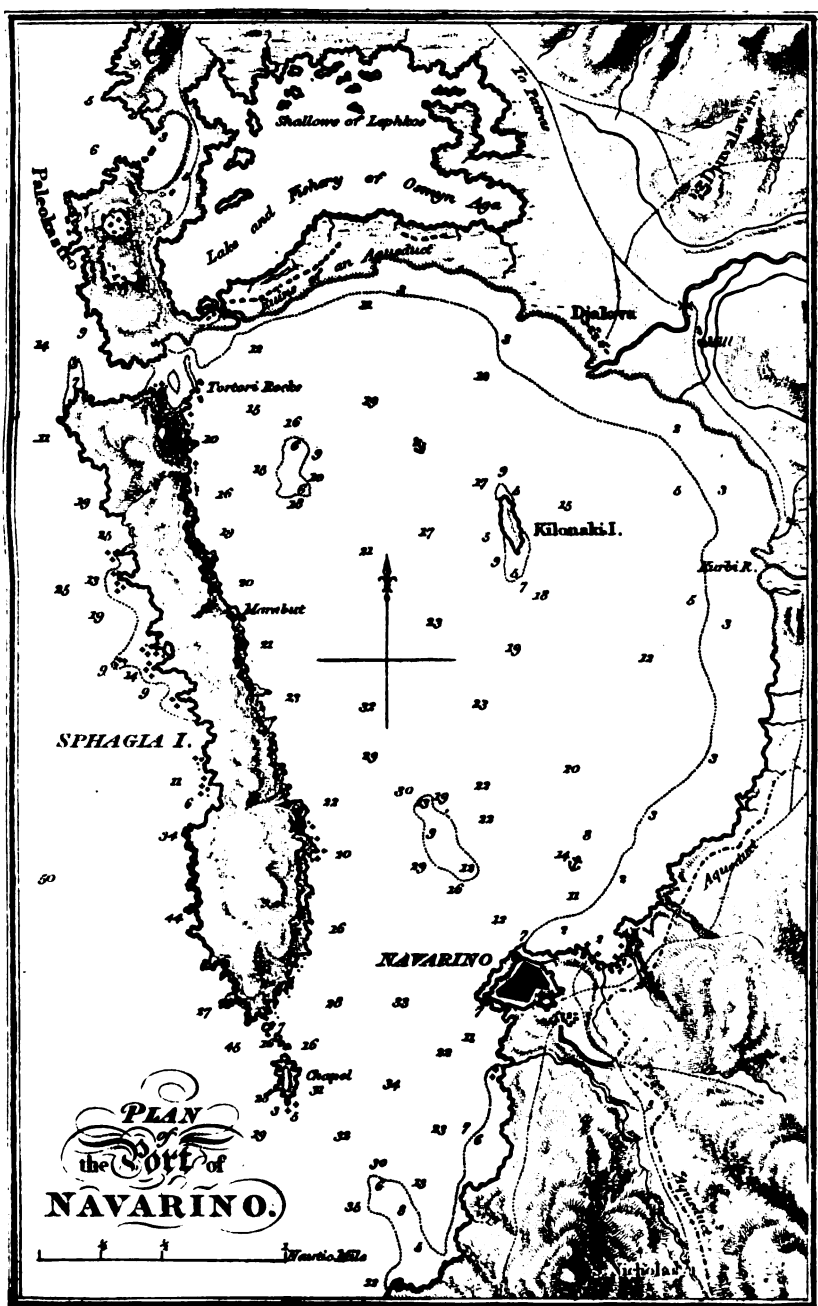
J. H. H. H.

from the survey taken by Capt. Cope and H. M. S. Albatross.













# Sketch of the Neighbourhood OF AMPHIPOLIS.

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Scale of Miles

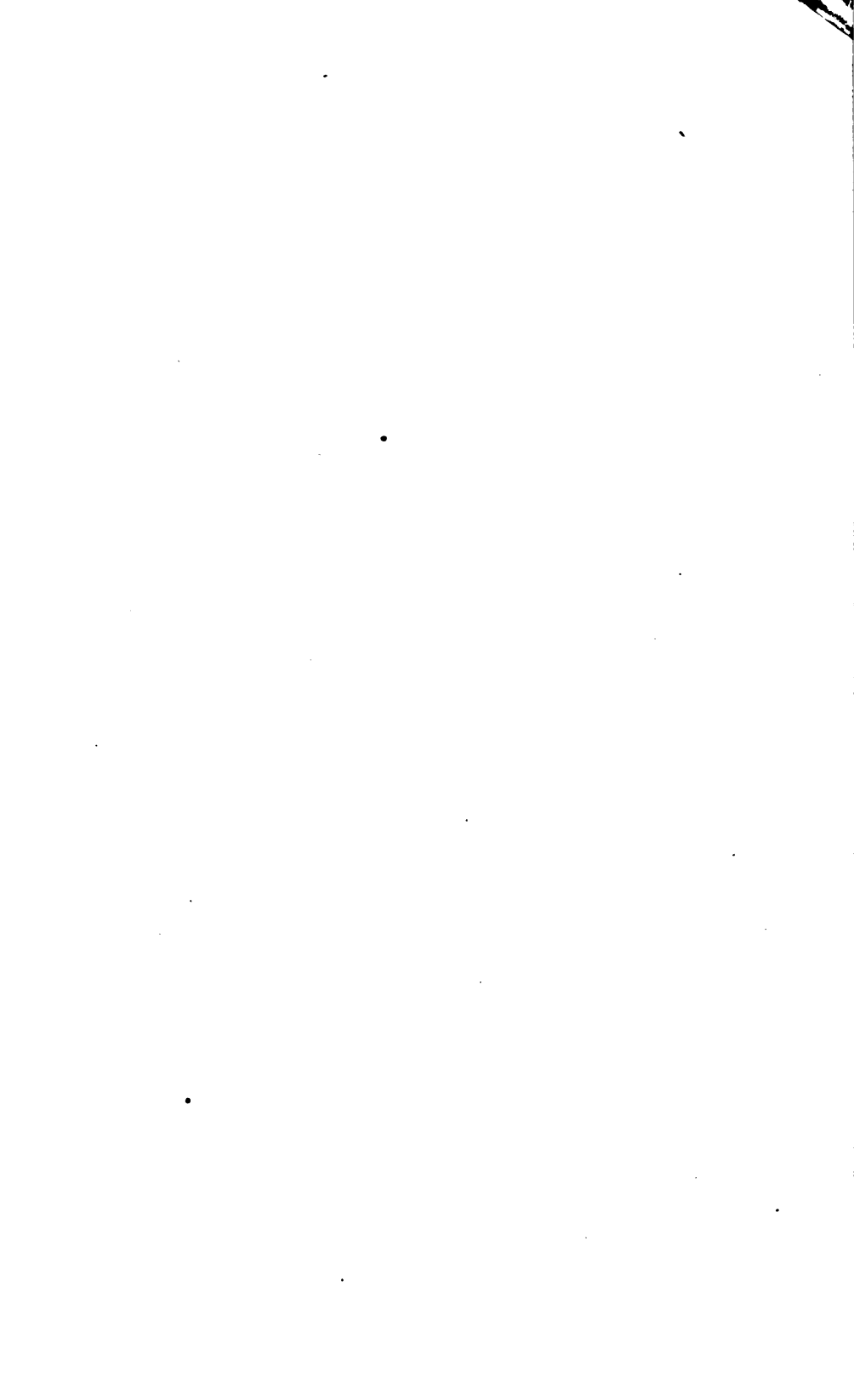






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